

The Stanstead Journal.

VOL. LXXII—No. 48

ROCK ISLAND, (STANSTEAD) P. Q., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1917.

WHOLE No. 3746

Two car-loads of our Shingles have arrived as advertised last week. Must be cleared this fall to pay invoices. We are unloading this week a car-load of mixed British Columbia products, including 100 choice Doors, also a shipment of B. C. Paneling, a very superior article for interior finish. Consult us when in the market for building materials, house finish, etc.

Just received a good assortment of Wall Boards of different kinds and several grades of Building Paper, including the famous Frost-proof Blanket. The Three Village Building Association Limited.

Just Received—Car load of Lath.

TOWN TOPICS.

Three apples a day keeps the doctor away.

Crowded plates this side mean empty trenches in Europe.

Charles E. Audinwood spent the week-end at his home here.

A nice line of New Sleighs to be sold at the right price at Lee Farm.

I will pay cash for good hay delivered at car. J. A. Sisco, Rock Island.

The Stanstead Inn will serve a special Thanksgiving dinner Thursday, Nov. 29th.

Master Kendall H. Bishop of Newport, is visiting his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. E. Bennett.

A large flock of wild geese went south as late as Friday, November 16. This is the fourth flock that has passed over the villages in the last 10 days.

Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Loomis, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Loomis and Miss Virginia Loomis, Sherbrooke, were in town Thursday.

Will the girl who picked up a parcel on Lay Whip hill at 2 o'clock Wednesday, 21st Nov., leave same at JOURNAL office without delay.

The contractor for the new Vermont plant of Butterfield & Co., has the foundation for the first building about ready for the superstructure.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Sisco of Mansonville, were visiting Mr. Sisco's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sisco, the middle of last week, returning Friday.

Fred S. Laythe, returned Thursday from a two weeks' trip in Canada, in the interest of the new milling cutter department of Butterfield & Co.

Mrs. Fred R. Moulton says her son Lawrence is in France and reports comfort and plenty of good food. He is under Sergeant Byron Herrick.

Dermot R. Parsons was recently presented with a pair of handsome wicker chairs, upholstered with cretonne, by twenty-eight of his friends in the Three Villages.

Mrs. Byron Herrick has just received a letter from her husband, wherein he states that the troops are well quartered, have good food and are being well treated by the French people.

Charles M. Nason, who left on a deer hunting expedition, Friday, November 8, was taken ill in camp the first of last week and was obliged to return. Mr. Nason shot a good sized buck before leaving the woods.

By Saturday's parcel post the editor received from Mr. C. F. Smith, Worcester, Mass., a box of Winter Banana and Spitzenberg apples, each weighing about ten ounces and being about as perfect as an apple can be. Thanks.

Randolph Hubbard of Plainfield, N. J., grandson of Chas. N. Hill of Derby Line, was one of the Boy Scouts who took part in the sale of the recent issue of Liberty Bonds. He placed \$1,200 worth and received a war service medal.

Mrs. James Kelly has just received a letter from Nurse Constance H. Scott, Epsom, England, saying that her son Oliver is on the road to recovery and making steady gain. Evidently he was badly wounded, but good care is bringing him out of it.

A joint meeting was held at Stanstead last Thursday evening at which the speakers on the government side were Dr. Shurtleff and Principal Trueman; on the opposition side, W. K. Baldwin and Dr. S. B. Fraser. It is needless to say that both sides won.

C. M. Hall of Fitchburg, Mass., who is in charge of the installation of the steam heating plant at the Butterfield works, went to his home about two weeks ago to attend a wedding in which he took the important part of groom. Mr. Hall returned Friday to complete his work.

The young man who was recently evicted from his boarding place because of his interest in the enforcement of the "dry" laws was gladly admitted to the home of one of the neighbors. Most reasonable people agree that these laws cannot be too well enforced, because laxity means loss to the community and to the individual.

TOWN TOPICS.

Andrew J. Applebee of Lake, Vt., was in town Monday.

Claud C. Duval of West Burke was in town Monday and Tuesday.

WANTED—Stenographer. Butterfield & Co., Inc., Rock Island, Que.

Lost—A silk hand bag containing a small sum of money. Reward. Mrs. O. Cordeau.

Harley Ames returned Saturday from the Ames camp in Holland where he went for deer.

Paul Riveard of Derby will occupy the barber shop at the Derby Line hotel after Nov. 30th.

Office Wanted—For professional man, in good business location of Rock Island. Write "A," Journal Office. 43

John L. Heath of the tempering department at the Butterfield works, has gone to Athol, Mass., for a few weeks' coaching in his work.

Charles R. Counter and Bernard Wilson returned Tuesday from a week's hunt for deer in the Mulhegan district, Essex County.

The automobile on which Miss Marie Louise Martel of Farnham was here selling tickets, was won by Father Larroque, lately of Farnham.

John J. Power, of Worcester, Mass., contractor for the new Vermont buildings of Butterfield & Co., Inc., and C. Leslie Chamberlain of Worcester, the architect, spent Tuesday here.

Charles Ames went to Holland for deer Monday, returning Monday evening with a fair sized buck. Others, who have spent the whole season in the same camp were unsuccessful. Such is the hazard of the sport.

The returns from the Y. M. C. A. campaign in the United States for funds for war work, show about \$50,000,000. Observers will have noticed that letters from the boys at the front are generally written on Y. M. C. A. red triangle stationery.

We have received from a contributor a report of the "Beebe battle," Friday night, which we are bound to admit puts the thing in about the right light, but as we happen to know that all of the speakers took themselves seriously (although the audience could not understand how they could do so) we are reluctantly obliged to withhold the report. The audience did nothing to discredit itself and that is the main point.

J. F. Paquette and Desiré Neveu are the official canvassers at Rock Island for the Victory Loan. Those who purpose subscribing should do so through them or through a member of the local Victory Loan Committee. There is a commission of one-half of one per cent for the sale of the bonds and if the transaction be made through the official organization the commission will be divided between the Red Cross and Patriotic Funds. Buy a Victory Bond.

Myron Young of St. Albans, Vt., the only son of Charles Young of Derby, a nephew of Fred Young of Stanstead, was found dead Tuesday under his automobile in his garage. It was evident that he had crawled under the machine to correct something and was overcome by gasoline fumes, as there was a leak and gasoline on the floor where the body was found. Mr. Young was a successful business man and was well liked.

The demand for the products of all three departments at the Butterfield works, comprising taps, dies and reamers, twist drills, and milling cutters, is a long way beyond the capacity of the plant. The plant at Athol, Mass., is now doing a business of nearly \$5,000,000 a year, and there is no reason why the local plant, when completed, should not pass Athol in volume of business. This would mean a payroll of at least \$25,000 a week, or of over \$4,000 a day. This means an enormous increase in the business of our banks, stores and every interest, and the doubling of our population.

Thursday evening, Nov. 29th, at the Haskell Opera House, Mr. Arthur Fairbrother of the Boston Sunday Post will deliver a lecture exposing the German intrigues in diplomatic circles, and will narrate personal experiences in unearthing plots and bringing traitors to justice. It is the purpose of those interested in bringing this lecture here to give our citizens first-hand information, and Mr. Fairbrother will tell his story without newspaper flash. They will be real facts, told by the real man. The admission will be 25 cents to all parts of the house. Any surplus which may result or accrue, will be given to the Red Cross. Admission to this lecture and to the four remaining entertainments in the entertainment course can be purchased for \$1.75. Incidental music by the orchestra choruses and a solo by Mrs. Irvine.

TOWN TOPICS.

There will be a Thanksgiving service at the Universalist Church next Sunday morning. Singing by the children and sermon. Subject, "Have we anything for which to Praise God?" In the evening at half-past seven there will be an illustrated lecture upon the subject "Beautiful Venice," the pictures being of special interest since the recent German drive toward Venice. Every one welcome to all services.

I have for sale the following property in Rock Island, owned by H. M. Hovey. Building occupied by the R. I. Laundry, 30 by 40 ft., three floors; that occupied by Chas. C. Hunt, (Cow Cure Co.) 20 by 48 ft., one floor; buildings formerly occupied by the Monarch Shirt Co., one 30 by 40 ft., three floors and basement, and one 33 by 48 ft., three floors; water-power of about 30 h. p., concrete dam and flume, little Giant Turbine wheel with Woodard Governor; a good central steam heating plant. These buildings are located on a lot having a frontage of about 130 feet on Railroad street and a depth of about 130 feet. It is centrally located. Price and terms of sale are favorable to the purchaser. Charles E. Bennett, Derby Line. 46w2

The death of Mr. John E. Seales occurred at his home in St. Johnsbury, Vt., on Friday night, Nov. 16th. Mr. Seales was born in Stanstead township sixty-seven years ago. Before going to St. Johnsbury he lived in Derby, where he was engaged in the meat business for a number of years. He was married to Miss Clara Bishop, by whom he is survived. At St. Johnsbury he was engaged in the drug business with his son, Charles Seales. He leaves another son, Ralph Seales, also two brothers, C. A. Seales of Beebe, Que. and O. L. Seales of Derby, and one sister, Mrs. Freeman J. Libby, Stanstead. Mr. Seales had been in poor health for some time. The funeral took place Monday; interment at St. Johnsbury.

Special Thanksgiving services at the Congregational Church next Sunday morning and evening. At 10.30 a.m. the Sunday School and Church will join together in a service of Thanksgiving. Sermonette to the children, "A Loaf of Bread." Sermon, "Thanksgiving in Times of Peace, Thanksgiving in Times of War." Song service at 7, when the choir will be assisted by the College Orchestra. Prof. A. H. Martin will give an address on "The Place of Music in the Church Ritual." A special thank-offering will be taken at this service for the benefit of the Red Triangle. Strangers in the villages are very cordially invited to join with us in these services.

STANSTEAD COLLEGE NOTES.

Considerably over \$2000 has been subscribed to the Victory Loan by members of the College family.

We are glad to hear that Dennison Holmes has at last got where he wanted to be—in the United States marine. Our basketball team has added another victory to their record by defeating Bishop's University at Lennoxville last Saturday. The score was 28 to 20.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Dobson of Mexico City, Mrs. King, and W. D. Gale of Sherbrooke spent the week-end at "The Cottage," with Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Dobson.

An interesting debate took place at the Literary Society last Friday. Kenneth McTavish and Miss Gretchen Reddell tried to prove that an "Autocracy is a better form of government in time of war than is a Democracy." Campbell Amaron and Miss Bessie Leggett spoke for the negative and won.

The members of Grade eleven were greatly interested in a visit to the growing establishment of G. & G. Mr. Gobeille took the party over the premises and explained the various processes. The students were especially pleased with the candy department. When long sticks of red and white candy came curling out under Mr. Thayer's skillful hands, the whole place was startled with the roar of the College yell: "Red and White." The crowd showed its appreciation of the visit by giving "Nine Raahs for G. and G." before they left.

Miss Kendall has started gymnasium classes for the town girls.

Mr. Trueman is in great demand these days as a supporter of the Win-the-War candidate. He has also been busy helping to sell Victory Bonds.

Word has been received that Rev. Chauncey Adams has joined the Y. M. C. A. service with the American army.

BEEBE.

Mr. F. A. Goddard left here on Monday, the 19th, for Hanover, N. H., where he will undergo a surgical operation.

Other Beebe items on third page.

BARNSTON.

The Women's Red Cross Society purpose serving a New England supper in the dining-room of the municipal building, Monday, Nov. 26th, from six to eight o'clock. The after-supper entertainment will take the form of a joint political meeting, with the two candidates, Messrs. W. K. Baldwin and W. L. Shurtleff, as speakers. Admission to the supper, 35 cents.

Messrs Harry Buckland and Harold and Walter Sutton have gone to Emberton Camp, Sawyerville, on a hunting expedition.

Mr. Robert Jones is the hero of the hour, having returned from Camp Dubois, Sunday morning, with a fine doe. Mr. G. B. Hall, who brought Mr. Jones home, will return to the camp this week.

A number of the electors of Barnston attended the nomination at Ayer's Cliff, Monday.

Mrs. E. Bryan purposes going to Boston soon to spend some weeks.

On Sunday Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Hall entertained their son and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hall.

The Ladies Aid of the Methodist Church is meeting at the home of Mrs. B. E. Converse, on Tuesday of this week, at the tea hour.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Cushing motored to Sherbrooke, Sunday, with relatives. Mrs. H. Corey is at North Hatley with her daughter, Mrs. Oscar Bowen.

Mr. C. H. Remick is meeting with great success as official canvasser for the Victory Loan.

Mr. Herbert McCutcheon returned home on Monday, after spending a week as emergency cook at the Coaticook house.

The service next Sunday morning at Christ Church will be conducted by Mr. B. S. Meade of Coaticook.

Miss Whitecher is leaving Barnston Tuesday of this week to nurse Miss Katharine of Coaticook until January. Messrs. Chas. and Homer Cleveland are still at Camp Dubois.

Corp. Irving Corey is now in England where he is taking a special course.

Mr. Archie Jenks has been granted a furlough and is expected home for Christmas. He will then spend the winter in Texas, where there is a Canadian Aviation Camp.

The Women's Red Cross Society have now on hand material for 500 flannel shirts and 100 lbs. of yarn for socks. Wanted—willing hands to make shirts and socks to help win the war.

Have YOU invested in a Victory Bond? Only one week now till Dec. 1st.

FITCH BAY.

Make the Old Folks happy at Christmas with a new pair of Glasses from E. D. & A. E. Smith, Opticians, Magog.

The annual business meeting of St. Matthias Guild was held at the rectory on Wednesday afternoon, Rev. F. G. LeGallie presiding. The meeting was opened with prayer. The minutes of the last business meeting were read and confirmed. The financial condition of the Guild was found to be very satisfactory and encouraging. The following officers were elected: president, Mrs. F. G. LeGallie; vice-president, Mrs. C. P. Rider; secretary, Mrs. D. J. Carr; treasurer, Mrs. B. H. Rider. It was decided to resume the monthly teas, the first one to be held Thursday afternoon, Nov. 29th, at the Guild room with Mrs. B. H. Rider as hostess. The afternoon will be spent in sewing as formerly.

Mrs. A. L. Rider has returned to Lyndonville, Vt., after spending the summer at her home in town.

The children of St. Matthias Sunday School are preparing a program for their Christmas tree which will be held on the evening of Dec. 25th in Rider's hall.

Mr. Jack Gustin has been confined to the house by illness the past week. Service in St. Matthias Church on Sunday at 7 p. m. Sunday School at 10.15 a. m.

Service in the Congregationa. Church, Sunday, Nov. 25th, at 10.30 a. m. Subject, "The Religion of a Victory Bond." The pastor will preach. All are invited.

GRANITEVILLE.

Mr. George Somerville is back from Windsor, Vt., with his family for some time.

Mrs. Walter Hand and children of Georgeville were recent guests of Mrs. F. Brown.

Mr. Elmore Powers is back at work once more.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Moir, Mr. and Mrs. J. O'Leary were recent guests of Mrs. Boulais, Beebe.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Meggs of Beebe spent Sunday with Mrs. Keniston.

Mrs. d'Etchevogen of Beebe has been visiting at the home of her brother, J. O'Leary, for a few days.

IT'S only about eight miles to Newport, and we're in Newport. It's about the best place a man ever lived in, owing largely of course to its splendid neighboring towns, but it's by far the best place we know of to buy a stove. It's pretty nearly the home of the Glenwood, you know, for Glenwoods have been coming out of Newport for thirty odd years, and they've made their way into a thousand homes in Orleans and Stanstead Counties.

ROUND OAKS, too, are almost as well known, for it's 22 years this very fall since they moved there, only three on the first long trip from Dorragiac, but later coming by the hundreds, and occupying on their journey an entire car, year after year.

Never in the 22 years, or the 31 years, have these two good friends been so appreciated as now, when fuel is scarce and when we want the johnnycake done to a turn, they save the one and they bake so beautifully the other that it would be a hardship for some of us to go back to ordinary white bread.

Think of it, friends, many a man has cut the size of his wood pile a half since he has a Round Oak in his sitting room and a Glenwood in his kitchen. Then too, the home has been comfortable and the good wife happy. Ask him what stove a man ought to buy.

We spoke recently of our big October stove sales, but November to date shows an increase of 100%. Oh yes, there's a reason for it—the people want them.

It's only a little drive to Newport. When you get there just ask for

**The Store Where They Sell
GLENWOODS AND ROUND OAKS
OR 'PHONE 277-2, NEWPORT**

MAGOG.

The local exemption tribunal is composed of Mayor A. L'Archeveque, H. Jasmin, notary, and B. E. Bernier of Montreal. They have been at the market hall the past week receiving applications for exemption, and many have been granted.

The Knitting Club met at the home of Mrs. Jennie Taylor on Thursday last. 64 were present. Proceeds \$12. Mrs. Robt. Campbell and Miss Cora Gustin will entertain the Knitting Club at the church hall on Thursday of this week.

Miss Cora Williamson will give an entertainment under the auspices of the Patriotic Society at the opera house on Wednesday evening.

Mrs. A. B. Mole and daughter have closed their summer home, "Edgemers," and left for East Orange where they will spend the winter.

Mr. C. V. Chamberlain who has been at his home here during the summer, left last Tuesday for New York.

Mr. Henry Chamberlain is suffering with a broken arm; the accident occurred while he was cranking his car.

Mr. J. H. Foss from Dorchester, Mass., Pte. W. K. Foss from St. Agathe, Mr. L. A. Kimpton of Somerville, Mass., and Mr. and Mrs. A. Kimpton of Apple Grove were here to attend the funeral of the late Mrs. Sarah A. Foss.

Rev. S. F. Newton of Montreal was in town on Wednesday of last week to officiate at the funeral of the late Mrs. Foss.

Mrs. L. Duncafe of Stanstead was a recent guest of her sister, Mrs. R. Campbell.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Oliver were at Hatley on Thursday.

Pte. Burton Shonyo and Pte. Jas. Broadbent of Levis spent the week-end at their respective homes.

MARY ELLEN CASWELL.

Mary Ellen Caswell died at her late home on Caswell avenue, Friday, November 16th, at about 1 a.m. The funeral took place at the home Monday afternoon, Rev. G. Ellery Read of Sherbrooke officiating, assisted by Rev. E. LeRoy Rice. The scriptural reading, prayers and address, were all a strong, beautiful tribute to the character of Mrs. Caswell, and rich in comfort and promise to the daughter, left, and the brothers and sister. D. W. Davis was in charge, and the bearers were T. Frank O'Rourke, B. F. Butterfield, T. J. Norris and F. W. D. Melloon. The burial was in the Derby Line cemetery.

The relatives present were Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Fuller, (brother,) and Mr. and Mrs. Roy A. Fuller, (brother,) Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. Edward James (sister,) New York City; Mrs. J. A. Pitman (cousin) Salem, Mass.; Mrs. J. F. Homes, (cousin) Needham, Mass., and Miss Marcia Smith, (cousin) Boston.

Mrs. Caswell was born at Rock Island, Que., July 30, 1860, and was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Fuller. She married Fred T. Caswell, August 26th, 1886. The surviving members of the family are the daughter, Miss Edna, the two brothers and sister. Mrs. Caswell spent her life here; always the loyal wife, mother and neighbor, active and helpful in the movements of the community. Her death is a great loss.

Ten Liberals and eight Unionists were returned by acclamation Monday. In all other constituencies throughout the Dominion there are at least two candidates.

AN ANONYMOUS LETTER.

Friday evening the JOURNAL received through the mail an anonymous type-written letter criticising Mr. Baldwin for suggesting that the Canadian Premier should have done something upon his return from Europe to show his appreciation for what the women have done. One of the rules from which publishers rarely deviate is that contributors must sign their names, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Had this been done the letter might have appeared. Writers have no need to fear that their names will be revealed. We have been in the publishing business a long time and have never yet disclosed the identity of a writer, where secrecy was desired—not even under pressure by our closest relatives or friends. The letter in question is supposedly from a woman. It is impossible to judge character by type-writing, but this letter has a bold swing and direct punch which do not resemble any woman we have ever met in our somewhat limited experience with the fair sex; nevertheless if the writer will reveal his or her identity, the letter will be published; even if the author be a man and no one will be the wiser for what we say about it. The letter opens with the following paragraph:

"Mr. Baldwin, in his speech at Stanstead, Friday evening, made a remark that I am sure must have made every woman there want to spring onto the platform and deliver some strong language."

That would certainly have been an innovation worth while. The rival candidates might have withstood the assault, but we can easily imagine the chairman going through a window, head first.

If the writer of the letter really is a woman we would like to see her in the field as a win-the-war candidate, and will promise to back her to the last ditch.

SOUTH BARNSTON.

The chicken pie supper which was held in the South Barnston school-house for the benefit of the Red Cross, was a decided success. An excellent supper was served. Many thanks are due to those who so kindly contributed. Proceeds of the evening \$28.25.

The meeting of the Ladies Aid held at Mrs. H. Keeler's, was largely attended, about fifty being present.

Miss Susan Seales was at home from S. W. C. for the week-end.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Longland of Beebe were calling on friends in this place last week.

Quite a number from this way attended the meeting of the Aid at Mrs. Ernest Davis' last week, and report a pleasant time.

Nurse Hastings from Woodsville, N. H., recently spent two weeks at her home here.

AN ANONYMOUS POSTAL.

The editor of the JOURNAL has received an anonymous postal card, evidently written by a woman, and signed "One Who is Disappointed in You." The unknown writer hints that the recipient is too narrow to do the right thing in the present political campaign. The challenge seems to demand a declaration as to the writer's position, which will be stated in a future issue of this paper. Assume the card goes to a handwriting expert to have the writer's characteristics noted and a photo-engraving of the card will appear in the JOURNAL with the explanation.

THE BORDEN MANIFESTO.

A Supplementary Platform Promulgated by Leader of the Union Government.

In the JOURNAL of Nov. 1st the platform of the Union Government was printed. On the 8th inst. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's manifesto was published. This week, following our practice of putting before our readers the views of both parties, we publish Sir Robert Borden's second manifesto which is calculated to be an answer to some of the points raised by Sir Wilfrid. It will be noted that Sir Robert makes "no claim of exceptional patriotism or public virtue for those who have united to constitute a Coalition cabinet." That is creditable to him.

TEXT OF THE MANIFESTO.

To the People of Canada:

The twelfth Parliament has been dissolved and it becomes the duty of the people to choose a new House of Commons. Under the constitution the mandate of those whom the constituencies returned in 1911 expired a year ago. But by agreement between the two parties in both the Commons and the Senate and with the clear sanction of public opinion, the duration of Parliament was, for causes strange and momentous in our history, extended for one year.

The circumstances and conditions under which and upon which the people must pronounce judgment are without precedent or parallel. Nearly three and a half years ago, in obedience to honourable alliances and out of regard for her very existence and the security of her dominions, Great Britain engaged in war with Germany. Canada, as became a partner nation in the British Commonwealth, entered the struggle by the decree of her Parliament. That decree was enacted without a single dissenting voice; and it gave true expression to the sentiment and determination of the people of this country. No Government could have lived and no Government would have deserved to live that did not give such instant effect to the popular will. Hesitation would have savoured of cowardice. Delay would have humbled and defamed the nation. Failure to mobilize the manhood and resources of the Dominion for freedom and civilization would have exposed us to the scorn of our own time and the contempt of posterity. But neither the Government nor the people hesitated. The resolution and patriotism of the Canadian people found prompt and adequate expression. By voluntary enlistment an army of over four hundred thousand Canadian soldiers have gone overseas to service and sacrifice on the scarred fields of France and Flanders. Many thousands of them lie in graves hallowed by their blood and glorified by their suffering. Pride in their valour and their achievements mitigates the sorrow which possesses so many of our homes. Through what they have done we have a new revelation of patriotism. The nation is clothed with new dignity. But how meanly we shall stand at the bar of history if, through any neglect or failure of ours, the cause for which they fell does not prevail. By the test which they met so steadily and bravely we shall be judged. If their living comrades in the trenches are not supported, shame and humiliation will be our portion. They will have paid a price for us beyond our deserts. They will have paid a price for us beyond our deserts. What they sowed in honor we shall reap in dishonor.

MILITARY SERVICE ACT.

When it became apparent that the voluntary system was not providing adequate reinforcements for the army, it became necessary to consider the provisions of the Military Service Act empowering the Government to enforce compulsory military service upon all male citizens of Canada between the ages of eighteen and sixty inclusive. The selection under that law is to be made by ballot, that is, by chance. Under present conditions the public interest cannot be served by a chance selection, but it demands instead an intelligent selection, based upon a wise and careful consideration of the country's needs, both in the fighting line and at home. Accordingly, a new measure to authorize a selective draft of persons between the ages of twenty and forty-five was prepared and submitted to Parliament. Much care was taken to ensure that the measure would not be unfair or unjust in its provisions, that there would be no prejudicial interference with agriculture or industry, that there would be no preferences for groups, classes, sections or interests. The Military Service Act is a democratic measure, calling the rich as well as the poor—indeed, bearing more heavily upon the rich in that it is more difficult for a young man of means to claim exemption on the ground that his labor is needed at home for the support of his relatives. It is eminently fair as between the provinces and as between those portions of our people who are of different racial origins, because it pays no attention whatsoever to provincial boundaries or racial groups, but calls up all young Canadians of the same circumstances wherever they may live. It is the most effective method possible, for it impartially selects the men who can go abroad and

fight and the men who should stay at home and work, with an eye single to their fitness for these two closely related services, and so ensures that each man is precisely where his blow or his labor tells best. In enforcing this act the Government will proceed upon the principle that the service and sacrifice of any family which has already sent men to the front must be taken into account in considering the exemption of other members of the same family.

There was no thought of compulsion until compulsion became imperative. There was no hesitation to seek authority for enrolment by selection when the necessity for greater reinforcements was indubitably established. It was the enemy—not the Government—which issued the call to arms and compelled a mobilization of all the resources of the Empire. The Government appeals to the people with confidence that the vigorous prosecution of the war is their immediate and supreme concern, and that the Military Service Act which authorized the selective draft is but a reflection of the temper and will of the nation.

UNION GOVERNMENT.

The administration in whose name this appeal is made is not the agent or organ of any group, section or party. There are those among its members who must assume responsibility for the conduct of the war thus far; and such members do not seek to evade that responsibility. There are those also among its members who have no such responsibility. For the Military Service Act all assume the fullest responsibility, as do all for the future measures of policy and acts of administration. It is not suggested that the Government which held office for six years is immune from criticism because a Union Government has been organized, but only that the war is the first consideration and that to its energetic and successful prosecution union among the people is as necessary as the coalition of political leaders.

No claim of exceptional patriotism or public virtue is made for those who have united to constitute a Coalition Cabinet. But it was necessary to sink differences and overcome prejudices if that object was to be attained. If the object was great enough to justify union and cooperation of political leaders divided by old quarrels and acute differences in feeling and opinion, it is surely great enough to justify the like unity of purpose and endeavor among the electors upon whose decision the fate of the Government and

the measures to be taken for the further prosecution of the war depend. In the trenches Liberals and Conservatives fight and die for a common Canada and a common Empire. No party wall divides the wounded in the hospitals. Nor do those who minister to their wounds and ease their suffering ask to what party the afflicted belong. Is it too much to expect that the spirit by which the army lives and triumphs will be as active and, as powerful among the people at home when they cast their ballots and that here as there the great cause for which we contend will unify and inspire the nation?

But there are other reasons why the Union Government should be entrusted with power. It has pledged itself to the extirpation of old abuses and to a wise and bold policy of constructive reform. The system of patronage in the distribution of contracts and offices which has prevailed in Canada for generations has been the root of many political evils. It has fostered local and sectional interests incompatible with the national welfare and injurious to the efficiency of the national services. It has troubled representatives of the national services. It has troubled representatives of the people, permitted the ascendancy of organized minorities in the constituencies, and affected the independence of Parliament itself. It may be that these evils should have been overcome long ago. Censure may lie upon successive governments which have tolerated the system. But inveterate diseases succumb only to heroic treatment—and heroism has not distinguished Canadian parties in dealings with patronage. Generally governments have lived long in Canada and when for many years distribution of patronage has been confined to the party in power there is a natural disposition to adjust the balance when at length the other party succeeds to office. Once committed to the system, influences are recognized and interests created that are not easily resisted or dislodged. It is believe that a Government derived from both political parties and strengthened by special representation of agriculture and organized labor, can act with greater freedom and independence than a Government which held office under the old conditions. Hence the resolution to abolish trading in patronage, to fill public offices by merit and not by favoritism, and to establish honest and open competition in awarding contracts and buying supplies.

NEW RAILWAY POLICY.

It is not necessary to repeat in full the announcement of policy already made public. In carrying out these policies the Government engages to stop wasteful expenditure in unwise duplication of railways, and to arrange effective cooperation between the public and private railway systems. With the acquisition of the Canadian Northern Railway the State becomes one of the chief carriers of passengers and products. If public management is to be satisfactory, there must be vigor in administration and breadth and courage in outlook. Efficiency must be ensured. Consideration of personal and political patronage must be sternly ignored. Accommodation equal to that which the private companies afford must be provided. Measures must also be taken to ensure adequate ocean transportation under national or international regulations if extortionate charges are attempted. For many years in Canada a railway policy was determined not so much by the needs of transportation as by the demands of rival groups of railway builders. As a result we have a great railway mileage, constructed at heavy cost, with long stretches of parallel lines where a single system could have handled all the traffic and at lower charges upon a smaller investment of capital. It is believed, however, that Canada will yet develop traffic in excess of present rail facilities; and in the meantime the Government will endeavor to co-ordinate existing services and improve and protect the national railways without injustice to private companies.

As old methods of railway building have to be abandoned, so old systems of taxation have to be revised. In order to meet the ever-increasing expenditure for war purposes and also to ensure that all shall share in common service and sacrifice, wealth will be conscripted by adequate taxation of war profits and increased taxation of income. There will be close inquiry into expenditures in order to protect the treasury against purely local demands, and to eliminate undertakings of purely political origin, and object. Permanent committees of the Cabinet have been established for war and reconstruction. The very difficult and intricate problems inevitably arising out of war conditions are being considered and studied earnestly and attentively with a view to effective action with the least possible delay. Immigration and colonization will receive careful and

continuous attention, always with a sympathetic regard for labor and in full recognition of the necessity for greater production. Thorough and effective cooperation among agricultural producers will be encouraged. The men by whose sacrifice and endurance the free institutions of Canada will be preserved, must be re-educated where necessary and re-established on the land or in such other pursuits or vocations as they may desire to follow. The maimed and the broken will be protected; the widow and the orphan will be helped and cherished. Duty and decency demand that those who are saving democracy shall not find democracy a house of privilege, or a school of poverty and hardship. The franchise will be extended to women, not chiefly in recognition of devoted and capable service, in the war, but as a measure of justice too long delayed. If men die women suffer, if they are wounded women heal, if they are maimed women labor. And since there can be no separation in suffering and sacrifice, there should be none in citizenship.

FOR A COMMON PATRIOTISM.

The Government will strive to develop and stimulate a common patriotism in all elements of the people, and all portions of the Dominion. It inherits no baneful legacies. It cherishes no grievances or animosities. East and West are equal at the council table, and in the new Parliament all the provinces will have equal and adequate representation. In the electoral campaign it is greatly to be desired that reticence should be observed in the treatment of all questions in which smoulder the fires of old racial and religious quarrels and contentions. Those who gave their lives for us on far away fields of battle cherished the vision of a United Canada. To deny the vision would be treason to their memory.

The Government thoroughly realizes that in this National emergency there is imperative necessity for fulfillment of its policies with the least possible delay. It pledges itself to prosecute the war with ceaseless vigor, to strive for national unity, to administer the public departments with economy and efficiency, to devise measures of taxation which will regard social justice and to neglect nothing that may be required to sustain the soldiers on service or to comfort those of their households whom they have left behind. Firmly convinced that these objects can best be achieved by a Government representing all parties,

classes, creeds and interests, I appeal with confidence on its behalf for the sympathy and support of the Canadian people.

R. L. BORDEN.

BEEBE.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Grow have moved into E. F. Bailey's tenement and have rented their house to Mr. Gorham of Barton.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Washburn have returned to their home on the North Derby road after spending the fall at Georgeville.

Mrs. Henry Bigelow has gone to Lyndonville to spend the winter with her daughter, Mrs. George McShane.

The Ladies Aid are to meet Thursday afternoon with Mrs. Wm. Haselton to sew.

Mrs. Gage of whom mention was made last week, passed unexpectedly away Friday afternoon. That day she sat up to eat her dinner. It was noticed that she did not seem as well. The doctor was called, but she only lived a short time. The funeral was held at the house at 1.30 Sunday afternoon, and the body was laid to rest in the cemetery at Ayer's Cliff beside her late husband. Rev. J. F. Longland officiated. There was singing by a quartette. Mrs. Gage leaves three sons, a number of grandchildren and other relatives to cherish her memory. She was eighty-three years of age and was highly respected by the many who knew her.

The young people's meeting at the Advent Church last Sunday evening was led by Miss Alice Longland. There was a good attendance and much interest was manifested through the meeting. Mrs. Alex. Monroe is to lead the meeting next Sunday evening.

A few friends, including the choir of the Methodist Church, gathered at the home of Rev. and Mrs. F. Williams on Sunday after the evening service for a reception in honor of Mrs. John Wilson of Newport who has been the soloist for some time, and is leaving Newport for the winter. She will be greatly missed as she is always ready to assist at any occasion. Sunday was also Mr. Williams' birthday.

Intended for last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Whaley were in Richford on Monday of last week to attend his mother's funeral.

The Ladies Aid will meet Friday afternoon with Mrs. Alex. Whaley to sew. The Aid will have a sale of aprons and fancy work on Dec. 4th.

Mr. Iverson is to have an auction on Thursday of this week. They are soon going away.

Charles Gage's mother who lives with him, had the misfortune to fall and break her arm a week ago last Sunday morning. Dr. Gatchell was called to attend her. Mrs. Gage is over eighty years of age.

Miss Amy Lindsay and Miss Rachel Sartwell of Montreal have been recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. V. Lindsay.

It is reported that there are three cases of diphtheria in Mr. LaPete's family.

The smallpox case proved to be chickenpox, so the scare is modified.

Mr. W. H. Daniels has been visiting relatives in Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Beilam attended the funeral of his aunt in Clifton last Sunday. They went to Waterville Saturday, returning home Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Drew's daughter from Waterloo has been spending a few days with them.

Rev. and Mrs. F. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Whaley, Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Dixon, Mrs. Milton Haselton, Miss Helen Haselton, and Mr. Charles Berry motored to Hatley Monday evening to the home of Miss Maud Gage.

Miss Mary Bullis had the misfortune to break her collar bone when she fell down the stairs while at Mr. D. V. Lindsay's.

The Book and Thimble Club were very pleasantly entertained last Tuesday by Mrs. Carlton Twombly. There were twenty-eight present, six of whom were visitors, including Mrs. Charles Tarlton and Mrs. Tom Camp of Newport.

WEST HOLLAND.

Mr. Robert Goodall of Blue Hill, Mass., has been the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Goodall, the past week.

The neighbors and friends of Mr. and Mrs. E. Moulton gathered at their home on Thursday evening to help them celebrate the 50th anniversary of their marriage. A pleasant evening was spent, all returning to their homes wishing their host and hostess many returns of the day.

Mr. Cecil Bennett left on Saturday for Florida where he has employment for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. McVeay of Ayer's Cliff and Mrs. C. W. Cate of Sherbrooke, Que., were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Curtis one day last week.

The Ladies Aid gave a dinner in the dining-hall of the church on Thursday. In the afternoon a number of surgical shirts and bandages were made for the Red Cross. The next meeting is to be held at Mrs. Henry Burbank's on Thursday of this week.

Rev. L. Davis of Derby occupied the pulpit here on Sunday in exchange with our pastor, Rev. E. L. Rice.

The MINISTER OF FINANCE offers for Public Subscription

Canada's Victory Loan

Issue of \$150,000,000 5½% Gold Bonds

Bearing interest from December 1st, 1917, and offered in three maturities, the choice of which is optional with the subscriber, as follows:

5 year Bonds due December 1st, 1922
10 year Bonds due December 1st, 1927
20 year Bonds due December 1st, 1937

This Loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada, and both principal and interest are a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The amount of this issue is \$150,000,000, exclusive of the amount (if any) paid by the surrender of bonds of previous issues. The Minister of Finance reserves the right to allot the whole or any part of the amount subscribed in excess of \$150,000,000.

The Proceeds of this Loan will be used for War purposes only, and will be spent wholly in Canada.

Principal and interest payable in Gold
Denominations: \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000

Subscriptions must be in sums of \$50 or multiples thereof.

Principal payable without charge at the Office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at Ottawa, or at the Office of the Assistant Receiver General at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Victoria.

Interest payable, without charge, half-yearly, June 1st and December 1st, at any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank.

Bearer or Registered Bonds

Bonds may be registered as to principal or as to principal and interest. Scrip certificates, non-negotiable, or payable to bearer, in accordance with the choice of the applicant for registered or bearer bonds, will be issued after payment in exchange for provisional receipts. When these scrip certificates have been paid in full, and payment endorsed thereon by the bank receiving the money they may be exchanged for bonds, when prepared, with coupons attached, payable to bearer, or registered as to principal, or for fully registered bonds when prepared, without coupons, in accordance with the application.

Delivery of interim certificates and of definitive bonds will be made through the Chartered Banks. Bearer bonds with coupons will be issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1,000, and may be registered as to principal only. Fully registered bonds, the interest on which is paid direct to the owner by Government cheque, will be issued in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000, or any authorized multiple of \$5,000.

Subject to the payment of 25 cents for each new bond issued, holders of fully registered bonds without coupons, will have the right to convert into bonds of the denomination of \$1,000 with coupons, and holders of bonds with coupons will have the right to convert into fully registered bonds of authorized denominations without coupons, at any time, on application to the Minister of Finance.

Surrender of Bonds

Holders of Dominion of Canada Debenture Stock, due October 1st, 1919, and bonds of the three preceding Dominion of Canada War Loan Issues, have the privilege of surrendering their bonds in part payment for subscriptions to bonds of this issue, under the following conditions:—

Debenture Stock, due October 1st, 1919, at Par and Accrued Interest.
War Loan Bonds, due December 1st, 1922, at 97½ and Accrued Interest.
(The above will be accepted in part payment for bonds of any of the three maturities of this Issue)
War Loan Bonds, due October 1st, 1927, at 97½ and Accrued Interest.
War Loan Bonds, due March 1st, 1937, at 99 and Accrued Interest.
(These will be accepted in part payment for bonds of the 1937 maturity ONLY of this Issue.)

Bonds of the various maturities of this issue will, in the event of future issues of like maturity, or longer, made by the Government, other than issues made abroad, be accepted at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash for the purpose of subscription to such issues.

Issue Price Par

Free from taxes—including any income tax—imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada.

Payment to be made as follows:

10% on December 1st, 1917 20% on March 1st, 1918
10% on January 2nd, 1918 20% on April 1st, 1918
20% on February 1st, 1918 20% on May 1st, 1918

A full half year's interest will be paid on 1st June, 1918.

The Bonds therefore give a net interest yield to the investor of about:

5.61% on the 20 year Bonds
5.68% on the 10 year Bonds
5.81% on the 5 year Bonds

All payments are to be made to a Chartered Bank for the credit of the Minister of Finance. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture, and the allotment to cancellation. Subscriptions accompanied by a deposit of 10% of the amount subscribed, must be forwarded through the medium of a Chartered Bank. Any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank will forward subscriptions and issue provisional receipts.

In case of partial allotments the surplus deposit will be applied toward payment of the amount due on the January instalment. Subscriptions may be paid in full on January 2nd, 1918, or on any instalment due date thereafter under discount at the rate of 5¼% per annum. Under this provision payments of the balance of subscriptions may be made as follows:

If paid on January 2nd, 1918, at the rate of \$9.10795 per \$100.
If paid on February 1st, 1918, at the rate of \$9.49959 per \$100.
If paid on March 1st, 1918, at the rate of \$9.72274 per \$100.
If paid on April 1st, 1918, at the rate of \$9.90959 per \$100.

Forms of application may be obtained from any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank, or from any Victory Loan Committee, or member thereof. The books of the Loan will be kept at the Department of Finance, Ottawa. Applications will be made in due course for the listing of this issue on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges.

Subscription Lists will close on or before December 1st, 1917.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
OTTAWA, November 12th, 1917.

Temperance Notes

(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

AFFECTS THE BRAIN.

(From bulletin issued by New York City Health Department.)

Civilized man equals brute animal plus high brain development. Alcohol mutes out the "high brain development" and leaves behind the brute animal.

Now, of course, we don't mean to say that when a person takes a drink of anything containing alcohol he is reduced at once to a brute animal; but very few will dispute that a drunken person is not much better than a brute animal. And the reason he has been reduced to such a state by the alcohol, is because before he can take enough of it to kill his body, he has had enough to paralyze his brain, especially the highest parts of his brain. It has paralyzed his power to think, it has paralyzed his power to judge, it has paralyzed his power to control his actions. The amount of alcohol which makes a person drunken, varies with different people. Some can stand very little, others a great deal. However, even a very little, though it does not show itself in drunkenness, has a damaging effect on the brain. This is what we want to point out particularly. Too many people think that if they drink alcohol in moderation, such, for example, as three or four glasses of beer a day, or one or two drinks of whisky a day, they are not doing themselves any harm at all. Very many even think that they may safely drink as long as they stop before getting drunk. These are very dangerous and mistaken ideas to have. Drinking, even in moderation, has dangers for the brain and nerves, and steady drinking is very bad.

OF INTEREST TO REALTY MEN.

After a visit to Colorado, Mr. Thomas S. Ingersoll, secretary of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, declared that from every source of information tapped he learned that there was greater prosperity in the state than ever before. "This applies particularly to real estate," he said. "One big company in Denver, which was nearing bankruptcy just previous to the transformation because purchasers were not paying on lot contracts, was practically pulled out of the rut by the flood of payments received in the first thirty days. The firm is now subdividing more property. Many of the live-wire real-estate dealers have rented the quarters of former saloons in the downtown section and have transformed them into offices, allowing the barroom fixtures to remain. They use the former 'private conversation' booths as closing offices for their salesmen."

'CONSUMED' BUT NOT CONSUMED

Anticipating increased taxes, distillers have withdrawn large quantities of spirits from the government bond houses. This liquor is officially recorded as "withdrawn for consumption." Consequently the internal revenue reports show this year what the uninitiated believe to be "an alarming increase in drinking." The government reports do not explain that "consumption" in this case is technical, not actual; that the liquor goes into private warehouses to await the retail demand—a demand which is constantly decreasing.

PREPARING FOR PROHIBITION.

W. L. Welford, president of the American Association of Coopers and Interests, testifying before the interstate commerce commission at Washington, made the statement that the whisky manufacturers of the country, realizing that nationwide prohibition is inevitable, have practically ceased manufacturing their products and are preparing to devote their plants to the manufacture of commercial alcohol for military purposes.

DRUG STORES BONE-DRY.

Cheer up, little barroom, Don't you cry, You'll be a drug store By and by. Not in Madison, Wis.,! The druggists of that city voted unanimously to discontinue the sale of intoxicants for medicinal or any other purpose after July 1, when the prohibition law went into effect. Raw alcohol will be retained for use only in manufacturing; it will not be sold.

NO DRUNKS IN RUSSIA.

Charles R. Crane, member of the United States commission to Russia, in a special cable to the Chicago Herald said: "It is possible to walk the unlighted streets at midnight in perfect security and not meet either a policeman or a drunken man. How much of this security is due to the absence of vodka it may not be possible to say, but it is certainly a condition of peaceful anarchy."

CAMPAIGN STATES.

States which vote upon statewide prohibition in 1917: Iowa, Ohio, New Mexico. States which vote upon the question in 1918: Utah, Missouri, Florida, Minnesota, Wyoming, Nevada. Iowa and Utah already have statutory prohibition. They will vote to make it constitutional.

BIG CITY BONE-DRY.

The city of Duluth, Minn., has twice voted itself dry. With its last vote it elected a dry council which has passed drastic anti-liquor ordinances.

QUEBEC NOT ALONE.

It has been argued that the Province of Quebec is alone and isolated in its opposition to the Union Government. As reflecting opinion in an entirely different part of Canada, we reprint an extract from a recent speech of Judge W. W. B. McInnes at Vancouver, B. C., realizing that not all but some of our readers will agree with him. Judge McInnes said:

"If ever there was a fraud it is that Win-the-War movement. I have never yet found a man who wanted to lose the war. Everyone in British Columbia, thank God, wants to win the war, and it is rotten humbug for any party or league trying to divide men into two camps, those who want to win the war, and those who do not want to win the war. There is only one section who does not want to win the war, and that is the Nationalists of Quebec that Borden and his party brought into existence and pampered, and made a great power in the Province of Quebec."

"We know well that Laurier was condemned in Quebec for being anti-British when he wanted reciprocity with the United States, and he was condemned for being too British because he wanted to build up a navy to assist Britain in her hour of trial. It is only a demagogue that would make a suggestion that the Liberals do not want to win the war. The Win-the-War movement is a Conservative scheme to hoodwink a few Liberals to induce them to be committed to Borden and his conscription policy, but the scheme is going to fail. Even now, the movement is almost in the discard. They are done with it. They are now in favor of a Union government. Let me pay my respects to them, this hyphenated Sifton-Borden Union party."

"I wish to say that it is not a union government we have in Ottawa to-day, because the nation is not behind it. It is not a union government because the two great parties in Canada have not united to back it up. It is true that some of the most designing men that ever disgraced the Liberal party have had a hand in the formation of that government, thank God for Liberalism, that Liberalism is purified by their absence."

"All honour to Sir. Wilfrid Laurier that he took the stand that he was not unprepared to take charge of the ship of state but he preferred to leave the shipwrecking pirates to their fate. All honor to the old man for his decision."

DERBY ACADEMY NOTES.

Beulah Gray ex-'19 was at school for a little while last Monday. We were sorry that she couldn't stay with us longer.

The girls of D. A. made so much noise practicing D. A. songs and yells that Barton became frightened and cancelled the game for Friday night.

Ruth Hudson '20 spent the week-end with her sister, Mrs. Davis, at West Derby.

Harold Demick '18 and Frank Batchelder '18 went hunting last week. They had the fun of the hunt.

George Cowles '18 is entertaining the chicken-pox.

Showers were given for Irvie Hildreth '14 and Edith Gray '17 last week. It is hoped that no one got wet.

An attempt has been made to keep "Jack Frost" out of the Academy this winter by putting the old coop and the storm windows on.

A petition has been put in by citizens for a sound-proof room to practice yells in.

The Camp Fire Girls are to hold a promenade in D. A. Hall, Friday, Nov. 23. We hope there is to be a large attendance.

The first game of the season will be played Tuesday, Nov. 27, with Island Pond High School, at Derby. We hope there will be a large attendance as the association needs the money.

The basket-ball game to be played Nov. 15 with Barton Academy was cancelled by Barton boys, much to the regret of the students at D. A.

Final examinations this week again. We realize that some are not greatly enthused over the coming event.

There is a marked change in temperature at Derby, the thermometer going down from forty degrees to eighteen degrees.

Many of the students attended the Y. M. C. A. rally held in the M. E. Church, Nov. 13. We came to realize more than ever the efficiency of this great work and should do our share by pushing it along, for we may be helping some mother's boy "Somewhere in France."

The members of the Senior Class gave Hazel Shompany '18 a surprise party Monday evening in honor of her birthday.

INVASION OF AN ENEMY.

HOSTILE RELATIONS REALIZED. SOMETHING MUST BE DONE.

An enemy has made frequent invasions into private property recently, plundering paper, taking possession of rubbers and building homes so near their opponents that their lives are endangered. What shall or should be done? Would it be better to call upon an armed force to prevent further invasions or put this enemy entirely out of the way through treachery by trapping them?

MCCONNELL.

Mr. S. Smith from Pennsylvania, who has a gang of men cutting Christmas trees in Magog, was through here Saturday looking after his business. He has a few carloads here, and ten or twelve in Magog ready to haul for shipment to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. K. G. Sharon and family from Brown's Hill were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Brown.

The Misses Julia and Olive Bacon were week-end guests of friends at Crystal Lake.

Miss Constance Anderson has gone to Sherbrooke where she has employment.

Mr. Menard has been staying with his daughter, Mrs. Gauthier, since the death of his wife about two weeks ago.

Louis Larochelle has been laid up for some time, having cut his foot quite badly with an axe.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Chapman were in Magog for the week-end.

BALDWIN'S MILLS.

Some of the hunters around here have been quite fortunate, having killed a number of deer this season.

Mr. Arthur Washburn who has been indisposed and under the care of a physician, is gaining.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Lyon and family from Dixville Notch, N. H., were calling on relatives the first of the week.

Miss Rose May is on the sick list. Her sister Ruth was called home from Coaticook to care for her. We hope she will soon be better.

Mr. Foster Bacon has let his farm to Mr. Vincette, son-in-law of Mr. E. Crête.

Messrs. John May and Bert Baldwin attended the nomination at Ayer's Cliff on Monday.

Mrs. W. K. Baldwin is visiting in Charleston, Vt.

Miss Addie E. Aldrich is a guest of her sister, Mrs. M. Martin.

NEWPORT.

Donald A. Akin of the Boy Scouts, Newport, was selected as one of ten boys from Vermont to participate in the relay race in Boston last Saturday, in which ten boys from each of the New England States participated in carrying the report of the big Y. M. C. A. campaign from points 5 miles outside of Boston to the Y. M. C. A. headquarters, where they were presented to the mayor of Boston. Each boy ran 5 miles and in the contest the Vermont boys took 3rd place. Following the race a splendid banquet was tendered all the boys in the great Y. M. C. A. building.

The great Y. M. C. A. Red Triangle Campaign in Greater Newport is now a matter of history, but it demonstrated in no uncertain way that when it comes to a work of helping the boys who are fighting our battles that Newport is behind them. The total pledges to date are \$3,655. Of this amount over \$500 came from the village of West Derby, and \$400 from the Boy Scouts of Newport, who, by the way, appear to stand at the head of the list of Boy Scouts in New England. Nearly 50 men were engaged in the closing campaign last Sunday, and in the evening a big mass meeting was held in Lane's Opera House to celebrate the event of Greater Newport having gone "Over the Top." At this meeting, which was presided over by the chairman of the Local Campaign Committee, Mr. Akin, short addresses were presented by that splendid type of Canadian soldier Geo. Watts of Waterville, Josiah Grout and O. C. Miller of Newport, and Rev. Geo. Pomfrey of West Derby. The vested choir of West Derby sang several beautiful selections, and Miss Madeline Pomfrey, the song bird of West Derby, rendered a beautiful selection. The final reports of the campaign given by the treasurer, Mr. O. A. Brown, called for an immediate response by the entire audience who sprang to their feet and sang "Praise God from Whom all Blessings Flow."

VERMONT ITEMS.

Editor D. W. Hildreth, of the Express & Standard, Newport, spent the past week in Wenlock, looking for deer.

Governor Graham has obtained thanksgiving furlough for the Vermont boys at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.

The Rev. F. S. Tolman of the Union Baptist Church, St. Johnsbury, is going to the First Baptist Church at Randolph.

Vermont must furnish 68 more men to bring up its quota at Camp Devens, and Orleans county's share is nine more men.

Superintendent of Derby schools, Margaret R. Kelley, is acting principal of the West Derby graded school, pending the securing of a teacher.

William Cassidy of Derby Center, and A. G. Williamson of Newport are the first Vermonters in the U. S. army to be wounded on the French front.

November 15, 1917, the carrying of explosives for sale or storage without a license, in the United States, became punishable by fine and imprisonment.

There was a large increase in the importation through the port of Newport for October. Free merchandise: \$4,321,839; dutiable merchandise, \$297,124. Duties collected \$63,411.57.

"Back to the sheep" is the new herald of the Vermont farmer. The marked increase in the number of sheep in the state in 1917 is a hopeful condition.

Fred Hamblet, late owner of the Clyde River Hotel at West Charleston, has exchanged the property for a farm lately owned by Wilbur Allen, who has taken possession. Mr. Allen's reputation warrants the conviction that the hotel will be well conducted. This hotel has always been a profitable stand.

The preachers' aid fund of Orleans County for aged Methodist ministers has now reached about \$26,000. The campaign is on to raise a fund of \$150,000 in the state for this purpose. If the other thirteen counties do as well as Orleans the amount will be exceeded.

Thursday, November 15, the old toll bridge across the Connecticut river from Wells River, Vt., to Woodsville, N. H., was displaced by a new and free bridge. For over a hundred years the people have paid tribute to a corporation for using the bridge. It is a wonder that this scheme has been allowed to continue so long.

The Caledonia Company of St. Johnsbury is in the hands of a receiver, Fred G. Bundy having been appointed to that position by Judge Harland B. Howe. The assignment was filed with the clerk of the United States District Court, Wednesday, November 14th. The statement at that time gave the liabilities of the company as \$24,277.26, and the assets \$22,359.70. It is understood that the business will be continued. The establishment of a new daily in a restricted country field, with material and labor prices as they now are is a hazardous undertaking.

Percy W. Lawson of Newport, who is in charge of the Orleans county agency for the Ford car, is erecting a commodious garage on Coventry street.

Morrisville wood market remains reasonable, \$7.50 for 128 feet of good hard wood. The Three Villages have to pay \$12.00 to \$15.00 for ordinary wood, mainly hard—in quality.

The delegation of United States congressmen, including Congressman Dale of Island Pond, who went to Europe for the purpose of studying the war, have just come from a four days' tour of the British front. In a cabled news dispatch Congressman Dale is reported as saying: "I have been impressed by the variety and magnitude of modern war operations and by the skill and courage required to conduct them, but, more than all else, by the evidences of the enduring sacrifice and inherent valor of the soldiers of Great Britain and her colonial possessions along this pathetic and inspiring way to victory."

Prof. Anton H. Appelmann, a German subject, although having taken out first citizenship papers in the United States, about whose continued service on the faculty of the University of Vermont there has been a big protest during the past year and a half, or since his alleged anti-American attitude was investigated, has resigned, the resignation to take effect at once.

In relinquishing the chair of the German professorship in the university, he is going to Germany, having been granted a safe conduct by the state department, and, as he says, he hopes to get work in the detention camps where Germany keeps her prisoners, although there is a possibility that he may be drafted for military service.

Farm Loans.

The Burlington Daily News is somewhat mystified by the application of 47 Caledonia county farmers for loans aggregating \$106,000 from the Caledonia County National Farm Loan Association. The News states that the banks of this county have plenty of money to loan on real estate and the farmer must pay the interest and principal of the government loans the same as they would be obliged to if borrowed from a bank. It further states that it believes the interest is no lower on the government loan than on a bank loan. The News is in error regarding this. The interest on a bank loan is six per cent and on the government loan five per cent. This undoubtedly explains why so many farmers of this county have applied for a government loan.

Let us illustrate how the two plans work. Suppose a farmer wanted to borrow \$1,000 and give a mortgage on his farm to secure the loan. If he went to a bank he would pay \$60 a year interest as long as his loan remained at \$1,000. If he got the loan from the government he would be required to pay \$60.40 each year and at the end of 36 years the entire loan and interest on it would be paid and cancelled. So it will be seen that the farmers who made application to the Caledonia County National Farm Loan Association are simply showing good business judgment.

We, too, at first supposed this farm loan plan would benefit the West and South very largely, but it appears to offer desirable opportunity for Vermont farmers to borrow money.—St. Johnsbury Caledonian.

Barton is holding a rummage sale to boost its Red Cross fund.



How many Victory Bonds have you bought?

Have you put yourself to any real inconvenience to buy Victory Bonds?

Have you denied yourself some purely personal gratification, so that you could invest the money saved in Victory Bonds?

Have you realized the urgent need for personal self-sacrifice to make the Victory Loan a great success?

Until you have bought Victory Bonds to the very limit of your ability, you have not done your duty.

Campaign Closes Saturday Night

What Answer Will You Give?

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee in co-operation with the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada.

The Stanstead Journal.

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CONTEST IS WARMING UP.

Lively Meeting at Beebe-Nomination at Ayer's Cliff.

The outstanding feature of the joint meeting at Beebe Friday evening was the splendid behavior of the big audience which listened with attention and patience to everything the speakers had to say, whether it be monotonous or stormy. It was the most orderly audience of the kind we have yet seen.

Rev. F. Williams was called to the chair and the first speaker was Dr. Shurtleff who presented the case in much the same manner as it was presented by him at other meetings previously reported in the JOURNAL.

This was, he said, a war election and outside of that question people were not much interested. In the last analysis conscription or no conscription was really the issue. He was not among those who say that people who differ in opinion from the Unionists are not patriots and do not wish to win the war. Dr. Shurtleff gave Sir Wilfrid Laurier credit for being sincere in his desire that Canada should stay in the fight and do its part towards winning the war. In fact both parties were agreed in their wish to win the war, both agreed that when England was at war Canada was at war, and all wanted to support the boys at the front. It then became a question as to the best means to be adopted. 430,000 men had enlisted under the voluntary system but many of these were now in their graves in France and many more were maimed or wounded. Sir Arthur Currie, commander-in-chief of the Canadian forces had sent forth a prayer and appeal which showed how urgently men were needed in order that additional burdens be not placed upon those who were already doing the seemingly impossible.

Sir Robert Borden had returned from the Imperial War Council and possessed information known to no other man in Canada, and was convinced that the only means of raising the men was by conscription. N. W. Rowell, the former Liberal leader in Ontario had visited the battlefields and came back convinced that something more than the voluntary system was needed. Hon. Col. Ballantyne, aided by the best officers and men, had tried to enlist a regiment. After an eight months' canvass of 4,800 available men only 300 were secured and these at a cost to the country of \$92 each. Later proof was furnished by registration under the Military Service Act. Figures published the middle of last week showed that of 248,000 who had registered up to that time less than 18,000 had signed for service, all the rest asking for exemption. Under an Act passed by the late Laurier Government it had been possible to conscript by ballot men for service in Canada or abroad.

Under the selective system farmers and farmers' sons were not being conscripted, neither were the skilled mechanics or machinists who were needed here to make munitions. The men selected for service overseas were those worth least here. Under the voluntary system in England there went to the front men who had to be brought back and replaced by others worth less.

After the M. S. A. had been passed Borden had gone to Laurier with the proposal for a union government, offering the Liberal leader one half the cabinet positions. Unfortunately for the country Laurier did not accept the offer. Afterwards Borden had shown great patience in his efforts to secure a Union cabinet and finally succeeded.

The speaker admitted that Borden had said earlier in the war that he did not purpose introducing conscription, and he had done so only when the crisis came.

Of so distinguished a Canadian as Sir Wilfrid Laurier, no one had a right to speak except in praise. No one had a right to say that he was not a patriot or that he did not want to win the war. Laurier and Borden were not up to be judged as men. It was their policies which were to be considered. Sir Robert Borden stood for vigorous prosecution of the war under the Military Service Act which provides for conscription. Sir Wilfrid would suspend the M. S. A., then go to the country to ask the people whether they wanted conscription or not.

The Borden government was not before the people for reelection; it was a new and better government. The old government had done things the speaker did not approve—could not approve. Every government made mistakes. Sir Robert Borden's Conservative government was not before the people; the government today

was a union government in which the best men in the two parties were united. Its argument was that if men cannot be got through voluntary enlistment they must be got through conscription. The speaker, admitting that conscription had been defeated in Australia, said that the situation had become so serious that Premier Hughes had decided to go before the people for conscription. The speaker contended that conscription in that colony had been defeated by the German propaganda.

As he had done on previous occasions, the speaker pictured the line-up of Germans, Austrians, slackers, shirkers and the Kaiser on the opposition side. The speaker thought the electors should think of the boys at the front and do what they would wish. He referred to an unsuccessful effort to obtain furlough for the boys who had been at the front for three years, the same having been denied on the ground that military exigencies would not permit. Dr. Shurtleff argued that all were morally conscripted to do their duty and that politics should be dropped in order to get the men needed.

FOR A UNITED PEOPLE.

Mr. Baldwin, the Liberal candidate, said that since his opponent had admitted that Liberals and Unionists were equally patriotic and equally desirous of winning the war there was nothing left to fight about. He supported Sir Wilfrid's decision to keep out of the first Union on the ground that no man of his standing could be expected to associate himself with boodlers like Rogers, who had been publicly indicted in the courts. Such a man was certainly unfit to represent Canada in the Mother Country. Mr. Baldwin upheld the Laurier naval policy and referred to the campaign of 1911 when the great Liberal chieftain was assailed in Quebec for being too imperialistic and in the West for being too French. The country was being wrenched asunder by the policy of the so-called Unionists. Sir Wilfrid had united the people once and could do so again if given a fair chance. The war would never be won by disunion of the people. What was most needed was a united people, a united Canada and a United Empire. German successes were the result of a united people. While recognizing the necessity for more men the speaker thought they could be best obtained under a broad tolerant and magnetic leader. The feeding and care of those already in arms and to be recruited was a first call on the people of Canada. There was great need for able-bodied men in the fields, forests, mines, fisheries, and factories of Canada if the necessary supplies were to be kept up. Nothing but disunion would follow the use of the iron claw. A cosmopolitan people like the Canadians would be dispirited under autocratic rule. In order to get the most out of their laws must be just and moderate. "Win-the-war" was the cry of the Government party, but its real purpose was to win the election. All were equally anxious to see the war won, but it was not rational to talk about a country of six or eight million people sending a sufficient force to win the war. In a single operation recently, Italy had lost more men than it was purposed to conscript in Canada. Italy's losses in the last few weeks were about three times the number of the entire Canadian forces in France. There was no logic in the argument that because the United States had conscription Canada must have it. The U. S. was a country of more than a hundred million, and was not worn down by three years of war as was Canada. The former also had billions of dollars made from war profits. Mr. Baldwin referred to the Victory Loan and expressed the hope that every dollar of it would go to the war. In the past we had been making too many millionaires. The speaker protested against the war-time election act which he declared disfranchised Canadians and enfranchised foreigners.

A UNIONIST (?) SPEECH.

The next speaker was John McIntosh who assailed the previous speaker in vigorous fashion. Mr. McIntosh declared that had Mr. Baldwin continued fifteen minutes longer Dr. Shurtleff could have been elected by acclamation. "Mr. Baldwin made the best Unionist speech I have heard; I never heard such a mass of contradiction in my life," declared Mr. McIntosh. He also assailed Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who, he declared, was wrecking his party by refusing to consent to conscription. He did not question Sir Wilfrid's loyalty, but his judgement. The speaker was an old Liberal and hoped to get back again when Laurier gets out.

He could never support a party depending upon voluntary enlistment. The exemption claims were proof that men could not be obtained in that manner. Mr. McIntosh supported the election act and asked Mr. Baldwin if he would give the vote to Germans, Austrians and female relatives of the slackers. He repeated with emphasis that Mr. Baldwin's speech was the greatest mass of contradiction he ever heard.

SIR WILFRID JUSTIFIED.

Dr. S. B. Fraser, who followed on behalf of Mr. Baldwin, argued that

there was no Unionist party. It was he same party which had been elected by Germans, Austrians and French-Canadians for whom they now had so much contempt. This was not the first time the Conservative party had changed its name. Years ago it had sought respectability by prefixing the word Liberal.

In remaining out of the present so-called Union, Sir Wilfrid Laurier was simply declining to lend the mantle of his respectability to the cut-and-dried policy of the Government. Another reason, Sir Wilfrid recognized the rights of people and that the government should be the servant of the people, not their master. He referred to the Nationalist-Conservative campaign of misrepresentation in 1911, and claimed the Government had no right to pass conscription under such a mandate. When the Liberals consented to an extension of the life of Parliament they did so with the understanding that conscription would not be adopted.

SERVANTS TURN ON MASTERS.

Borden had not intended to adopt conscription until the National Service cards were issued; then he went to England and promised 500,000 men. After his return he made up the so-called Union cabinet, which was not a fifty-fifty government, as had been claimed. Before there were 16 in the cabinet, now there were 22, of whom 15 were Conservatives and 7 Liberals. Sir Wilfrid was amply justified in remaining outside. Duplicity was not one of his characteristics; he had always stood four-square. Regarding the men of foreign birth who had been disfranchised, the speaker thought they should be judged by what they do and what they are. If they were loyal Canadians, who, by their toil and thrift were contributing to the success of their country and the war they were better entitled to vote than if at the head of a big industry and a profiteer. The war-time election act had taken away the votes of women in five provinces, and disfranchised thousands who had voted to put the government in power, it was a case of the servants turning against their masters.

The men who were honoring Canada on the field of battle had not been sent there by coercion, and the speaker argued that under the premiership of Sir Wilfrid Laurier more men could be recruited in Quebec without conscription than are being raised by conscription.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A MAN AND A JACKASS.

Dr. Fraser was followed by Principal Trueman who argued that this was not a time for abusing one another or the government. He gave an interesting talk concerning confederation and pre-confederation days when the best men of the two parties had united. At the present time old parties were breaking up, the best men of both being merged in the Union. The speaker eulogized the Liberals who had gone into the Union on the conscription issue. When Borden said there would be no conscription, he thought there would be none. Conditions had changed, however, and all honor was due to Borden because he was big enough to change his mind.

The late Mr. Holmes had said that the difference between a man and a jackass was that a man could change his mind and a jackass couldn't. (Laughter).

NOMINATION.

Nomination at Ayer's Cliff Monday drew a big crowd. The first speaker there was Dr. Shurtleff whose speech was along much the same lines as at the Beebe meeting.

He read from a speech of Sir Wilfrid Laurier three years ago when the Liberal chief had declared that when England was at war Canada was, and that since Canadians benefit through British citizenship they should assume its responsibilities. Dr. Shurtleff gave Sir Wilfrid and his followers the credit of being patriotic and sincere in their desires to win the war, but advanced the same arguments against the policy of voluntary enlistment as he had advanced elsewhere.

Canada had done nobly under the voluntary system, 430,000 volunteers having gone overseas. But after a time enlistment begun to dwindle and grew fewer and fewer until they had dropped off almost altogether. Sitting in the Imperial cabinet and Imperial war council Sir Robert Borden had learned things he was not in a position to tell. Without doubt he knew more about the needs of Great Britain and her allies than any other man on the continent. It was not proposed to conscript married men and those who were needed here. Only those without wives and children were being taken to go to the front. There could not be a fairer way of raising an army than that provided by the M. S. act. At some length, Dr. Shurtleff eulogized the Liberals who had been taken into the Borden cabinet, claiming that a more able, patriotic and distinguished body of men could not be found. The Union government was being supported by practically all of the big Liberal newspapers in the country. The speaker had not said one word against those patriotic Canadians who adhered to the Liberal

Continued on page five.

MADE SUPREME SACRIFICE.

Sig. Arthur Roy Died on Field of Battle, November Ninth.

Sig. Arthur Roy, who was mentioned last week as having been dangerously injured by gunshot wounds in the head, has since been officially reported dead. This sad information came in a cablegram which reached his mother, Mrs. Joseph Roy, Monday. From the despatches it would appear that his death occurred at No. 10 Casualty Clearing Station, somewhere in France, Nov. 9th, the same day he was admitted. Sig. Roy would have been 22 Nov. 11th, just two days after he made the supreme sacrifice. He is survived by his parents and three brothers, Alfred who is in England convalescing from wounds, William, now of Greenfield, Mass., and Joseph of Sherbrooke. The sympathy of the community goes out to the afflicted family. A memorial service will be held at the Roman Catholic Church, Stanstead, at 9 a. m. Saturday.

ABOUT OUR NEIGHBORS.

One of the speakers at Ayer's Cliff, Monday, suggested that the present situation in Canada could be best met and handled by a Kayser. We are now ready to receive nominations for the position.

Up to Friday the Coaticook exemption tribunal had passed upon 64 cases out of 201 returned to the board through the post-office and otherwise. Exemption was refused to four and four cases were held in abeyance, the balance being released from military service.

In this campaign consistency seems to be difficult. At a meeting Friday night a Unionist supporter declared the Liberal candidate's speech to be the best Unionist address he had heard, and in the next breath that he had never heard such a mass of contradiction; not much of a compliment to the Unionists.

The appointment of a controller, with power to determine a new price for news print paper and renewed negotiation with Washington, looking apparently to a price that may rule for the whole continent, have given rise to uneasiness among mill-owners in this country.

EXPERIENCED Waitress wanted. Stanstead Inn. tf4

FOR SALE—Colts, one to five years. E. W. Perry, Kingscroft. tf41

WANTED—At once—Ten operators on overalls. Peetess Overall Co. tf4

N. R. G. Laundry Tablets are just the dope to save you elbow grease and soap. To drive the many stains away. And make a joy of washing day.

Try them and be convinced. For sale at Derby Line Meat Market.

FOR SALE—Oliver Typewriter in excellent condition. Apply at Journal Office. tf4

FOR SALE.

Commodious New Bungalow, 20x30, with 7 ft. piazza on all sides; six rooms and bath. An attractive home in Prospect Park, the coming residential section of Rock Island. Price \$2,700. Fred A. Putney, Rock Island, Que. tf45

FOR SALE.

Desirable Dwelling, 8 rooms, hall and bath. Built seven years ago. Two minutes from Butterfield works. See this property before buying. Freeman E. Haskell, Rock Island, Que. tf46

FOR SALE.

One Work Horse, six years old, sound and all right, weight 1400 lbs.; one extra fine six-year-old family or lady Driver, weight 950; five registered Ayrshire Bulls, from one month to eighteen months of age. Also a seven-room House in the village of Ayer's Cliff. F. E. RICHARDSON, Ayer's Cliff, Que. tf47

Or telephone tf42.

CUSTOM GRINDING.

To the grain growers of Stanstead, I would announce that, by permission of W. K. Bald win, I am able to grind grain at his mill here on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays of each week. A first-class job at reasonable prices is guaranteed.

Just unloaded, car Oil Cake Meal and a car of Flour and Feed. Prices right. 38x3 W. H. MILLER.

THE BEEBE BAKERY

Is now open under new management and with an expert baker in charge. Our whole energy will be directed to making the best Bread and Pastry that can be made. We want your trade and will do our best to make it an advantage to you to give it to us. Our cart will visit all parts of Stanstead, Rock Island, Beebe and surroundings, and everything in it is guaranteed to give satisfaction or money back. F. D. LEBLANC, Proprietor.

HOUND FOR SALE

A reader of the Journal offers for sale a spayed Beagle Hound, two years old, and will give entire proceeds to the Red Cross. Particulars at the JOURNAL office. tf42

WANTED.

White Ash, Bass and Hard Wood Logs, cut 14 ft. or 7 ft. long, and delivered at Clough's sawmill this winter. Can also use boards same length, sawed 1 1/2 in. thick. RUGG-BALL MFG. CO., 44x4 Ayer's Cliff, Que.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

Dwelling House, ten rooms, on Maple Ave. near central location. Also a new seven-room House, built by Paquette & Jenkins, located on Paquette Avenue, and having electric lights, bath, etc. Terms reasonable. For particulars apply to J. F. Paquette or C. R. Jenkins. 31tf

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

All persons having claims against the estate of the late Mrs. Alonzo Welch, in her lifetime of the township of Magog, are requested to present the same to the undersigned within thirty days, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment within the same delay. S. R. NORTON, Executor. Beebe, Que., Nov. 10, 1917. 45x3

Lost—Pair of ladies' rimless glasses. Finder will please return to JOURNAL Office. tf

THE DAYLIGHT STORE

A THANKSGIVING SALE OF COATS AND SUITS

An unusual Sale at this season, from the fact that one of the best manufacturers of Ladies' and Misses' Coats shipped us a bunch of beautiful New Sample Coats for this week's business.

We have not had a garment from this firm before this season; that means that this lot will be entirely new as to styles and materials.

New Dresses for Saturday's Business

If you have not found just what you wanted in the Dress line, come in Saturday and have one more look. \$7.50 to \$15.00 and all new.

Christmas as Usual AT THIS STORE

Every War Council advises Christmas as usual—a children's Christmas especially. We will use our second floor for a Christmas display that will interest the children with sane, sensible merchandise. Not a day too early to prepare for the holidays.

The Store That Will Have A CHRISTMAS STOCK

CASWELL & O'ROURKE STORE CO.

SMALL FARM FOR SALE

463—This is a small farm of 79 acres located in Orleans County, 7 miles from a large railroad town, 2 miles from a village, 1/2 mile from schools. Near neighbors, telephone, well and spring water. Sell milk. Good fruit orchard of 30 trees. 55 acres in tillage, dark loam soil. Land is fairly level and practically free from stone. All machine mowing and will cut 40 tons hay. Balance in pasture and wood land. 1 1/2 story HOUSE 26x32, with ell 18x36, wood, shingled and painted white. Cellar with stone foundation. 5 rooms and pantry on first floor, 2 rooms and closets on second floor. Papered and painted. Hard wood floors all through. Screens and storm windows. BARN 30x40, arranged for 10 head. Horse barn in basement. There is a straw shed and hen house. Good SUGAR PLACE of 2000 trees, 1100 rigged with wood and tin buckets, good sugar house, Grimm evaporator, and storage tank. Makes 3000 lbs. sugar. PERSONAL PROPERTY consists of 2 horses, 22 hens, mowing machine, horse rake, 2 plows, tedder, open buggy, double wagon, pair double work sleds, pair work harnesses. This is a good proposition. Price \$3,600.

Send for Catalogue

P. C. BLANCHARD & CO. REAL ESTATE

AND BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES OF ALL KINDS
Arlington Block, NEWPORT, VT.

The Rock Island Garage OVERHAULING AND REPAIRING

If you are thinking of having your car overhauled, we would like to have you come and see us. We will give you a good job at a reasonable price.

A 1917 Chevrolet Car, in A 1 condition, for sale at \$475.00.

A 1912 Jackson, in A 1 shape, \$400.00.

Ample storage for cars, complete line of repairs for Chevrolet and Ford Cars, also Gasoline and Oils.

GIVE US A TRIAL; SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Telephone at Garage and House.

CHAS. W. ELLIOTT and ALBERT A. LANGEVIN, Proprietors

THE AMES GARAGES

AT
Rock Island, Que., and Derby Line, Vt.

At our American Garage we have a good line of Spot Lights, Hand Horns, Windshields and Mirrors which will be sold at reduced prices. Watch the window.

GEORGE T. AMES, Proprietor

WANTED—Men to cut pulp wood and logs. Frontier Lumber Co., Inc., Derby Line, Vt.

FOR SALE—Purebred Shropshire Ram Lambs and Rhode Island Red Cocks. Byron W. Brown, Smith's Mills, Que.

FOUR YOUNG COWS for sale; one newly freshened, the others to freshen soon. All four years old in spring. Prices reasonable. J. W. McNALLY, R.R. No. 2, Stanstead.

WANTED—A neat, reliable maid for general housework. Cooking not required. Apply to Mrs. Wright Hovey, Rock Island. 42tf

Business and Professional Cards.

J. C. COLBY, B.A., M.D.
Office at Carrollcroft, Stanstead.
Consultations 9 to 10 a. m., 7 to 8 p. m., and by appointment. Both Phones.

DR. H. P. STOCKWELL,
Stanstead Plain, Que.
Office and residence opposite S. W. College.
Bell and People's Telephones.

DR. C. L. BROWN, B.A.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Ayer's Cliff, Que. People's Phone.

R. O. ROSS, B.A., M. D., C. M.,
Office Hours: 8 to 9 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 8 p. m.
E. T. Telephone.

DR. E. A. TAYLOR,
Office, P. O. Block, 9 to 10 a. m., 7 to 8 p. m.
Residence, Valentine Ave., Derby Line, Vt.
Telephone Connection.

C. I. MOULTON, L. D. S.,
Dentist,
Stanstead Plain, Que.

SYDNEY A. MEADE,
Provincial Land Surveyor,
Coaticook, Que.

H. M. HOVEY,
Advocate,
Rock Island, Que.
U. S. P. O. Address: Derby Line, Vt.

EDWARD AUDINWOOD,
Undertaker & Embalmer,
Derby Line, Vt., and Rock Island, P.Q.

M. A. CASS,
Undertaker
Plates Engraved when wanted.
Fitch Bay, Que.

GATE, WELLS, WHITE & MONTLE
Advocate.
C. W. Gate, K. C., J. P. Wells, K. C.,
C. D. White, K. C., J. M. Montle.
Offices: Duval Block
Rock Island, Quebec

J. SIDNEY BRODERICK, K.C.
Advocate
Sherbrooke, Que.
At Gilmore Inn, Rock Island, every Saturday.

CHARLES E. BENNETT,
Designer of
Buildings, Machinery, Furniture, Landscapes
Gardening, Derby Line, Vt.
Consultation and Superintendence.

ERASTUS P. BALL,
Veterinary Surgeon.
Graduate of Montreal Veterinary College.
Office at Lee Farm, Rock Island, Que.
U. S. P. O. Address: Derby Line, Vermont.

SIDNEY STEVENS,
Fire, Life, Accident and Health
Insurance
Best Companies represented
Agent Empire Typewriter
Stanstead, Que.

SMITH'S MILLS.
Mrs. Linda Yetter spent a few days
recently at the home of Dr. Gillman,
Beebe.

Miss Bertha Turner spent the week-
end at her home in Bury.

Mr. Herbert Soutiere has returned
home after spending the past three
months in the West.

Mrs. Gale Billings and little son
Merritt from Montreal are spending a
few days with her parents, Mr. and
Mrs. J. M. Reed.

Mr. Frank Taylor of Sherbrooke
spent the week-end at his home here.

From an occasional correspondent.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack O'Leary and son
Frederick, Mr. M. Raymond from
Granville, and Mr. F. L. Carr of
Fitch Bay were guests of Mr. and Mrs.
P. O'Leary, Fair View, on Sunday.

Mrs. Mackie has returned to her
school in Georgeville.

Mrs. P. O'Leary visited her aunt,
Mrs. L. Huse, Georgeville, recently.

Several from here attended the
nomination at Ayer's Cliff, and came
back feeling very happy.

Miss B. E. Turner has received from
the Department of Public Instruction,
through Inspector W. O. Rothney, the
sum of \$19 as a bonus for successful
teaching during the scholastic year of
1916-17.

A box social and dance will be held
at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Car-
penter on Wednesday evening, Nov.
28th, to aid the pupils of Smith's Mills
to purchase an organ for their school.
All are cordially invited to attend.

Miss H. MacDonald from Lingwick,
Que., called at Fair View on Monday
on her way to Crystal Lake.

Miss B. E. Turner spent Sunday with
her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Tur-
ner, Bury, Que.

CASSVILLE.
Condensed on account of late ar-
rival.

Mrs. Wright Lowell and her friend,
Mrs. Wm. Pomeroy, of Judd's Mills,
recently visited old friends in Holland.

Mr. Wm. Pomeroy of Judd's Mills
has installed a hydraulic ram at the
old Pomeroy homestead, the home of
Mr. and Mrs. Wright Lowell.

Mr. Dean Lowell visited his friend,
Mr. Olney Allen, at Orleans last week.
Rev. J. I. Hughes of Stanstead will
occupy the pulpit next Sunday.

Mr. Henry McElroy sold his goods
at auction on Saturday, and has left
his home here.

WHY YOU ARE NERVOUS

The nervous system is the alarm system
of the human body.

In perfect health we hardly realize that
we have a network of nerves, but when
health is ebbing, when strength is declin-
ing, the same nervous system gives the
alarm in headaches, tiredness, dreamful
sleep, irritability and unless corrected,
leads straight to a breakdown.

To correct nervousness, Scott's Emul-
sion is exactly what you should take; its
rich nutrient gets into the blood and
rich blood feeds the tiny nerve-cells while
the whole system responds to its refresh-
ing tonic force. Free from harmful drugs.
Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.

CONTEST IS WARMING UP.

Continued from page four.

cause, nor against the French Can-
adians who were opposed to conscrip-
tion. All had a right to their own
opinions.

It was the policies of the two parties
that must be judged. Dr. Shurtleff
said his opponent had argued that
more men were not needed in the
army but the speaker preferred the
word of others.

In addition to the list mentioned at
previous meetings, Capt. J. E. Smith
of Sherbrooke was mentioned. Figures
for October showed enlistments of 1750
and wastage of 3648. England, France,
Germany and Austria and the U. S. al-
ready had conscription and Australia
was again moving in that direction.
The question was, shall we quit or
adopt selective conscription?

A BIT OF HISTORY.

Mr. Baldwin, the next speaker
denied saying that more men were not
wanted. Dr. Shurtleff had gone aside
to eulogize the Union cabinet but the
speaker claimed it was composed of
buccaneers, profiteers and robbers.
Mr. Baldwin made a plea for Union
among the different races. He referred
to his ancestor, Robert Baldwin, who
in rebellion times, back in the thirties,
crossed the Atlantic six times to plead
with the British for justice when Cana-
da was in the hands of the bureau-
cracy. At that time Baldwin and La-
fontaine, the former of Upper Canada
and the latter of Lower Canada, had
exchanged their seats in parliament
in order to further their peace efforts.

A DANGEROUS PRECEDENT.

Conservatives were now trying to
undermine the constitution. The
speaker vigorously assailed the war-
time election act as he had done at
other meetings declaring that it dis-
franchised Canadians and enfranchised
foreigners. The worst feature about
the case was that it established a dan-
gerous precedent which might be fol-
lowed by either party in the future.
It was a case of the profiteers running
the country over the heads of the
common people—more autocratic than
anything the Kayser had ever at-
tempted. Mr. Baldwin referred to the
fact that he already had one son in the
army and another was about to join an
army engineering corps. The young
men of Canada could not be driven
but they could be led and all that was
required was the right man for a
leader.

ONLY A RUNT OF A PARTY LEFT.

Principal Trueman, the next speaker
declared that he was glad to be
present to say a word in favor of Dr.
Shurtleff. He was 45, and before this
campaign was never on a political plat-
form. A man was not a man unless he
was able to come to the platform and
speak his convictions upon an occasion
like this. For months he had been
praying for a Union Government be-
cause he did not believe the Conserva-
tives should assume all the responsi-
bility and do all the work. Those who
had gone over to the Borden govern-
ment were men no Liberal need be
ashamed to defend. They were the
outstanding men of the party; if a
corresponding number of the leading
Conservatives were to be taken away
nothing but a poor runt of a party
would be left. (Laughter). Mr. Bal-
win had said that our men were needed
in Canada to keep our industries
going in order to supply the fighting
forces with what they most needed.
When in New York last summer, a
leading American had asked the
speaker upon what grounds any Cana-
dian could object to conscription.
He had answered that many said we
had done our share and it was now for
them to carry the burden while we
rested. The reply was "Then the war
is lost, and the United States had bet-
ter never have come in." With how
much greater force could the people
of England and France say they had
done enough.

WANTED, A KAYSER.

The Germans had been counting on
this to win the war; they thought we
would not all stick together. When
Mr. Balfour and Gen. Joffre visited the
United States their appeal above all
else was for men. So many men had
gone from the Nova Scotia coal mines
that it was impossible to get more
than two-thirds the coal required to
run our factories, while on the other
hand many remained who could have
gone without loss to the country.
Selective conscription was common
business sense applied to the war.
Who was better able to say who should
go and who is needed at home than
our own local men. It had been ar-
gued that democracy was in danger,
but history showed that whenever
there was a great war, civil liberty had
to be taken away. Lincoln not only
took the votes away but threw people,
including the pacifist clergyman, into
jail by thousands and thousands, and
even then barely won out. In every
great war the people had to put the
control into some central authority.
If they were not willing to do that the
cause was lost. If we had a Kayser
in Canada it would be the greatest
blessing that ever came to us. At this
point there was a disturbance in the
audience, and in explanation the
speaker said that in the days of the
Revolution France was saved only by
the Great Napoleon coming forward

and ruling as a dictator. In such
times no nation could succeed until
the people were willing to hand over
the control to a small party.

The speaker said that democracy
was indeed on trial; but urged his
hearers not to mind autocracy, be-
cause if they failed to hand over the
power everything would be lost and
democracy would be a failure.

SPOKE IN FRENCH.

Mr. Query, advocate, of Montreal,
next addressed the audience in French.
In opening he asked for the privilege
of saying a few words in English and
then stated that he had two sons in
the Canadian army. His address was
mainly an exposé of profiteering al-
though he touched upon other points.
The government candidate, he said,
had made an appeal to race; this was
wrong. He counseled his hearers to
respect their neighbors without regard
to race or creed. He referred to the
case of a man who had invented a
shovel, designed to be used also as a
shield. When Sir Sam Hughes was
minister of militia the government re-
fused to buy the patent from the in-
ventor, but afterwards bought it from
Miss McAdam, Sir Sam's private
secretary, at \$100,000; in the end no
use was made of it because it was not
a practical implement. The speaker
referred specifically to other cases of
alleged graft and profiteering. He
characterized the government's win-
the-war cry as a win the election
scheme. Once when interrupted he
said in English: "Those who do not
understand should at least not inter-
rupt the speaker." Sir Joseph Flavelle
had sworn that he did not con-
sider two million dollars a year an
excessive profit on a capitalization of
\$250,000, but the speaker thought it
more than should be made on bacon
going to the armies. The Ogilvie
Milling Company had just declared a
dividend of 25 per cent on its common
stock which showed why flour was
high. Incidentally he mentioned that
Maj. Allison the fuse grafter had dis-
appeared and nobody knew where he
was.

NO CHANCE FOR RESULTS.

The next speaker was A. K. Cameron
of Montreal who first congratulated
Dr. Shurtleff on showing more wisdom
than most of his conferees, by recog-
nizing the greatness and patriotism of
Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

At a time when an appeal was being
made for the Victory Loan, supporters
of the government had caused to be
posted on the billboards of every great
city from the Atlantic to the Pacific
these words: "How would the Kayser
vote?" The speaker hoped his hearers
would respond liberally to the appeal
for subscriptions in spite of the act
above referred to and which he con-
sidered an insult to one half the peo-
ple. The speaker thought the Kayser
would first ask how the big profiteers
were going to vote because the Kayser
stands for the same principles in Prus-
sia that these men stand for in Canada.
Mr. Cameron read a resolution moved
by Hon. A. L. Sifton, seconded by
Hon. T. A. Crerar, Sept. 22nd, 1917,
charging Borden and his associates
with incompetency, etc. These men
had since been taken into the govern-
ment, but the speaker argued that if
the others were incompetent Sept.
22nd then they were incompetent now.
Sir Sam Hughes who had left the
cabinet said Borden was a liar, and
Hon. Robert Rogers said he was in-
competent, so between those who had
gone in and those who had gone out
the public had a fair estimate. "Do
you expect results from such men?"
queried the speaker. The union was
not founded on a basis of mutual trust
and mutual respect; the appeal was
on the basis that a few Liberals had
been chosen to enter the cabinet.
The speaker referred to the naval act
of 1910 and the Conservative-National-
ist campaign which followed, claiming
that the Government was responsible
for the present state of affairs in this
Province. At the end of six years
they found themselves so discredited
that there was no hope of winning
without some scheme to cover their
shortcomings, hence the so-called
Union and win-the-war cry. The
speaker referred to the C. N. R. deal,
the fuse scandals and other alleged
misdoings asking the government
candidate, what could be expected
from men like these. Mr. Cameron
thought the previous speaker had gone
a little farther than he intended to in
giving away the real ideals of his
party, when he declared that a Kayser
would be a blessing to Canada.

The men who were making the pro-
fits should not conduct the war. Col.
Ballantyne who had been so much
lauded was interested in fifteen com-
panies which were profiting by the
war—his profits during the year ag-
gregating four million dollars. The
speaker could see no hope that we
would be any farther ahead six months
hence unless a change be made. He
thought the greatest hope was in Sir
Wilfrid Laurier who possessed a vision
beyond any other man in Canada and
who stood for mutual trust between
man and man.

Dr. Shurtleff followed with a brief
address in French after which the
chairman, P. L. Baldwin, declared the
meeting closed.

The candidates nominated were Dr.
W. L. Shurtleff and W. K. Baldwin.

MASSAWIPPI.

At a recent meeting of the Board of
Trade plans were made for a social
gathering and supper in the not far
future. "Out of village" committees
are to be chosen to assist in order that
the work may be divided, and a large
crowd provided for, as the invitations
are expected to cover considerable
ground upon this occasion.

Mr. and Mrs. Galey have moved into
their new home on Stanstead Street,
recently purchased of Mrs. C. Peck.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Ayer of Brown's
Hill were visitors at "Greenbank" on
Sunday.

Mrs. Lois Hovey spent a few days
last week at the home of her grand-
daughter, Mrs. Guy Kezar, during her
absence in Montreal where she accom-
panied Mrs. Harry Kezar who will
consult a doctor in that city.

Mr. and Mrs. T. N. St. Dizier were
recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. W.
Hurd, Ayer's Cliff.

Mayor Reburn returned Saturday
night from Montreal, leaving his sister
Maggie quite comfortable at the R. V.
Hospital where she has passed through
the second operation and is doing well
thus far.

On Monday Miss C. Stevenson re-
turned from a visit of several days to
her cousin, Mrs. John Robertson, Hill-
cross Farm, Compton.

Mrs. M. Harvey and daughter Chris-
tina are leaving soon for a visit to Mrs.
Harvey's eldest son, Mr. James Har-
vey, "down in Maine."

Mr. Ernest Harvey spent the week-
end at home.

Mr. L. Stebbins was at Sherbrooke
on Tuesday to visit his wife at the hos-
pital. She will remain a while longer.

NEW COUNCIL OF WEST HATLEY.

The first meeting of the new munic-
ipality of West Hatley was held at the
town hall, Mayor Reburn presiding.
All the councillors were in attendance
as follows: E. Oliver, Fred Pope, Jo-
seph Voisard, E. A. St. Dizier, Wm.
Jones, and L. S. Colt. All were sworn
into office by Mayor Reburn, and the
salary for one year to be paid secre-
tary-treasurer John Reid was fixed,
after he had been duly appointed.

Mr. Edgar Oliver was appointed
pro-mayor.

Valuators appointed were: Messrs.
W. E. Greer, W. A. Hunting and T. H.
Adam.

Auditors: Messrs. J. F. Woodman
and H. P. Whitcomb.

Rural inspectors: Messrs. Chas.
Sloggett, Stewart Taylor and Michael
Thomas.

Pound keepers: Messrs. Fay Young,
Jos. Stone, and Geo. Sherman.

Wood surveyor: Mr. Harold Edson.

Health officers: Messrs. Leon Steb-
bins, Carl Leavitt, Oliver Raymond.

Caretaker of town hall: Mr. Luke
Colt.

It was moved by Councilor L. Colt,
seconded by Councilor E. St. Dizier,
and carried, that a committee com-
posed of Councilors Oliver and Voi-
sard, try to arrange with Mr. D. Little
for a suitable winter road past his
premises, which drift badly in the cut
on the Government road.

In the different sections, the follow-
ing were appointed road committees:
from the Ride brook to Hensley line
and Taylor road, Jos. Voisard; Abbott
road, E. Oliver; trunk road to O. Ray-
mond's, Thos. Little; east roads, F.
Pope, Ride Adams, C. Leavitt and Mi-
chael Thomas; English brook and
trunk road, L. S. Colt; trunk road,
Hatley road, station and Frappied
road, E. A. St. Dizier; Ayer's Cliff
road, Wm. Jones.

The rate of pay for road work was
fixed as follows: 50 cents per hour for
two-horse roller, \$1 per hour for big
four-horse roller, and an extra 25 cents
for extra pair of horses when neces-
sary to be used during a storm, 20
cents per hour for shoveling.

A RUNAWAY AUTO.

A circumstance occurred here on
Wednesday afternoon that might have
proved disastrous, but fortunately the
serious part was averted, and the in-
cident turned into laughter. Mr. A.
E. Hurd, while canvassing for the Vic-
tory Loan, left his automobile oppo-
site the postoffice for a short time,
and Mr. Webster, a gentleman resi-
dent of Ayer's Cliff, of past eighty
years, sitting therein. Shortly the car
was seen by the postmaster to be run-
ning slowly down the street and gain-
ing momentum. He called the atten-
tion of Mr. Hurd who noticed it at
about the same time and who, with a
"leap and a bound," dashed down the
street, caught on to the side of the
car, and stopped the runaway. It gave
Mr. Webster a great scare as well as
the onlookers, several of whom wit-
nessed the affair from their windows.
The steep bank to the right and the
bridge at the front would have been
dangerous in the extreme had the car
continued. Mr. Webster had no
knowledge of what to do, and was
about to leap out, and said he was
thinking of the smash ahead.

EAST STANSTEAD.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Holbrook and Miss
D. Fox of Beebe visited at the Stan-
stead Fur Farm one day last week, and
also attended the meeting of the La-
dies Aid at Mrs. H. Keeler's.

Mr. Walter Keeler and Mr. David of
Ayer's Cliff, and Mr. and Mrs. Geo.
Keeler and family of Smith's Mills
were at Mr. H. Keeler's on Sunday
last.

FUR OPENING AT GILMAN'S

Monday, November 26, 1917

Mr. Kruskal of Kruskal & Kruskal, leading
Furriers of New York City, will be at our store on
above date with a large stock of Furs to deliver
and take orders. If you have any furs you wish
made over or are looking for any particular style
this will afford you an opportunity to get just
what you want. Don't forget the date,

Monday, the 26th.

BIG DRIVE IN MILLINERY

Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats at a saving of
from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ their former prices. The millinery sea-
son is well advanced and we wish to affect an early
clean up, so offer this special inducement at a time
when you can use the goods.

NEW BLOUSES

A fine lot of new Waists just received in
Georgette Crepe de Chine and Satin, white and
colors. \$3.95, \$5.95, \$6.50 and up.

SUITS EXTRAORDINARY

All Suits placed in a big sacrifice sale. The
styles are new, no old numbers, cloths and tailor-
ing are correct, colorings the most desired, sizes
well assorted. Prices \$15.95, \$19.50, \$25.00,
\$30.00 and \$35.00.

COATS AT SPECIAL PRICES

We are showing a large assortment. The new
trimmed effects, the plain tailored French styles,
the popular color combinations. Special values at
\$12.50, \$15.95, \$19.50, \$25.00 up.

New Neckwear, the famous Munsing Under-
wear, new silk Camisoles, new Handkerchiefs, grey
and khaki Knitting Yarn, new Bath Robes, new
Cretonnes.

GILMAN & Co., Inc.,

NEWPORT,

VERMONT



BRACELET WATCHES
For Ladies, and with Radiolite Dials
for Men

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Bracelet
Watches. These are all guaranteed to
give satisfaction.

Ladies' from \$6.00 up
Gentlemen's Radiolite for \$13.00

With choice of Leather Straps
and Protectors.

R. C. PARSONS & SON
THE INTERNATIONAL
JEWELERS, STORES AT
ROCK ISLAND, QUE. -- DERBY LINE, VT.

FOUNTAIN PEN

WE HAVE THE

Waterman Ideal,

Moore's Non-Leakable,

and several other well-known makes.

Cnosult us before buying.

The Journal Printing Co.,

ROCK ISLAND, QUE.

Our Most Picturesque City

THE first white man who is known to have visited the district where Quebec now stands, was Jacques Cartier, in 1535, but Quebec, of course, owes its origin to Samuel de Champlain. Champlain was a native of the small French port of Brouage on the Bay of Biscay, and from his earliest boyhood was very much drawn towards a career of adventure. He served in the army of Henry IV. and took part in the struggles in Brittany under Jean d'Aumont, Francois de St. Luc, and Charles de Brissac. Then, at the end of the great League Wars, when the army of the League was disbanded, young Champlain went with his uncle, who was in charge of the transports conveying the Spanish allies back to their own country. He landed at Cadiz, and, being possessed with the spirit of adventure, joined an expedition which was setting sail for the West Indies, reached the coast of Mexico, penetrated far into the country, saw everything that was to be seen, and, according to his custom, made record of all he saw. That was in 1599, and some three years later, after he had returned to France, he set sail for the then little-known country of Canada. Once there, he established friendly relations with the Indians, explored the St. Lawrence to the rapids above Montreal, and, some five years later, founded the colony at Quebec, giving it its present name.

Quebec grew slowly. Champlain himself was ever more of an explorer than a colonizer, and, some twenty years after its foundation, it had but two permanently settled families, with a strange shifting population of monks, officials, and fur traders. Then again, the colony was viewed with scant favor by the British, so scant, indeed, that at last the authorities in London determined to seize these ill-defended French possessions. Three ships were accordingly sent out under letters of marque, commanded by David, Lewis, and Thomas Kirke, and Quebec, already reduced to sore straits, was compelled to surrender. Champlain was taken to England as a prisoner, but when Canada was restored to the French, as it was by the treaty of Germain-en-Laye, in 1633, Champlain returned to his post of governor of the "New France." When the colony was created a royal province, in 1663, Quebec became the capital.

The city's next great adventure was with the colonists of New England. In those days, France and England were almost perpetually at war with one another, and the war was invariably continued in any part of the world where Frenchmen and Englishmen came in contact. So, in 1690, when the wars of the Protestant succession were at their height, Sir William Phips, the Governor of Massachusetts, determined upon the ambitious scheme of repeating the exploits of Sir David Kirke, in 1629, by capturing the French colony of Quebec. Sir William accordingly fitted up a fleet and army in New England and moved against Quebec, only to meet with defeat at the hand of the French governor, the famous Louis de Buade, Comte de Frontenac. Once again, in 1711, a great British expedition was sent against it under Sir Hovenden Walker, but this one was shipwrecked in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and France remained in undisputed possession until the eventful year of 1759.

The year 1759, of course, marks the great epoch in Canadian history. Once again, England and France were in the midst of a great struggle, the Seven Years' War. The American campaigns of that war had hitherto been of the usual spasmodic character, but after Amherst had captured Louisbourg, in 1758, the various campaigns were co-ordinated. Amherst himself was to lead an expedition out of New England against Montreal by way of Lake Champlain, whilst the young British general, James Wolfe, was intrusted the capture of Quebec. The story of Wolfe's famous attack on the city, how, at first, he failed at all points, and finally, as a forlorn hope, led his men up the steep footpath from "Wolfe's Cove" to the summit of the Plains of Abraham; how, next morning, "one perfect volley" won the day for the English; and how the two great rival generals, Wolfe and Montcalm, fell within a few hours of one another, is one of the episodes of modern military history. Thereafter Quebec's history was uneventful. To-day, with a population of some 80,000, it is still Canada's most picturesque city.

British Columbia Shipbuilding.

The steel steamer War Dog, the first ship of its type to be built in British Columbia, was recently launched at Vancouver. The War Dog, with a length of three hundred and fifteen feet, is also the first steel cargo vessel to be built in that province. The contract was placed by a Japanese steamship company through an English firm. Since the steamer was launched she has been sold to a British firm. A contract for the first ship to be built on the north arm of the Fraser River has been signed by a local firm of contractors and the Dominion Government. It calls for a wooden ship two hundred and twenty-five feet long.

Old Railway Man.

The death occurred at Guelph recently of John Harvie, traffic manager of the old Northern Railway of Canada, and alderman of Toronto in the '80's. Born in Campbellton, Argylshire, Scotland, 85 years ago, the late Mr. Harvie had been a resident of Toronto 65 years. He was the first railway conductor on the first Ontario railway.

CROWING OF COCKS

Rooster's Midnight Alarm May Be Haunt of Soldier?

Historical Events Are Quoted to Show Effects of Call at Regular Hours.

Is the crowing of the cock the haunt of soldiers?

Philosophers might ask themselves this question, fools might hesitate long enough with a ray of intelligence to remark, "It does look funny." The cock sounds his first shrill clarion call at twelve o'clock, midnight.

His neighboring cock from an eminent perch in an apple tree hears it and answers "auwk-er-uk-er-oo-o." Then he sleeps again and an hour later sounds the second watch of the night. He sleeps some more. He sounds the call from the barracks and his neighbors join in to make the dawning welkin ring.

Through this Eastern section, where eastern and central time changes and the country is thickly settled, there is an hour difference in the time of the midnight crowing of the cock within a few miles' ride of the traveler.

Since the war began in Europe and the nations engaged in that conflict set the clocks back an hour for military reasons, it is said that the cock has adjusted his midnight crowing to suit the hour by the clock.

Beginning two weeks before Christmas the cock crows first at ten o'clock at night and then at the regular hours as before until after Christmas eve.

When the Roman empire claimed its outposts as the outposts of civilization and its armies as legions, the watches of the night were sounded by the bugle of the sentinel from his tower stationed wherever the mighty country had laid claim to domain. It was then that the crowing of the cock seems to have become connected with the soldier's call of the watches of the night. "The cock shall not thrice crow this night before you shall deny me." It is mentioned in the Bible to denote the watches of the night.

The Christmas festivities in the early days of Christianity lasted several days, beginning prior to Christmas day and the revelries of the night, in which wines flowed freely, doubtless led to a curfew call which descended to the cock as the other watch calls of the soldier's bugle.

In the present world war when the haunt of the soldier is again worldwide, it is not unlikely that it might exert an influence on the life of the domestic animal. The horse, it is claimed by scientists, can scent the battle from afar and his nature even feels the approach of war.

Even again the time of the universal crowing of the cock might be changed by the effect of the military change of the people of the day.

Cyclist Messengers Satisfactory.

One of the difficulties that has been experienced by infantry following up a retreat, has been the quick transmission of reports and the maintenance of touch with their flanking column, writes a war correspondent. In cyclist training no little time is devoted to perfecting the system of communication, and experience has proved that cyclist messengers are both a speedier and more reliable means of communication than either telephones, which have to be laid, or visual signaling.

Prior to 1914, there were many who asserted that cyclists were too vulnerable to be of use. It has been proved already that they were wrong, even though the character of the war in the West has not been peculiarly favorable to cyclist operations, and that cyclist battalions are and will continue to be one of the most important and valuable arms of the service.

35,000,000 Documents in One Room.

One of the most marvelous organizations in the world is found in the new buildings at Kew of the claims and record department of the ministry of labor. Here the whole work of unemployment insurance, formerly administered from various towns throughout the United Kingdom, is directed.

In one room alone 35,000,000 documents relating to workmen's insurance are housed, and even in this labyrinth it is possible to trace the name and full particulars of any claim in two or three minutes. The efficient working of an intricate and complicated system is carried out almost entirely by a staff of women numbering over 600.

Suggests Decoy Soldier.

We have heard of tin soldiers, but it has remained for J. Burgess, an officer in training at Fort Sheridan, Ill., to bring to our attention a camouflage soldier of papier mache. His plan is to place a large number of these dummy soldiers beside the regular troops on the firing line, to serve as decoys for the Germans. Unable to distinguish between the real and faked soldier, he believes the Germans will waste a great amount of ammunition on the papier mache figures. In this instance every hit will be as good as a miss.—Popular Science Monthly.

Occupation.

"I failed to reach you by telephone either at your office or at your home. Don't you work any more?" "Of course, I work," protested Mr. Chuggins. "Whereabouts?" "On a street corner or in the middle of a country road—any old place the fiver happens to quit on me."

HE ADDED IT TO THE BILL

Hotel Manager Surprised Actress Who Was Accumulating Furnishings for New Apartment.

Accustomed to the laxer scrutiny that prevailed on the road and having in the past furnished in part several flats with the loot picked up in various hotels, the actress had during her winter in New York been assiduously robbing her breakfast and other trays of things that might help to furnish the apartment which she contemplated as a summer retreat. Even linen and occasional pieces of bric-a-brac as fine as the hotel supplied went into her trunk against the day of moving into the new apartment.

Finally the time came, the apartment was rented and the hotel manager was requested to send her up her bill, as she was going to leave. In due time the bill arrived. To her horror it exceeded by at least \$150 the sum she had expected.

Instead of merely the account for the last week, there were charged napkins, spoons, knives and forks and similar articles which had disappeared. The account was surprisingly accurate. She had to admit that even in her agitation.

Of course, it was necessary for her to register indignation and send for the manager. He arrived, armed with a list of what she had sought to appropriate, as well as the dates on which the things had disappeared. It was useless to struggle.

"Just unpack them," he said in an entirely businesslike way, "and I will deduct them from the account."

It was humiliating. There was no doubt of that. But there was in reality only one way out. The manager retired. The trunks were repacked. The substantial pile of household goods was put on the bed for his inspection.

Carefully a maid checked off the list. The revised bill was sent and the check for it delivered. Then without the savings of a whole winter the guest retired. But it was with a gnashing of teeth and a deeply muttered curse that left no doubt as to the emotions of the lady on departing from the hotel.

Austria's Quicksilver Mines.

"The quicksilver mines of Idria used to attract many American tourists every season, even though an inspection of the works necessitated an eight hour (round trip) journey by diligence from Loitsch, a village 22 miles by rail southwest of Laibach, says a bulletin of the National Geographic society. In peace times, 1,200 men are employed in the works, which are situated on the right bank of the river Idria about half a mile from the center of the village. The ore is cinnabar of unusual richness, yielding six per cent quicksilver. The purified product is put up in steel or iron bottles, each containing 70 pounds of the liquid metal, or in sheepskins containing 55 pounds each. About 40 tons of the annual output is converted into pigments (vermillion) in Idria, thus constituting a subsidiary industry.

Women's Rights in Philippines.

Women in the Philippines, from Iloilo to Iloilo and from Kallaga to Moro, have a lot to say about the way things are run.

My first realization of the different status of Philippine womanhood came on the Pacific steamer on which I last returned to the United States. A young Filipino wanted to wrestle with some of the Japanese on board. But his wife was with him and she feared she would lose a husband in the melee. She vetoed his desire with considerable ease and perfect effectiveness. If she had been a Chinese, Japanese or Indian of the same class her husband would have wrestled as long as he wanted to, or could, and the woman in the case would have kept her mouth shut. In the Philippines I have observed that the woman holds the purse and the gavel.—Christian Herald.

When "Ade's" Were Modest Appeals.

"A hundred years ago the 'modest appeal,' rather than the 'beating of the big drum,' was everywhere regarded as the acme of good advertisement, says The Christian Science Monitor. So James Plattford, in issuing at that time an invitation to all and sundry, through the columns of Cowdroy's Manchester Gazette, in England, to visit his Flora Gardens, would rather do anything than overstate his case.

Deeply impressed with gratitude for the many favors conferred on him, he begs leave to inform his numerous friends and the public generally that the above garden is now open for the entertainment of those who will favor him with their company. He has also to inform them that a very respectable band of music will perform every Thursday evening, when the admission will be one shilling each.

Looked Easy.

"I once caught a glimpse of a celebrated author at work on a novel." "Did he seem to be laboring very hard?" "No. His secretary was doing all the work. The celebrated author was standing by a window and gazing dreamily into the street while he dictated a few terse paragraphs."

Doing His Share.

"Are you doing your duty to your country?" "Well, I've given up buying for myself any of the luxuries and got my wife to quit wishing for the things we can't afford, if that's what you mean."

An Unrehearsed Meeting.

Sir Douglas Haig is as strict in exacting the military salute as he is punctilious in returning it. Recently he was walking up and down the platform of a small railway station "somewhere in France," dressed in plain clothes. A private soldier in uniform was also walking up and down, but took no notice of him.

At length Sir Douglas stepped in front of him and said:

"Look here, my man! Do you know who I am?"

"No, I don't!"

"I am Sir Douglas Haig."

"Here," cried the private indignantly, "don't you try to come in."

Why, if 'Aig' eard you say that, he'd punch your silly fat head for you."

How's That?

At the conclusion of the assizes at a provincial town the legal luminaries indulged in a cricket match. A certain well-known judge presently occupied the wicket, and so persistently did he display the stone-walling tactics that his opponents despaired of getting him out. After a futile appeal of "leg before," the judge said to the umpire:

"I wonder if I am to be imprisoned here until the next assizes?"

He had hardly spoken when an extra fast ball removed the cross-pieces.

"No, my lord," replied the umpire, with a sly grin; "you are balled out."

Natural Protection.

India is one of the best-protected countries—naturally—in the whole world. Her shape is a triangular peninsula. Two sides are washed by the ocean and the third is bounded by the mighty wall of the Himalayas.

Probably the land most immune from invasion at this moment is New Zealand. Its nearest neighbor is the sister colony of Australia, over a thousand miles away. Japan is 5,000 miles distant, and "Frisco" 6,000 miles. Hardly any conceivable development of flying or submarine craft would suffice to get there.

It Wasn't Catching.

At a local cricket match the fielding of the home team was very poor, catch after catch being dropped in aggravating persistence. Geordie, who bowled mainly for catches, was riled to see catch after catch dropped from his bowling, and when one of the offenders, failing to hold the ball, muttered something about an "epidemic," Geordie angrily retorted: "Hepedemic be blowed! It canna be a hepedemic, cos it's not catchin'."

A Model Judge.

The new chairman of the South Wales Conciliation Board, Lord Justice Pickford, is the model of what a judge should be—able, courteous, fair, and of dignified, stately appearance. He is 67, modest and retiring.

KID GLOVES

Should be purchased now—every pair that you will need for immediate use or for Christmas, otherwise they will cost you more. A guarantee of fit, style and durability goes with every pair you buy from us. Prices \$1.25 to \$2.25 per pair. White Doe, Grey Suede, and Cashmerette Silk-lined Gloves. Our fall line of Hosiery is now complete—Fleece-lined, Cotton Lisle, Silk, white, black and colors. The advancing price of wool still continues. Be wise and make this your opportunity to secure a supply. Needles on hand suitable for all kinds of knitting. Exceptionally good line of stamped goods for Christmas.

H. M. HEPWORTH

POST OFFICE BLOCK DEBRY LINE

The Royal Bank of Canada

with which is amalgamated

The Quebec Bank

Capital Authorized - - - \$25,000,000
Capital Paid up - - - 12,900,000
Reserve Funds - - - 14,300,000

BANKING BY MAIL

Business of all kinds can be transacted in this manner, and will receive prompt attention.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT EVERY BRANCH

Joint Accounts may be opened in the name of two persons; in case of death balance payable to survivor.

Sub Branch at Fitch Bay, Que. Open Thursday of each week
ROCK ISLAND BRANCH A. C. MCPHEE, Manager

THE YOUNG GARAGE

MY GARAGE IS NOW
READY FOR BUSINESS

Gasoline, Oils and Supplies

Ample Floor Space

Efficient Workmen

Prompt Service at any hour of the twenty-four

'Phone this Garage if you need assistance, and we will soon be with you.

Full Line of Tires

E. A. YOUNG

ELM STREET, - DERBY LINE

WILLIAM M. PIKE & SON THE BRICK STORE

We have our stock of Fall and Winter Clothing for Men, Boys and Children all on our racks, and there is a reason for it. We bought before the advance and thereby saved for those who have come to this store for everything they wear for many years.

SUITS

We have a special \$18.00 Blue Serge Suit for Men. It is all wool and finely tailored and the lines are equal to anything made.

We have other Blue Serge Suits \$16.00 to \$26.00.

We also have the Clay Worsted Serge Suits in light and dark shades. These are the practical man's suit, always looks well.

A full line of the Guaranteed Bachelor Suits in Tweeds and Serges at \$16.50.

We have added a line of Stout Men's Suits. Did you ever notice how a fat man looks in a slim man's suit with the legs and arms cut off to try and make a fit? It is pure nonsense; it certainly makes a shorty of fatty and he looks the part. Is there any reason why the stout man should be made over into a freak by his clothes? We have the good fitting kind, they are in neat, natty pin checks, in steel grays and browns at \$20.00 to \$24.00. All wool.

OUR BOYS' DEPARTMENT

Is in fine, full stock. Snappy and Chic styles: Belted and plaided bodies and the new Trench styles in Blue Serges and Tweeds, 12 to 18 years, fall weights at \$10.00.

Brown Worsted Knickers for 10 to 18 years at \$9.00.

A large range of Tweeds for boys, from \$5.00 to \$10.00. Children's, from 2 to 7 years, from \$3.00 to \$5.00.

PANTS DEPARTMENT

Boys All Wool Tweed Knickers, the ideal school garment, \$2.00 to \$2.50. Standard Knickers 75c. to \$1.50. Men's All Wool Pants \$4.00 to \$4.50.

Fall and Winter Overcoats

Trench Models in Full and Half Belt, in grays and browns, \$16.00 to \$25.00.

A beautiful line of Military Ulsters.

An AI model young man's Top Coat, \$18.00. Men's Heavy All Wool Socks, 25c. and 35c.

Banner stock of Underwear for men, big and little, and big and little women, Turnbull's Natural All Wool in Union and Single Pieces at \$2.50 to \$3.00 and \$1.25 to \$1.50. We have a Turnbull Fancy to replace the Wolsey. Single at \$3.00 and Union \$6.00. No finer, full, regular goods made anywhere.

Heavy Wool for the outdoor worker from \$1.00 to \$1.75.

Watson's Natural Wool at \$1.25 in ladies, while they last.

Full line of Turnbull's white ladies' in Union and Single.

The story of our Shoe Stock for 1917 is an interesting one. Invictus for Men and Women. All Leathers and 21 styles of Lasts. Beautiful Goods.

2000 Rolls New Wall Papers. Buy now. The next price will be all 33 1/3% higher.

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WILLIAM M. PIKE & SON

ROCK ISLAND,

QUEBEC

"OVER THERE"

The Thrill and the Hell of the Trenches
Described by an American-Canadian Soldier
SERGEANT MCCLINTOCK

Sergeant Alexander McClintock of Lexington, Kentucky, who fought in the 87th Canadian Grenadier Guards, the Battalion in which Roy Telford lost his life, has a gripping tale which will be read with interest by both Canadians and Americans for he tells the facts—unadorned. Wounded, a Distinguished Conduct Medal man, he was invalided home, but is going "over there" again to fight for the Allies. An inspiring, interesting personal narrative, full of the spirit and atmosphere of the trenches.

No. 4 SHIFTED TO THE SOMME

By Sergeant Alexander McClintock,
D. C. M., 87th Overseas Batt.
Canadian Gren. Guards

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Sergeant McClintock is an American boy of Lexington, Ky., who has seen service in France, was decorated for bravery, wounded, invalided home and now is returning to accept a commission. This is the fourth article in the series. In the first article he told of his training up to the point where he reached the front line trenches. In the second he outlined the elaborate preparations for a bomb raid, and in the third the disastrous raid was described.

A FEW days after the bombing raid, which ended so disastrously for us, our battalion was relieved from duty on the front line, and the tip we got was that we were to go down to the big show then taking place on the Somme. Our relief was a division of Australians. You see, the sector which we had held in Belgium was a sort of preparatory school for the regular fighting over in France. It wasn't long before we got into what you might call the big league contest, but in the meanwhile we had a little rest from battling Fritz and the opportunity to observe some things which seem to me to be worth telling about. Those of you who are exclusively fond of the stirring detail of war, such as shooting and being shot at and bombing and bayoneting, need only skip a little of this. We had an entirely satisfactory amount of smoke and excitement later.

As soon as our relief battalion had got in we moved back to Poperinghe for a couple of days' rest. We were a pretty contented and jovial lot, our platoon especially. We were all glad to get away from the strain of holding a front trench, and there were other advantages. For instance, the alterations of our muster due to casualties had not come through battalion headquarters, and therefore we had in our platoon sixty-three rum rations night and morning and only sixteen men.



It Was Good, Clean Fighting. Nobody Fired a Shot.

There was a Canadian Scot in our crowd who said that the only word which described the situation was "g-r-r-a-and!"

There was a good deal of jealousy at that time between the Canadians and the Australians. Each had the same force in the field—four divisions. Either force was bigger than any other army composed exclusively of volunteers ever before assembled. While I belong to the Canadian army and believe the Canadian overseas forces the finest troops ever led to war, I must say that I have never seen a body of men so magnificent in average physique as the Australians. And some of them were even above the high average. The man that punched me in the eye in an "estamina" in Poperinghe made up entirely in his own person for the absence of Les Darcy from the Australian ranks. I don't know just how the fight started between the Australians and us in Poperinghe, but I know that it took three regiments of imperial troops to stop it. The most convincing story I heard of the origin of the battle was told me by one of

our men, who said he was there when it began. He said one of the Australians had carelessly remarked that the British generals had decided it was time to get through with the side-show in Belgium, and this was the reason why they had sent regular troops like the Australians in to relieve the Canadians.

Then some sensitive Canadian wished the Australians luck and hoped they'd finish it up as well as they had the affair in the Dardanelles. After that our two days' rest was made up principally of beating it out of estaminas when strategic requirements suggested a new base or beating it into estaminas when it looked as if we could act as efficient re-enforcements. That night never stopped for forty-eight hours, and the only places it didn't include were the church and the hospitals. I'll bet to this day that the Belgians who run the estaminas in Poperinghe will duck behind the bars if you just mention Canada and Australia in the same breath.

But I'm bound to say that it was good, clean fighting. Nobody fired a shot, nobody pulled a bayonet, and nobody got the wrong idea about anything. The Australian heavyweight champion who landed on me went right out in the street and saluted one of our lieutenants. We had just one satisfying reflection after the fight was over—the Australian battalion that relieved us fell heir to the counterattack which the Germans sent across to even up on our bombing raid.

Down to the Somme. We began our march to the Somme by a hike to St. Omer, the first British headquarters in Europe. Then we stopped for a week about twenty miles from Calais, where we underwent a course of intensified training for open fighting. The infantry tactics, in which we were drilled, were very similar to those of the United States army, those which, in fact, were originated by the United States troops in the days of Indian fighting. We covered most of the ground around Calais on our stomachs in open order. While it may seem impertinent for me, a mere non-com, to express an opinion about the larger affairs of the campaign, I think I may be excused for saying that the war didn't at all take the course which was expected and hoped for after the fight on the Somme. Undoubtedly the allies expected to break through the German line. That is well known now. While we were being trained near Calais for open warfare, a very large force of cavalry was being assembled and prepared for the same purpose. It was never used.

That was last August, and the allies haven't broken through yet. Eventually I believe they will break through, but in my opinion men who are drawn for service in the first half million of our new American army will be veterans in Europe before the big break comes which will wreck the Prussian hope of success in this war. And if we of the U. S. A. don't throw in the weight to beat the Prussians now they will not be beaten, and in that case the day will not be very far distant when we will have to beat them to save our homes and our nation. War is a dreadful and inglorious and ill smelling and cruel thing. But if we hold back now we will be in the logical position of a man hesitating to go to grips with a drunken, savage, shrieking, spewing maniac who has all the weapons of proper keepers and is going after the onlooker. However, I wish we had had two months more of weather or the Somme. There might have been a different story to tell.

Simplified Medicine. We got drafts of recruits before we went to the Somme, and some of our wounded men were sent back to England, where we had left our "safety" first battalion. That was really the Fifty-first battalion of the Fourth division of the Canadian forces, composed of the physically rejected, men recovering from wounds and men injured in training. The Tommies, however, called it the "safety first" or "Major Gilday's Light Infantry." Major Gilday was our battalion surgeon. He was immensely popular, and he achieved a great name for himself. He made one realize what a great personal force a doctor can be and what an unnecessary elaboration there is in the civil practice of medicine.

Under Major Gilday's administration no man in our battalion was sick if he could walk, and if he couldn't walk there was a reasonable suspicion that he was drunk. The major simplified medicine down to an exact science of two forms of treatment and two remedies—"number nines" and whole pills. "Number nines" were pale oval pills which, if they had been eggs, would have run about eight to an ounce for six persons. They had an internal effect which could only be defined as dynamic. After our men had become acquainted with them through per-

sonal experience they stopped calling them "number nines" and called them "whiz-bangs." There were only two possibilities of error under Major Gilday's system of simplified medicine. One was to take a whiz-bang for trench feet and the other to use whole pills externally for some form of digestive hesitancy. And in either case no permanent harm could result, while the error was as simple of correction as the command "about face." Blighty was therefore not very popular with our battalion, blighty being the trench name for the hospital.

Two weeks and a half after we left Belgium we arrived at Albert, having marched all the way. The sight which met our eyes as we rounded the road quarry hill outside of Albert was wonderful beyond description. I remember how tremendously it impressed my pal, McFarland. He sat by the road side and looked round over the landscape as if he were fascinated.

"Boy," said he, "we're at the big show at last."

Poor fellow! It was not only the big show, but the last performance for him. Within sight of the spot where he sat wondering he later fell in action and died. The scene which so impressed him gave us all a feeling of great awe. Great shells from a thousand guns were streaking and criss-crossing the sky. Without glasses I counted thirty-nine of our observation balloons. Away off in the distance I saw one German captive balloon. The other aircraft were uncountable. They were everywhere, apparently in hundreds. There could have been no more wonderful panorama picture of war in its new aspect.

Our battalion was in and out of the town of Albert several days waiting for orders. The battle of Courcellette was then in progress, and the First Second and Third Canadian divisions were holding front positions at terrible cost. In the first part of October, 1916, we "went in" opposite the famous Regina trench. The battleground was just miles and miles of debris and shell holes. Before we went to our position the officers and non-coms were taken in by scouts to get the lay of the land. These trips were called "Cook's tours." On one of them I went through the town of Pozieres twice and didn't know it. It had a population of 12,000 before the war. On the spot where it had stood not even a whole brick was left. It seemed



"Boy," said he, "we're at the big show at last."

Its demolition was complete. That was an example of the condition of the whole country over which our forces had blasted their way for ten miles since the previous July. There were not even landmarks left.

The "Cook's Tour." On the night that we went in to inspect the positions we were to hold, our scouts, leading us through the flat desert of destruction, got completely turned round and took us back through a trench composed of shell holes connected up until we ran into a battalion of another brigade. The place was dreadful beyond words. The stench of the dead was sickening. In many places arms and legs of dead men stuck out of the trench walls.

We made a fresh start after our blunder, moving in single file and keeping in touch each with the man ahead of him. We stumbled along in the darkness through this awful labyrinth until we ran into some of our own scouts at 2 a. m. and found that we were halfway across No Man's Land, several hundred yards beyond our front line and likely to be utterly wiped out in twenty seconds should the Germans sight us. Fine guides we had on this "Cook's tour." At last we reached our proper position, and fifteen minutes after we got there a whiz-bang, a low explosive murderer, buried me completely. They had to dig me out. A few minutes later a high explosive shell fell in a trench section where three of our men were stationed. All we could find after it exploded were one arm and one leg, which we buried. The trenches were without trench mats, and the mud was from six inches to three feet deep all through them. There were no dugouts, only merely miserable "funk holes," dug where it was possible to dig them without uncovering dead men. We remained in this position four days, from the 17th to the 21st of October, 1916.

There were reasons, of course, for the difference between conditions in Belgium and on the Somme. On the Somme we were constantly preparing for a new advance, and we were only temporarily established on ground which we had but recently taken after long drumming with big guns. The trenches were merely shell holes connected by ditches. Our old and ubiquitous and variously useful friend, the sandbag, was not present in any capacity,

and therefore we had no parapets or dugouts. The communication trenches were all blown in, and everything had to come to us overland, with the result that we never were quite sure when we would get ammunition, rations or relief forces. The most awful thing was that the soil all about us was filled with freshly buried men. If we undertook to cut a trench or enlarge a funk hole our spades struck into human flesh and the explosion of a big shell along our line sent decomposed and dismembered and sickening mementos of an earlier fight showering among us. We lived in the muck and stench of "glorious" war, those of us who lived.

The German Dugout—and What They Found.

Here and there along this line were the abandoned dugouts of the Germans, and we made what use of them we could, but that was little. I had orders one day to locate a dugout and prepare it for use as a battalion headquarters. When I led a squad in to clean it up the odor was so overpowering that we had to put on our gas masks. On entering we first saw two dead nurses with our ghastly flashlights, one standing with her arm around a post, just as she had stood when gas or concussion killed her. Seated at a table in the middle of the place was the body of an old general of the German medical corps, his head fallen between his hands. The task of cleaning up was too dreadful for us. We just tossed in four or five fumigant bombs and beat it out of there. A few hours later we went into the seared and empty cavern, made the roof safe with new timbers and notified battalion headquarters that the place could be occupied.

During this time I witnessed a scene which, with some others, I shall never forget. An old chaplain of the Canadian forces came to our trench section seeking the grave of his son, which had been marked for him on a rude map by an officer who had seen the young man's burial. We managed to find the spot, and at the old chaplain's request we exhumed the body. Some of us suggested to him that he give us the identification marks and retire out of range of the shells which were bursting all around us. We argued that it was unwise for him to remain in danger, but what he really intended was that he should be saved the horror of seeing the pitiful thing which our spades were about to uncover.

"I shall remain," was all he said. "He was my boy."

It proved that we had found the right body. One of our men tried to clear the features with his handkerchief, but ended by spreading the handkerchief over the face. The old chaplain stood beside the body and



His Voice Rose Amid the Noise of Bursting Shells.

removed his trench helmet, baring his gray head to a drizzle of rain that was falling. Then while we stood by silently his voice rose amid the noise of bursting shells, repeating the burial service of the Church of England. I have never been so impressed by anything in my life as by that scene.

The dead man was a young captain. He had been married to a lady of Baltimore just before the outbreak of the war.

The philosophy of the British Tommies and the Canadians and the Australians on the Somme was a remarkable reflection of their fine courage through all that hell. They went about their work paying no attention to the flying death about them.

"If Fritz has a shell with your name and number on it," said a British Tommy to me one day, "you're going to get it, whether you're in the front line or seven miles back; if he hasn't, you're all right."

Fine fighters all. And the Scotch kilts, lovingly called by the Germans "the women from hell," have the respect of all armies. We saw little of the pollux, except a few on leave. All the men are self sacrificing to one another in that big melting pot from which so few ever emerge whole. The only things it is legitimate to steal in the code of the trenches are rum and "fags" (cigarettes). Every other possession is as safe as if it were a patent lock.

The fifth article of this remarkable personal narrative will appear soon. It is entitled:

No. 5—Wounded in Action.

This article describes the terrible fight, the dead and dying, the loss of a pal and the final falling of McClintock in No Man's Land. Simply told, it is one of the most remarkable descriptions of a battle by a participant ever put together.

KITCHENER'S RELIGION.

His Conduct at Cairo Proved a Real Tonic to That City.

Rev. J. H. Molesworth, late incumbent of All Saints', Cairo, writes as follows on Lord Kitchener's religion:

"No one could be long in his company without realizing that he was a man who viewed life seriously. I may illustrate this from the effect he produced on society in Cairo, when he went there to take up his position as British Agent and Consul-General. Cosmopolitan places like the capital of Egypt, which are largely the haunts of pleasure, are often given over to a frivolity which is not seen in cities of commerce and business. There is frequently a relaxing of morals beyond what is witnessed elsewhere, and a general air of undisciplined life, and it goes without saying that in such places Sunday and Sunday worship are at a discount. I would be foolish to assert that Cairo was free from these vices. But the coming of Lord Kitchener instantaneously wrought a change. He was known to be a man of unswerving devotion to duty, of disciplined life, of resolute purpose. Instinctively we all braced ourselves up, and it was as though a tonic had been administered to the place. So far as his work permitted, Lord Kitchener was regular and punctual in his church attendance, and this at once told beneficially upon the Sunday habits of the community.

"He was president of All Saints' Church committee, and I never remember his omitting to take the chair, even when hard pressed by State business.

"Earl Kitchener was indeed a type of that simple, manly, straightforward Christianity which we associate with the best English laity, which does not trouble itself indeed about subtle questions and controversies, but rests on the broad facts of revelation, and in simplicity practises its tenets."

Not a Novice.

Lieutenant Robinson, V.C., who brought down the Zeppelin near Enfield, England, is just over twenty-one, having been born at Tolidetta, South Coory, South India, on July 14, 1895. He is the son of Mr. Horace Robinson, and grandson of the late Mr. W. C. Robinson, R.N., Chief Naval Constructor, Portsmouth Dockyard. Lieutenant Robinson came to England when six months old and remained until after his seventh birthday, when he returned to India and stayed there until fourteen. He then came back to England and completed his education at St. Bees School, Cumberland.

He travelled afterwards in France and Russia, and in August, 1914, entered Sandhurst. Four months later he was gazetted to the Worcester Regiment, and was later attached to the Royal Flying Corps as an observer. In May, 1915, he was wounded while flying over Lille. In September he qualified as a pilot, and after a training in night flying was stationed in England.

His commanding officer speaks in high terms of his work as a night flier. He has been "up" during all the air raids on the south-eastern counties of the last seven months.

Lieutenant Robinson is the youngest of a family of seven; he has a brother, Captain E. D. Robinson, attached to the Indian army, while another brother, Second Lieutenant H. O. Robinson, was killed on the relief march to Kut.

Hear! Hear!

A book entitled "Coke of Norfolk and His Friends" gives a picture of an earlier period of English rural life when there was more of a feeling of equality between land-owners and their laborers than exists to-day, and describes a dinner given at the end of the sheep-shearing season.

The shortest speech on record at the clipping is the following. It came from a farmer who had been observed making efforts to rise to his feet, but had been pulled back by his companions. Suddenly Coke noticed what was going on and interferred.

"I see," he said, "that good fellow has something to say to us. Pray let him speak."

The man, thus encouraged, rose triumphantly to his feet and hampered on the table. Profound silence at once reigned through the room, and he delivered himself as follows:

"Maister Coke and gentlemen, what I wish to say is—if more landlords would do as Maister Coke he does, there'd be less doo as they doo!" And amid thunders of applause he reseated himself.

No Market for Moss.

A wonderful fund of good stories has Sir Thomas Lipton, and one concerns a certain American youth he met while paying one of his visits to the States in connection with the America Cup. The boy, who was employed by his uncle at a weekly wage more advantageous to him relative than to himself, had awakened to the fact that he was not getting enough of this world's "dough," and had announced his intention of setting out to better himself. "You are making a great mistake," protested his uncle, "in leaving a steady job with me just for a little more money. A rolling stone gathers no moss, remember." "Moss!" jeered the boy. "What's the good of that? Where's there a market for moss, I'd like to know?"

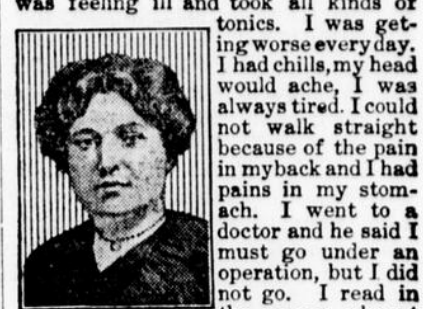
French Grateful for Gifts.

A splendid tribute to Canada's generosity is paid by the Paris Figaro, in an article which has been clipped by Mr. Gabriel Louis Jaray, of the Secours National, Paris, and forwarded to Sir Glenhorne Falconbridge. The Figaro reviews the numerous gifts made by Canada towards the work of aiding the French people and French wounded, and concludes: "One sees with what consistency and what generosity the whole people of Canada interest themselves in the work of succoring the soldiers of France."

WOMAN AVOIDS OPERATION

Medicine Which Made Surgeon's Work Unnecessary.

Astoria, N. Y.—"For two years I was feeling ill and took all kinds of tonics. I was getting worse every day.



I had chills, my head would ache, I was always tired. I could not walk straight because of the pain in my back and I had pains in my stomach. I went to a doctor and he said I must go under an operation, but I did not go. I read in the paper about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and told my husband about it. I said 'I know nothing will help me but I will try this.' I found myself improving from the very first bottle, and in two weeks time I was able to sit down and eat a hearty breakfast with my husband, which I had not done for two years. I am now in the best of health and did not have the operation."

—Mrs. JOHN A. KOENIG, 502 Flushing Avenue, Astoria, N. Y.

Every one dreads the surgeon's knife and the operating table. Sometimes nothing else will do; but many times doctors say they are necessary when they are not. Letter after letter comes to the Pinkham Laboratory, telling how operations were advised and were not performed; or, if performed, did no good, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was used and good health followed.

If you want advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass.

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Also a similar site on the G. T. R. Railroad. If these propositions are not large enough, I have several factory sites on Southern Canada. By Hydro Power Lines.

The first mentioned property is an ideal location for a whole control manufacturing proposition. There is a nice village surrounding it for housing the employees.

Hundreds of American concerns will establish branch factories in Canada and near future and Stanstead County will get its share owing to plenty of power and good transportation.

My properties will be sold at a very low price. Refer to any bank or financial institution as to my responsibility.

W. R. BALDWIN, (Address Baldwin's Mills, Que.)

LATE MRS. S. A. FOSS OF MAGOG.

After a ten weeks' illness, borne with much christian fortitude, she passed away on November 12th, 1917, Sarah A. Kimpton, relict of the late J. R. Foss. She was born at Apple Grove, Aug. 15, 1840, and spent most of her married life near Fitch Bay. For the past ten years she has made her home with her daughter, Mrs. G. A. Colburn, at Magog, and has enjoyed fairly good health until her last illness. During the last week of her life much suffering was endured with great patience and resignation. She is survived by two sons, J. H. Foss of Dorchester, Mass., and W. K. Foss of Magog; one daughter, Mrs. Colburn; two brothers, L. A. Kimpton of Somerville, Mass., and Alonzo Kimpton of Apple Grove; two sisters, Mrs. C. C. Manning and Miss L. J. Kimpton, of Magog.

The funeral service was held at the home Nov. 14. The mourners present were the children, also brothers and sisters of the deceased. Interment at Fitch Bay beside her late husband. Rev. S. W. Boyd, her pastor, was assisted at the service by Rev. S. F. Newton of East End Methodist Church, Montreal, an old pastor and friend of deceased. The latter spoke from the words in Proverbs 11, 11: "By the blessing of the upright the community is exalted." Mention was made of her faith in God, her true mother's heart, her true friendship and sincerity. The floral tributes were many and beautiful. Pillow from the sons and daughters; wreath from the brothers; spray from sisters; cross, Nellie Colburn; spray, Ladies Aid Society of Methodist Church; spray, Myrtle Manning and Jennie Colburn; spray, Mr. and Mrs. H. Standish; spray, Mrs. J. H. Foss; spray, Mr. and Mrs. A. Sheddick; spray, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hoyt; spray, Mr. and Mrs. H. Percy, spray, Mrs. A. G. Dolloff; cut flowers, Mrs. Law. The community join in sympathy with the relatives in this their great bereavement.

GRiffin.

Mrs. Kelly of Lake Megantic returned to her home last week after spending two months with her daughter, Mrs. A. Layfield. Mrs. Kelly is a remarkable, bright and active old lady having passed her fourscore and eleven years.

Favorable reports are received from Mr. and Mrs. William Redway who are enjoying the best of health and are nicely settled at Daytona Beach, Fla., for the winter. Their many friends in Stanstead wish them the season's compliments and a happy winter.

Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Bachelier and family have moved into their new home here, and are welcomed by the people of Griffin and vicinity.

Mrs. S. G. Drew is convalescent. Mr. Almont Taisey spent Sunday with his parents here.

The Church of England service here was resumed Nov. 18th, and will be held every two weeks in the Union Church at 3 p. m., conducted by Rev. F. G. LeGallie, rector of Fitch Bay and Georgetown missions. All are welcome.

NORTH STANSTEAD.

Mrs. Frank Brown and children of Smith's Mills were guests of her aunt, Mrs. G. W. Schoolcraft, one day last week.

Rev. Mr. Hughes was making calls in the place recently. Principal Trueman and John McIntosh of Stanstead were in the place last week in the interest of the Victory Loan.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Ives of Bedford and Mr. Charles Ives of Halifax were guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Curtis last week.

The farewell party given Mr. and Mrs. E. Wilson was largely attended and those present report a good time.

Mr. R. D. Byers, Jr., is moving from Hatley to his farm in this place.

AYER'S CLIFF.

Capt. James T. Wilson, commanding officer of the 4th Company of Royal Engineers, Montreal, has been the guest of Mrs. B. A. Pope for the past week, while deer hunting around Massawippi Lake.

W. E. Potter of Montreal has been a visitor at the residence of Mrs. B. A. Pope, School St., for the last four weeks. Mr. Potter suffered from a slight paralytic stroke which happened to him at St. Lambert in the month of July last and which precluded him from attending to business affairs entirely. During the last four weeks he has been visiting friends at Stanstead, Rock Island, Newport, North Hatley and Kingscroft. His verdict is that Ayer's Cliff and surrounding country is as beautiful and health-giving as any place he has ever had experience of. Mr. Potter has now almost entirely recovered from his illness.

On Wednesday evening, Nov. 14th, the Patriotic Society held their annual business meeting followed by a reception for Pte. Albert Taylor. The vestry was filled with towns-people as well as friends from Beebe and other places, who came to welcome the returned soldier.

Mrs. R. G. Cass has lately been visiting friends in Lyndonville and Bradford, Vt.

Mrs. Chas. Robinson went to Sherbrooke Tuesday to have an operation performed on her throat by Dr. Darbo; report says she is doing as well as can be expected.

Mrs. Searles of Beebe attended the W. C. T. U. meeting in the town last week and called on her old friends.

Mrs. Neil Adams and little daughter are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hand.

Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Norton spent several days visiting friends in Beebe last week.

Mr. Fred Rexford of North Hatley spent Sunday at Mr. L. E. Rexford's.

Monday being nomination day there were a great many from Magog, Kateville, Stanstead, Coaticook and other villages here in the afternoon to attend the meeting which was quite exciting.

PLEASANT HEIGHTS.

The nice weather we had been having the last two weeks took a sudden change on Sunday, when it commenced to snow, and now it looks as though our winter was near at hand.

Mr. Carroll Harris attended the nomination at Ayer's Cliff on Monday.

Mr. Homer Cass and family attended the surprise party held on Friday evening at the home of Mr. Melvin Cass in honor of Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Vaughan.

Mr. E. B. Whitney is very poorly at this writing.

Mr. Wm. Bachelier was at Smith's Mills recently.

The ladies of the Red Cross will meet at the home of Mrs. Harry Minor on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 22. These meetings are getting to be quite interesting, as everyone loves to do what they can for the poor soldier.

In a letter dated Oct. 24th Sig. S. G. Bachelier writes that they have been having terrible weather for five weeks and that they were in the trenches with mud to their knees.

GEORGEVILLE.

Mr. J. E. Davidson is building a new farm house for Mr. J. G. Brevoort, Fitch Bay, to replace the one burned last summer.

We are at last to have a school, commencing this week.

The Knitting Club meets with Mrs. Vaughan this week.

Mr. Geo. Boynton is on the sick list, under the care of Dr. Fraser.

Messrs. A. W. Bullock, Wm. Rediker, J. E. Davidson, Geo. Boynton, and Irwin Camber attended nomination at Ayer's Cliff on Sunday.

Mr. J. Arlington Davidson went to Montreal last week and enlisted in the Royal Flying Corps, but much to his disappointment was afterwards turned down as medically unfit for service.

Mr. and Mrs. Mrs. Geo. Robinson and two children from Lebanon, N. H., were guests at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Robinson, last week.

Miss Maud Robinson was home from Brown's Hill where she is attending school, over the week-end.

MAGOON'S POINT.

Mr. Herbert Hand motored to Sherbrooke on Monday and to Magog on Tuesday.

Mrs. E. M. Routledge has returned from a visit at South Orange.

Mr. John Stewart was at Smith's Mills on Wednesday.

Mr. J. H. Champagne was at Stanstead on business Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Wilson and child of Smith's Mills were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ben Duboyce for the week-end.

A largely attended joint meeting was held at Smith's Mills last night. The speakers on the government side were Dr. Shurtleff, Principal Trueman and John McIntosh, while W. K. Baldwin, Dr. S. B. Fraser and J. A. Tilton upheld the opposition. C. Lee Jenkins presided. The audience was orderly but enthusiastic. Mr. Tilton is credited with having made the most effective speech of the meeting on either side. He had the distinct advantage of having a son in the trenches.

SAVING FOR THE VICTORY LOAN.

Personal Expense Account which Can Be Cut Down.

Every citizen is probably ready to accept the abstract principle that the practice of thrift and economy, with the object of accumulating the wherewithal for purchasing war bonds, is good for his compatriots; but not all of us have applied that principle to our personal affairs to the extent that is desirable. It may not then be out of place to briefly outline practicable methods of saving by which each one may get together some additional dollars or hundreds of dollars for the admirable purpose of lending to the Government. When the way is thus plainly charted, refusal to take it is more likely to involve us in trouble with our respective consciences.

The expenditures of individual income producers are mainly under the following heads: rents, board, or interest on mortgages; semi-capital outlay on such things as house furniture, pianos, victrolas, motor cars, etc.; wages paid to domestic or personal servants; provisions; amusements and the outlay on tobacco, beer and spirits; holidays or vacation. Probably if any of us sit down and severely analyze the personal expenditures as above classified, we should find a field for war loan savings under several of the heads. In view of the urgency of the Allies' need of funds, it is essential that every one overhaul the expense account with the object of saving every possible dollar for supporting our great cause. It has become bad form during the past three years to give ostentatious or expensive entertainments and social functions; and similarly, our amusements, recreations, holidayings, have taken on a soberer aspect. A certain amount of expenditure in this time is necessary in order to sustain health and maintain productive capacity. It is for each one of us to say to his conscience that his outlay for such purposes cannot be further reduced without injury to health or impairment to energy. If we cannot say this, there is only one thing to do—and that is to apply the knife and divert the salvaged funds into the war loans. As regards the outlay on provisions and the expenditures on tobacco, beer, whiskey, wine, etc., we should have the courage to apply the same rule. In the cases of the poor and of people of moderate means, the high prices have already forced them to practice the severest economy in connection with their expenditures for provisions—but the well-to-do and the rich can, in some instances, do good service to their country and mankind through further regulation of the kind referred to.

To get good results and to make healthy or satisfactory "recoveries" from the expense account, which will be available for war loan subscriptions, it is necessary to have the hearty co-operation of the female members of the family. In many households it is the case that the women are more enthusiastic savers than the men, and far more ready to cut out the expenditure on non-essentials; and in the households where they still spend money freely for things they could do without, it is probably because they do not realize the grave issues that are at stake, and the great importance of having every family conserve its monetary resources.

Self-denial in the matter of buying new furniture, pianos, autos, etc., if generally or universally practised, would give the Finance Minister many additional millions of dollars for carrying on the war. With respect to automobiles used for pleasure it is not only the capital expenditure that is lost to the national expenditure, but also the cost of operating or running the cars. For example, if a well-to-do citizen enters into an agreement with his conscience, that owing to the war he will postpone for two years the purchase of a \$2,000 car, perhaps the loyal observance by him of this agreement would set free \$3,500 in the two years for war loan purchases. To a certain extent, this applies to purchases of furniture, etc. In view of the sacrifices made every day by the members of our expeditionary forces, it should not seem hard for "stay-at-homes" to defer for a year or two the purchase of new furniture or other items not absolutely necessary. A careful analysis in each individual case of the several subdivisions of personal expenditures, if undertaken in the right spirit by a million Canadian families, might lead to the provision of an extra \$100,000,000 in the course of a year for war purposes.

HEATHTON.

The meeting of the Ladies Aid held at the home of Mrs. S. H. Davis was largely attended and was enjoyed by all. Our Aid is increasing in numbers, two, namely, Mrs. Edgar McGivern and Mrs. Edward Davis, having recently joined. The next meeting of the Ladies Aid will be entertained by Mrs. Edgar McGivern at her home on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 6th, and it is hoped that many friends will be present, as well as all the members of the Aid.

Mrs. Angie Heath Hastings, who is with her cousin, Mrs. L. G. Moulton, Coaticook, for a time, was a guest of her mother on Sunday, and with her attended church here.

WOMEN'S KNIT UNDERWEAR AT SPECIAL PRICES

Lot Fleeced Vests and Pants at 49c. instead of 75c.

Lot Medium Weight Winter Union Suits priced 79c. instead of \$1.25.

These two cases of Underwear were bought under price and are subject to slight imperfections, but will sell for much higher prices in a short time because it is hard to get goods at any price.

Bed Blankets

It is nearly impossible to buy medium priced blankets now as most of the mills are working 24 hours a day and seven days a week on army blankets.

Extra Heavy Grey Blankets, 66x78, weigh 3½ lbs., priced \$2.50 a pair. This lot of blankets looks like the real home-spun blankets.

Soft Grey Blankets, 72x80, priced \$2.00 a pair.

Soft Grey Blankets, 66x76, priced \$1.75 a pair.

These are only a few numbers; there are white and grey Blankets priced from \$1.25 up.

Beacon Bed Blankets priced \$3.25, \$3.50, \$3.75, \$4.00, \$4.25, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$5.95.

Beacon Bath Robe Blankets	Beacon Indian Blankets
" Jacquard Comfortables	" Baby Bags
" Traveling Bags	" Crib Blankets

Other Blankets may be just as good as the Beacon but they don't have the same finish and beautiful colorings. These Blankets cost just a little more than last year but probably about ½ what they will cost a little later.

Sheets and Pillow Cases

Some of them priced at less than the cotton cost now and all of them at less than we will be obliged to ask for the cottons when we buy more.

All Linen Damask and Napkins FOR THANKSGIVING

Damask priced \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$3.00 per yard.

Napkins priced \$4.50, \$5.00, \$5.95, \$6.75, \$7.50, \$8.95 a dozen.

Buy All Linen while you can get it.

Mercerized Damask priced 29c. per yard and up.

Mercerized Napkins priced 5c., 10c., 12½c, 15c. each.

Men's and Boys' Slippers AT SALE PRICES

50c. ones at 39c. a pair, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75 ones at \$1.19 a pair. These slippers will make elegant Christmas gifts.

Women's Rubbers at 65c. a pair, worth 80c. and 90c. There are several odd lots, all good styles and good quality rubber, but broken sizes.

Don't fail to see the Scholl Foot Specialist while he is here Dec. 3rd, 4th and 5th. He may be able to give you help. There are probably more men who need help of Scholl Foot Appliances than women and we will arrange a separate room for the men who are inclined to be bashful about trying on shoes in a ladies' store.

For Christmas Work We Are Showing

Royal Society Packages, White and Colored Linens, All Linen Fancy Crash, Cretannes for Knitting Bags, Fancy Silks and Ribbons, and many other articles that will help you fill your Christmas list and at less expense than if you wait too late and do not have plenty of time for the work. If you cannot visit the store ask our Mail Order Department to assist you. All orders will be sent post paid C. O. D. if not accompanied by the money.

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