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The Week's Outlook

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

To The Voters.

To those who are soon to have an opportunity to vote against liquor, let us say that, whatever the local probability, whether the voter is certain it will carry without his vote, or certain it will lose, still his vote is of the highest import to himself and to the world. To himself as absolving his own soul of complicity in the greatest of world evils, of which without thus voting he will not be guiltless; and to the world, as the war against liquor is now connected up the world over, and every shot fired in any trench anywhere has its bearing on the whole. If his friend is willing to give his life to fire such a shot, is he not willing to give half a day of horse and man to fire one in as great a war? There is a wave of temperance legislation the world over. A tide taken at the flood may bring the ship into port, which may wait a good while for another. Let nothing hinder casting a vote for temperance.

The War.

The Lord of Hate now rules over unbroken territory from the North Sea to Bagdad, including the world's most ancient and most modern centres of power. Under different nominal governments all this has to obey him. The British are retreating before his Bulgars from Serbia; they have lost in the last battle fifteen hundred men and eight guns. They are retreating before his Turks on the Tigris, who claim to have entrapped three battalions. This is the record of the week, beside which other things are minor. It looks as though Force were triumphing over Liberty; but it will not. If we knew the whole truth of history we should probably find that it never did maintain a stable rule. What is certain is that it never will. The conqueror may well tremble before the extent of his acquisitions and the extent of the enmity his power must face as long as it lasts. He has brought his empire close to its end.

A Protest.

The longsuffering of the United States, under assaults from without and within, seems to be getting strained to the breaking point. No sooner does the whole country draw a long breath of relief when some empty concession of Germany makes it possible to avoid extremities, than some new slap comes, to pass over which would stultify all the past. Few people expected such an uncompromising protest as has just been sent to Austria. Austria is likely to be an easier mark than Germany, and perhaps can be taken separately. Having been Germany's catspaw in the transaction, she is more likely to make the concessions demanded, or at least some concessions that the United States will accept. But there is no doubt that the strain is increasing.

In Persia

A portentous item in the news appearing in the papers under a very minor heading is a battle between Russians and Germans in the heart of Persia. It shows the Russians to have pretty much possession of northern Persia and to be in control of the Persian government at Teheran, and tells of a Persian insurrection raised against them in a lawless region by Germans controlling a force of Turks. This may be of great importance or it may be of none. There has already been warfare at both ends of Persia. The Russians and Turks have ignored the Persian boundary at the foot of Ararat, and the British crossed it months ago, near Kut el Amara, in pursuit of raiding Arabs and in defence of certain waterworks. But this certainly flings the far-flung battle line into a new region. Indeed it links up the Anglo-Indian invasion of the lower Euphrates and Tigris with the war between Turkey and Russia, where Russia, Turkey and Persia meet, commonly spoken of as in the Caucasus. The stupidity of the daily hodge-podge, purporting to be telegraphed to our papers from London, but some of which has a strong New York-German odor, finds a grotesque illustration in such a sentence at this: "A fight is now taking place for Kut-el-Amara in Arabia, the Turks in the latter region having commenced another advance on Aden." Did the writer ever see a map? The two places are over thirteen hundred miles apart, and are impossible of access to each other, and were never in all history embraced in the same campaign—yet this is of a piece with the rest of the ignorance in the same despatch and in much of what we daily have to read.

Greece Mistrusted.

The Greek King has been giving some very frank interviews in which he gives for his attitude of determined neutrality precisely the same reason which the King of Bulgaria gave for espousing the German cause to the departing French and British ministers. That reason is that he sees the Germans about to win. He is, he says, especially fond of France and England, and he is very much hurt that their attitude to him should imply that they do not trust him. He has stretched neutrality to the very last point, and they still demand more of him. They bid him withdraw his own troops from his own second city. They bid him take warlike measures, or allow them to take warlike measures of defence in his own waters. The one act would be abnegating the sovereignty of Greece over her own territory; the other would be a direct act of war. He has promised to take no warlike measures against the Serbians or their allies who may be driven into Greek territory, but to make Greece a fighting ground with the fate of Belgium and Poland before his eyes, he is not going to do it. These arguments pretty plainly show the difficulties which prevent the agreement between the Allies and Greece, which has been so anxiously sought, and without which the forces landed on Greek soil had no guarantee on which they could rely that he would not after longer temporizing and fondling follow the course of Ferdinand.

Evacuation.

The Allies have concluded that as all Serbia has been conquered there is nothing there for them to fight for, and are retiring to Salonica. This the critics are declaring they must fortify and hold in spite of the Greeks. There are signs that this is intended, if it be true that troops are still being landed; but there are also signs that an agreement has been come to with the Greeks, who do not want a collision with the Bulgarians. All sorts of advice is being given by all sorts of military experts, who possibly know no more than we do, and that is extremely little, as the news that reaches us is as contradictory as the advice that is being given. When the Allies were making some uncertain advances into Serbia it was invariably the French that were spoken of. Now that retirement is announced it is always the British who are retiring. It was, to some extent, the same in Gallipoli. Now that a French oracle is ordering the invading force away from the peninsula to Salonika he speaks as though it was only the British who were there. We must own that we are not able to aid the military authorities with advice, and we fear that neither the planets in the sky nor the commanders on earth get much aid in their courses from the "military experts" who tire us so much.

Judgment of the Kings

An important thing, as we pointed out at the time King Ferdinand made his fatal decision, is that, from the point of view in which national life or death depends on the decision and with every opportunity of hearing both sides eloquently urged, both kings look upon the Germans as the coming conquerors, and have acted on that decision. While the arguments we have from time to time given seem to make the reverse an arithmetical certainty, it cannot be denied that, so far, the facts have borne out Ferdinand's forecast announced when the Germans were thundering across the Danube at Belgrade. From that beginning, and from that day, they have tramped forward with steady step till they have driven the Serbians out of Serbia, and they are now in like manner driving the Montenegrins out of Montenegro and the Ally contingents are in full retreat. In like manner they are now driving the British invaders down the Tigris. While the Italians are gathering moderate forces far away at Avlona, on the Adriatic, and the French and British are going we know not where the Germans are re-establishing through Bulgaria a regular train service between Berlin and Constantinople. Indeed German command now extends far beyond rail-head in the fairy-land of William's Ferlin to Bagdad vision with which he countered Cecil Rhodes's Cape to Cairo dream. We look upon all this expansion as a huge bubble blown up at enormous expense of men and treasure for scenic effect, and that it must some day burst, owing to the thinness of its lines or to demoralization behind it. But meantime the expense is on both sides and amounts to millions of lives. It is really time that we realized what we are up against, and that, while asking ourselves seriously whether we are doing all we can, we should apply also to Him who says to the sea, Thus far shalt thou come and no further, and here shall thy proud waves be stayed.

BETWEEN THE DEVIL AND THE DEEP SEA.



—The "Sun, N.Y.

Canada's Share

When Britain is at war Canada is at war, yet Canada has not begun to feel the war as England has. Out of a population of about fifty-five millions Great Britain is raising by voluntary enlistment four million men. She has between the ages of eighteen and forty about eight million, about half of them unmarried. But of the latter of course a large proportion have to be rejected, and many are needed at home for equally necessary service. If Canada raised in the same proportion out of her eight million she would enlist something over seven hundred thousand. She has enlisted we are told about two hundred thousand. The British Minister of Munitions announces that he has eleven hundred munition factories under government control. According to those whose care is for the workers, munition work is becoming a sort of forced labor with hard conditions, for which good wages do not make up. The people though suffering are manifesting a splendid spirit. A correspondent says: "It is gay to see nice girls in new uniforms everywhere. They even work the great lifts in the London tubes. They have brass fandangles on their sboulders and caps, and brass buttons The wily government knew a thing or two when it made a liberal allowance for uniforms and buttons. Girls do all the work in the shops and are even beginning to drive the huge motor buses and trams through the turmoil of London." We have not got there yet. We still seem to see as many fit young men as ever, slouching about our streets—the word slouching applies pretty correctly to the costume, pose and gait which this class has of late years been affecting. Except where experts have enlisted, not one of our industries has suffered at all from lack of applicants for work, nor are our places of youthful amusement mourning. As compared with England and France, to say nothing of Belgium and Serbia, we are hardly beginning to know that we are at war.

The Country's Wealth

The annual statements of the manager and president of the Bank of Montreal always interest the whole country as giving an estimate of the year's progress and of the present financial standing of the country as authoritative as anything we get in the realm of finance. The most interesting feature of the speeches by Mr. Meredith and Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor this year is the stress they lay on agricultural progress. Mr. Meredith estimates the grain crop of the prairie provinces to be of a value of four hundred million dollars to the producers this year, while "in the "older provinces the harvest," he says, "has been rather bette. than the aver-"age, and farming the backbone of the "country, is prosperous." Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor in his address said: "The prosperity from a bountiful harvest, and the so-called prosperity "from the manufacture of munitions, "should not be confused." He drew attention to the fleeting nature of the latter, and to the fact that its cost had to be borne by the national exchequers of Great Britain and Canada. In another part of his address Sir Frederick said: "Canada's greatest wealth lies at "her feet, her economic future is bound "up in the development of vast agricultural areas of unsurpassed fertility. "The rate at which that development "can be accelerated is dependent upon "the rate of increase in our farming population. In natural sequence, emigration can best be attracted to the "Dominion by reducing and keeping "down the cost of living. That, in my "opinion, is the key of the whole "economic situation." Reading the two addresses through one is impressed with nothing so much as with the pre-eminence the two men, whose lives and a large part of whose dealings are naturally associated with the manufacturers, attach to agriculture as the one great asset of the country on which its future prosperity must depend. If the way to increase the agricultural output is to attract new emigrants, and the way to attract these is to make living cheaper, the way to achieve the result is to stop forcing the producers further to enrich forcing the producers to enrich already wealthy manufacturers.

HAUN TED.



—The "Tribune, N.Y.

Corruption

Now the serpent was more subtile than any of the beasts of the field. One von Rintelen, a friend of the German Emperor, believed to have been busy in the United States along with the two discredited attachés of the German embassy, Boyd-Ed and von Papen, in seeking to purchase strikes in munition factories and explosions in factories and ships, is now understood to have had as his principal mission the stirring up of a new revolution in Mexico, the object being to give the United States use at home for its whole output of munitions. The denial of the German government is worded so as to mean little. The story goes that he had a credit of thirty million dollars to draw upon for that purpose. Any other big figure would do just as well. It only means that he could use the German people's money freely to accomplish his unholy end. Possibly, if he had got a revolution going, he might have been able to throw about a few millions before being stopped. He hit on Huerta as the best revolutionist, and we all know how Huerta was arrested when attempting to enter Mexico across the Rio Grande. The same sort of thing has been going on in China, and seems to have resulted in a very abortive revolution there—another German bombshell that did not go off. The Wilhelm-Strasse has also had its millions at work in India, keeping the British authorities busy at the very uncongenial task of the detective. It is no miscalculation, even for a country strained to the last point financially to be lavish in such corruptionist exploits. They do not all succeed, but the method succeeded in Turkey, it almost succeeded in Italy; it has been alarmingly active in Greece; it has enormously influenced opinion in Switzerland, in Sweden, in the United States, and many another country. We do not know what rôle it played in Roumania, but wherever corruption does succeed the money spent is worth many times as much as it would be if spent on the German army. But corruption is a miserable foundation on which to build an empire.

Southern Chivalry

The anti-British attitude of the cotton states as represented by the bluster of Mr. Hoke Smith—the same who some time ago proposed to annex Canada, and as reflected in some measure in the pedantic neutrality of President Wilson, who is also a Southerner, is the return the South gives for the heated sympathy it received from the British jingoes throughout its war of secession. To Senator Smith's motion, demanding an investigation into interferences with neutral trade, aimed at the necessary measures taken by Britain to prevent the South supplying Germany with gun-cotton, Senator Lodge appended a rider demanding an investigation of the law and the facts with regard to the loss of American lives by the sinking of the "Lusitania" and half a dozen more ships. Both patriots were exclusively American in their sympathies, but Senator Lodge's amendment meant that if the country was not going to busy itself about murder and piracy on the high seas it would only discredit itself by resenting interference with supplies sent to the pirates. The cotton crop of the South is finding as large a market as usual, but would fetch abnormal prices if free to go to Germany, and the chivalry of the South, while ignoring the piracies, wants this advantage in the name of American liberty. "I am not going," said Senator Lodge, "to get into a passion over an infringement of our trade "and then allow American citizens to "lose their lives and have it go by in "frigid silence."

A Noble Fellowship

The "message" of the President of the United States at the opening of Congress is always of interest to the world, but, since the days of Lincoln, no more important one has been issued than that of Mr. Wilson last week. It was very important in its constructive attitude, more important wherein it failed. In proclaiming a league of the American republics as equal partners, pledged to co-operate for the common good, it is a redemption of the invidious Monroe Doctrine, and a foretaste of the golden age to which we look forward. The nations are a family; none lives to itself; none can honorably say, "Am I my brother's keeper?" It is the duty of the community of nations, as it is of the community of men, to see to the good behavior and the wellbeing of each. This question was forced upon Mr. Wilson's administration by the bad behavior of Mexico, and by the wisdom of the southern republics in offering full and equal co-operation in any measures that might be taken for the betterment of Mexico. This is a state of things not altogether without precedent, as in the case of the tribes of Israel or the tribes of Greece but as extending to what its members fondly look upon as half the world, and to peoples of different race, religion and speech, it is a splendid acknowledgment of the right relations between people and people. It is fair to associate the name of President Wilson with this development. Whether the promoter of it or not—and he does not appear as such—it had, and needed, his cordial and essential co-operation. It is a stable and tenable position, which takes the place of one that could not hold.

The Wilson Doctrine

Before Mr. Wilson's time the Monroe Doctrine meant a protectorate exercised by the United States over all the republics of America as against any attempt from beyond the sea to interfere with



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their sovereiguty. The British could never complain of it, as its inspiration came from England at a time when she was hard pressed. This attitude of protection was obviously untenable without such a guardianship as would guarantee the right behavior of those republics towards the rest of the world. This implied overlordship strained the relations between the Spanish republics and their assumed overlord, especially when, under Mr. Roosevelt, it came to seizing territory for United States use; for, whatever might have been the subterfuge, that was the essence of the tearing of the Panama region from the republic of Colombia against the will of the latter. The revolutions in Mexico brought this question of lordship to a head. For a while it was the common feeling in the United States, and out of it, that it was the part of the great republic to interfere, making a pretext of such stray bullets as did damage across the Rio Grande, or the shooting of suspected Americans near Vera Cruz. But, the more that proposal was looked at and experimented upon, the more it seemed to mean conquest or nothing. The three great South American nations became sensitive about such possible exercise of guardianship, regarding it as a general menace; and offered to take counsel with the United States on questions affecting Mexico. The frank acceptance by Mr. Wilson of Argentina, Chili and Brazil as equal co-operators in the matter, changed the whole relationship from one of inevitable jealousy to one of goodwill, and practically erected the powers of the two continents into a family council for each other's good, a splendid model for the world in general.

Out of Date

While glorying in this forward step in the world's comity and wishing it permanence and brilliant success as the procursor of better things, we cannot but emphatically pronounce it a back number. The world has moved forward much faster than Mr. Wilson, and left him far behind. Great as it is, his hearers evinced small interest in it, because still greater things had eclipsed it. There had come to the President another exalted opportunity, which would have transformed the world, but to which he did not rise, probably because his country did not. There is no principle, divine or human, that warrants America, jointly or severally, to say to the nations from which its peoples sprang, we have no need of you. St. Paul writes that God has set the members every one of them in the body as it has pleased him. "If the foot shall say "because I am not the hand, I am not "of the body; is it therefore not of the "body?" Mr. Wilson's official contempt for right and wrong in the world's strife, his declaration of the manifest duty of America to remain studiously neutral towards "the warring nations abroad" is a doctrine neither divine nor human. According to it, when the wild beasts of Europe are out to devour and to destroy, it is the duty of the United States to make no protest, so long as American life, property or commerce is not touched. It is her duty to be friends with the wild beasts as with those who are trying to hold them back. Still more, when the scene of ravage removes to Asia, and the Turks are massacring and worse than massacring the Armenian people, a people among whom United States missionaries have been for three generations planting the light of life and the enlightenment of Christendom, it is her duty to remain friends with the Turks.

Might Have Been

The poor defence made for this cynical attitude, that "it is the duty of the na-"tions of the western hemisphere to pre-"vent collective economic ruin" might be paraphrased to read, that it is the duty of the United States to grow rich while others are being ruined. It is certain that had the United States made distinct protest from the first, and set to work as she is now doing to create an armament, though the jar to the world's finances might have been greater the world ruin would have been enormously less. Indeed it is in the highest degree probable that the world-conquering project would have soon broken down. We are not raising questions as to what the United States should have done in its condition of alien vote and unpreparedness, or whether it has not served the world splendidly as a neutral; we are simply pointing out that morally one cannot uninjured refuse to take sides against wrong, or look with determined indifference upon unspeakable crime. The time must come, and is not far off, when the nations of the earth will have to form for the world such a purely voluntary and unbound league as the President has so splendidly approved for his own side of it, and when it comes, the United States will not repel the challenge to be a member of it, or refuse a service in which she might have been the leader of the world when Belgium was invaded.

Defence and Citizenship

Two other points which the President emphasized were his program of preparedness and his condemnation of alien citizens. Had he urged the preparedness in order to be ready to take part with other nations in suppressing national criminality, he would have lifted it into the realm of nobility. Had he denounced alien citizens for their sympathy with ghastly criminality he would have evoked the applause of men and angels. From that he was precluded by his bondage to neutrality, but we cannot help assuming that some of the impassioned eloquence with which he denounced alien-minded citizens was due to his abhorrence of the stupendous crimes with which these renegades were co-operating. The President coated his expensive war measure with a strong plea for the restoration of the United States mercantile marine, a plea that must find an answering echo in every American heart. Later, at Columbus in Ohio, he has given an inkling of his real sense of how to become a maritime nation again. He protested against shutting out foreign trade and creating monopolies by means of protection. But his policy of having the United States own the shipping until it becomes a paying business is a poor proposition to offer business men, whose experience is that nowhere is government management the path to business success. The example of Germany might be quoted as showing the confidence of that country in the nursing process and its seeming remarkable success. But who knows? The experiment was about reaching the testing point when the experimenters saw fit to blow it all up. It is possible that industries coddled in that way, no more than those coddled by protection, ever outgrow the need of coddling. In its favor, however, it has to be said that, unlike protection, it does not throttle overseas commerce.

Another Pronouncement

The German Chancellor von Scrap-of-Paper-Hollweg has also been making an oration. A Chancellor's address in the Reichstag is more analogous to a President's message than to the speech of a responsible premier. The Chancellor speaks for the Emperor. He differs from the President in that he does not represent the people. His speech is spoken of as an event awaited by all Europe. Had it been primarily meant for all Europe it would probably have dealt less in worn-out fictions which could only find a market at home, but to which the Reichstag responded en masse with well attuned applause. Gilded with boasts of what Germany has done in connecting up through Bulgaria her war unit and her field of abounding supplies—he avoided saying her empire—from Arras in France to Bagdad in farthest Mesopotamia, and of what Germany was going to do to those who should be so foolish as to oppose her, the burden of the speech was to salve the broken heart at home, crying inarticulately for peace, with the wornout falsehoods with which the nation and its parliament have so long been doped. He told how this was not a war of conquest, purely one of defence, forced upon Germany by England, who alone was responsible for its continuance. He told how glad Germany would be of peace if her enemies did not, to their own certain ruin, force the continuance of the war. He told how the moral attitude of Germany in Belgium was fully vindicated by the outrageous behavior of the Allies toward Greece. He told how Germany had inaugurated a benign self government in Poland. The solemn farce rose to a climax when the Chancellor narrated a fact which England had wickedly suppressed, how a certain English patrol boat had fired on the crew of a submarine after it was helpless. Horror at such unheard of wickedness towards such innocents brought the whole Reichstag to its feet in protestation. How could any Christian people have possibly become so wicked! ! ! It was not quite a true story, but what of that?

Well Staged

The occasion of the Chancellor's address was a well-staged interpellation by a couple of jingo Socialist leaders, who, while denouncing Dr. Liebknecht and his newspaper "Vorwaerts," as not to be looked on as speaking for the German Socialists, raised the question of peace by quoting evidences of a natural and strong craving for it on the part of the enemy nations. One of these went so far as to quote the Emperor himself as saying that this was no war of conquest, and as, while Germany's battleline was everywhere far into the enemies' territories, no one could possibly attribute such a movement for peace to declining strength, it would be a crowning greatness in Germany to state now on what terms she would be willing to make peace. As this was coupled with a vehement declaration that Germany would never give up Alsace-Lorraine, or anything that had been part of the German Empire, it was obvious that he was only acting the part of the safety valve that lets off steam when the pressure begins to be dangerous, as the mob outside shouting Peace, Peace, showed it to be. He was just paving the way for the Chancellor's sophistries. Dr. Liebknecht was not allowed to speak. The Reichstag, with almost complete unanimity, refused to allow the question to be discussed. If this drama has any significance it shows that, if there is any other attitude in Germany than that of insistence on dictating to all Europe, as being a necessary condition of German safety, it has no voice. Indeed, the authorized press has begun dictating to the United States, not only what she must do, but how she must feel, and evidently hopes to be able some day to enforce such dictation.

Civic Dishonor.

We have heard of barefaced corruption in San Francisco. Tammany in New York has been a by-word the world over. We remember when Philadelphia seemed to carry the palm. But Ruef, the San Francisco mayor, has been for years in the penitentiary. The light of Quay, the evil genius of the Quaker city, went out in darkness. The corruptionists of New York from Boss Tweed in the seventies to Becker to-day have from time to time worn the striped garb of the felon. It is for Montreal alone to heap honor and opportunity on those proved to have mismanaged her affairs. At the bidding of those who wanted a deal with the city which meant many millions to them, the people of Montreal elected a Board of Control prepared to put the deal through in absolute contempt of intelligent opinion. Unfortunately for that deal, one of the commissioners so elected was proved over his own signature to be for sale. He was not ashamed, nor were the confreres of his party ashamed of him. They went on in spite of this open and apparent shame, and in contempt of the court to put the deal through by the aid of his vote. The notoriety of his depravity did not give him pause, but fortunately the law did and he resigned.

Some Records.

What did the representatives of the people do then? It was theirs to fill the place of the retired grafter. They chose among themselves the man with the worst record among them, the one who could be relied upon to put the deal through. Did they know what like he was? They knew well, and they liked him for it; he was the man they wanted. This Napoleon Giroux had been twice denounced by royal commissions investigating scandals in which he was the principal figure. Six years ago the doings of the council were so glaringly corrupt that a royal commission was appointed to investigate its ways. Judge Cannon found that there was in the council a solid group of just the necessary twenty-three votes to enable it to do whatever it liked; and what it liked to do was to plunder. It appropriated one quarter of the city's revenue and largely wasted the rest. Of this group of twenty-three, Napoleon Giroux was the chief and manager. Such was the judge's report. Were these plunderers punished; was their leader made an example of? Mr. Giroux was re-elected to the council, and the council elected him to the school board where he would sit beside honest clergymen and honest judges, but where he found new fields for plunder. A transaction on the board became so scandalous that another royal commission was appointed. Judge Mercier found that certain conspirators had plundered the school funds by the aid of the said Giroux, who had largely profited by the same. Was Giroux punished for this peculation? Napoleon Giroux was re-elected by the council to represent it on the Catholic School Board, and has just been elected by the council to replace Napoleon Hebert, the self-condemned member of the Board of Control, the body entrusted with the city's financial interests.

"WE FIGHT FOR THE PROTECTION OF LIFE AND LIBERTY."



—The "World," N.Y.

Prosecutor Wanted.

It has been asked if the country has no machinery to deal with such public plunderers. We have to answer, No. When private interests are plundered the sufferers set the law in motion. When public interests are plundered there is no one to do this. It is with us the duty of the attorney-general, who happens at present to be Sir Lomer Gouin, the premier of the Province. But here is how it works. The attorney-general asks certain lawyers to inquire whether there is in the evidence taken before the commission anything on which he can act. The lawyers report that it is doubtful whether there is enough of such evidence as would be admitted by a court to secure a conviction. It would never do for a political leader to fail in such a case. So, failing action by private citizens, the Heberts and Girouxs go on managing our public affairs and enjoying the admiration of people of their sort. The United States has the advantage of us in this matter. There the people elect a public prosecutor, who, when there is such scope for his action as we have here, soon becomes a popular hero. Such a man as Folk of St. Louis or Whitman of New York, is in line for the governorship of his state, if not for the presidency. If legal evidence does not appear on the face of things his business is to dig deeper till he gets it; he will be held publicly responsible if he does not. Surely the public should have some tribune of the people responsible for championing its interests before the courts. If private persons or bodies do this public service at their own expense, instead of being honored for their heroic public they are the victims of all sorts of obloquy and official obstruction.

How Is it?

But the question that will occur to all to whom this recital comes as a shock is, How is it that Montreal approves of such treatment of its interests. Does not the press protest? Answer: No, the press for the most part reports in a perfunctory manner and makes no protest. How is this? Answer: There were certain deals in newspapers before the election at which this precious council was elected. Fortunately not all the press is mum. There are some papers that speak out, and some new ones that devote themselves to doing so on this subject. But the favorers of the deal go on as if they were not. But why do the people elect such men? Answer: The majority in the council which has elected Napoleon Giroux is largely from a lot of petty rural wards recently attached to the city where property values are increased five to tenfold by getting street railway service. It is understood there to be part of the deal to supply these regions with service by laying the cost of the three to six mile travel on those who travel two miles by increasing the short haul tickets from three and four cents to five cents, the same as for the distant suburbs. What do those voters care for common decency if they get that advantage? And judging from the records of Napoleon Hebert and Napoleon Giroux we do not assure ourselves that that is the whole story.

"CARRY YOUR GRIP, MISTER?"



—The "World," N.Y.

University Soldiers

The annual report of McGill University is this year chiefly occupied with the relations between the University and the war, as it might well be, seeing that McGill has given a thousand of her sons, over six hundred of her undergraduates. Some 250 had enlisted before any McGill contingents had begun to be formed. Of these, the fourth company has now landed in England, and the fifth is already under training. Mr. Beck, the American statesman who has been in Montreal, expressing his sympathy with Canada and the nations that are warring on the side of humanity, took occasion in addressing the McGill graduates to tell how, as a fond student of Shakespere, he had asked himself whether the greatest poet of our race was right when, in his deepest study of human character, he makes his hero a university student, the glass of fashion and the mold of form, but apparently unfitted by his college experiences to do anything to set the world right. "The time is out of joint; oh cursed spite, that ever I was born to set it right." Whatever it may have been in Shakespere's time, he finds that to-day it is the men of the universities, that natural leaders of their generation, who are giving themselves to the world's cause as example to all others.

Training Officers.

For years before the outbreak of the war McGill, realizing that Canada had in case of need the makings of as good a fighting force as any country, but that good soldiers would be sadly without guidance unless the country had a supply of men fairly ready to fulfil the duties of officers, had established an Officers' Training Corps as a regular department of university work. Indeed, if we are to escape the maintenance and the mischief of a military caste, the alternative is to see to it that the youth of the country universally get the training that will fit them to step easily into the ranks, and that the educated men of the country shall be able in case of need to take command of them, leaving the very smallest possible need for the professional soldier. The 148th overseas battalion, which is now being organized, is entirely officered by men of the McGill Canadian Officers' Training Corps, under Colonel Magee, formerly second in command of the Canadian Officers' Training Corps, and Captain Eves, the officer who has had charge of the recruiting for the university overseas companies that have gone to join the Patricias. But many members of this officers' training corps are enlisting in the rank and file of the new battalion, which has been, by the act of the governors of the university, affiliated with the McGill Canadian Officers' Training Corps. The 5th University Company as well as the 148th battalion, a university corps, are both open to enlistment of such non-university men from anywhere in Canada as will find in them more congenial company than in most battalions, and an exceptionally good set of officers.

Physical Upbuilding

The physical advantage to students of the hardening process through which the enlisted men have been put has been so striking, and the exhilaration and superior fitness for work boasted by business men and others, taking provisional courses as Home Guards or in the Officers' Training Corps, has turned new attention to the subject of athletics as a really necessary part of a university course, and old plans have been revived for making physical training compulsory, whether in the shape of sports, or of gymnastics, or of military drill, at the option of the student, and according to his physical fitness. Sports can easily be overdone. It has come to be proverbial in our universities that if a student is in search of glory his only hope is on the campus, the mere student being looked down upon by his fellows, no matter how faithful or brilliant. Athletics can easily be carried to a length which rather detracts from than adds to the student's success in study or fitnese for it. Indeed, in the case of sports, this is commonly the case. But that does not alter the fact that for the best results, not only in study, but in all the uses of life, a diligent and even severe training in physical efficiency, and in the control of muscle and nerve, is a necessity. This McGill report deplores that it is still the case that the years when a youth is at college, occurring at the time of life when his physical being must be built up, are the very years in which the earnest student, left to himself, is apt to ignore this need. A training that would insist on due moderation, as well as on hardening strenuousness in physical effort, would certainly turn out both better scholars and more capable men than can be produced without it.

Owen Sound

It does not seem likely that the repeal contest will be brought on in Owen Sound. The real movers in the agitation for the vote and for the restoration of the grogshops were not citizens of the town. Practically no one there wanted a contest. But as paradise was loyal till the serpent came there from his pit, and as the evil spirit of Berlin has been poisoning contented communities with its venom, so the outside liquor interests, driven from so many strongholds, and finding others threatened, evidently thought that a capture of Local Option territory would be a good stroke of strategy. There had been some violations of the law and efforts had been made to bring it into disrepute. It was hoped, therefore, that a considerable number of recruits could be drummed to the banners of liquordom. No stone was left unturned, whereby signatures could be obtained for the petition for repeal. Eleven hundred and nine signatures were secured "by hook or by crook." The petition was submitted to the council, and was handed over to a special committee. This committee found that at least one hundred and six names which appeared on the petition were not on the voter's list. There was a hot debate in the council as to whether the remaining names should be considered sufficient to warrant the submission of a vote on repeal. One or two members longed for vanished days. One of them said that Local Option had divided the town and that he was in favor of the repeal of the by-law. The anti-liquor members of the council had facts on their side. One of them, Councillor Miller, very cogently pointed out the difference between Owen Sound on last twelfth of July where twelve thousand men were on parade, and the previous twelfth of July in Wiarton, when, as he said, "there were not enough coops to "hold the drunks." In the end a motion to the effect that the petition should be received and filed without action being taken was carried by eleven.

Not all of those who voted for the motion were professed temperance men. The special committee, which had scrutinized the petition, and which was responsible for the motion to bury it, was composed, as one member said, "of three drys and two wets." The main stand taken by the committee and the majority of the council was that the petition was not sufficiently signed. It was felt also that a suggestion to give an opening for the extension of the operations of the liquor traffic during this war time was exceedingly inappropriate. At the back of it all was the experience of the city under the veto. This has been very satisfactory, the by-law as usual, making for prosperity and order. The meddlers who are trying to make use of Owen Sound will probably keep up an agitation while there is half a chance that their hard won petition can be taken from its resting place and put through the council. Its failure would impress the country in the opposite way to what its promoters are aiming at. It therefore behoves all good citizens of Owen Sound, and especially all good members of the council, to be vigilant so that the good name of their city and the safety of the growing generation of boys shall not be filched from them. To banish the liquor traffic from a town is a great thing. To maintain the advance gained, to keep the community free from the traffic, licensed and unlicensed, and from all its evil concomitants is a greater thing still. To keep the law and then see that it works is the duty laid upon the patriotic citizens of Owen Sound.

In Glengarry

The experience of those municipalities which have adopted local prohibition in former years will always be interesting to those others which have yet to make a choice as to the endorsation or the rejection of the law. Alexandria adopted the by-law almost five years ago. As usual there were sceptics as to its value and its probable effect upon the business and social life of the community. Some of those who opposed the measure are now numbered among its best friends. "The Pioneer" lately received letters from two business firms in Alexandria employing together almost four hundred men. The J. T. Schell Company endorses the local option measure very heartily. They have noticed a marked change for the better, especially in their factory. Earnings are now directed into proper channels. The innocent ones, who, as a result of the liquor traffic, suffered, show marked improvements in the matter of home comforts and contentment. Some persons in the employ of the firm who opposed the measure have, since its adoption, declared that it has proved to them a blessing. Messrs. John Simpson & Son are even more explicit. They say that since the local option by-law came into force in Alexandria "the benefit it has been to the town "has far exceeded the expectations of "its most optimistic supporters." In their opinion, one of the best evidences of the effect produced by the law is the fact that after three years' trial the attempt to repeal it was defeated by a majority of about three to one. The same year the Township of Lancaster, the only municipality in the county then remaining under license, carried the by-law by a large majority after having had the opportunity of seeing how it worked throughout the rest of the county for three years. "Speaking for ourselves from a business "standpoint," continues the letter, "from the first month after the bars "were closed our business showed an "improvement both in volume and the "percentage of cash received. To-day, "in spite of the fact that there are "five more stores in town than there "were five years ago, we are doing al-"most twenty-five percent more busi-"ness. We believe local option largely "responsible for the improvement."

Tara

Three leading citizens of the village of Tara, where prohibition was sustained at last voting by about two to one, also sent other testimony to "The Pioneer." Mr. C. T. Tobey, merchant, says that as a native of the village, and a business man, both before and after the law came into force, he "can "cheerfully say that the law has aided "legitimate business enterprise." Mr. W. Young, postmaster, says that as a public man, dealing with all classes of citizens of Tara he believes "that the "moral tone and sobriety of conduct "there have advanced decidedly under "local option." Mr. J. E. Grant, Reeve of Tara, is pleased to say that local option since its inception over nine years ago, and after four successive tests at the polls, now stands firmly entrenched in popular esteem. The law has been especially beneficial to boys and young men in making it hard for them to acquire the drink habit. These are but a few out of a great mass of testimony which might be quoted as to the benefits which the banishment of the liquor trade brings to the community. A decrease in vice and crime, improved standards of domestic comfort, increased business and general prosperity, enlarged bank deposits, and better records in health and education, these are the things which are almost invariably associated with prohibition. Those Ontario municipalities which have the privilege of voting upon the question on the third of January will show intelligence as well as public spirit in proportion to the decisive character of the vote they give against liquor.

The Reckless Motorist

The man who speeding a motor car on the wrong side of the corner he is turning kills somebody, is guilty of manslaughter. If, after running over somebody he runs away, he is a murderer. That at least he does intentionally. This cutting of corners is the custom in Montreal. It is a question if the police are not guilty of any harm that follows, as they seem to make no effective effort to correct so dangerous a custom. Of course it is most often done in the less frequented streets where a collision with another vehicle is less probable, and where the chance pedestrian is supposed to look out for himself. One of the things in which the Germans prided themselves long before the days of William the Frightful was their polizei; that is, the completeness of their governmental system. There are advantages in governmental efficiency, that are lost in our happy-go-lucky freedom. Newman Hall, the celebrated London preacher, one night walked into a gas hole in Newburyport and was rather shaken up. He remarked somewhat sharply to the group that gathered that in England that hole would have been guarded by a proper light. The reply of a native was: But here you are supposed to use your intellect. We have quite too many calls of that sort upon our intellects. The man who the other day ran his motor into a heap of stones in Lachine with fatal results was using his intellect for all it was worth. It was the lights that deceived him.

THE LOVE OF THE SONS.

When the singing bullet finds its mark
  In a gallant British breast,
When the yellow cloud of poison gas
  Bears death on its wavering crest,
When the blue-grey hordes in a steel-tipped line
  Sweep on like a living flood,
When the deadly bayonets slash and rip,
  And the trenches run with blood.
    And we bear it all for thy sake alone,
    England! Mother! Our love is shown.

When the big guns speed o'er an angry sea,
  In the teeth of sleet and spray,
Their message of death to the tossing foe
  Scarce a storm-swept league away,
When the life-blood creeps o'er the glistening decks
  In sullen spurts and red,
When glazing eyes stare sightless up
  At the heavens overhead,
    And the black shark slinks to the riven side,
    England! Mother! Our love is tried.

So we come, Mother England, thy loyal sons,
  Ready to do our share,
For behold, we have writ in the blood of our best
  The proof of the love we bear;
We have staggered blindly through choking gas,
  Reeling with ev'ry breath—
Shrill, whistling shrapnel, screaming shell,
  Agony, sudden death,
    All for thee we can face unmoved—
    England! Mother! Our love is proved.

E. W. MacINNIS.
Charlottetown, P.E.I.

London, December 11.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. from Copenhagen says it is reported that a peace demonstration of large proportions took place outside the Reichstag in Berlin Thursday evening. "Several thousand persons," says the despatch, "endeavored to force their way into the Reichstag. The crowds blocked the streets and stopped the street cars and buses, and the police were three hours in restoring order. All the time the crowds kept up cries of 'Peace, Peace,' and even went so far as to use insulting language toward the Royal House."

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MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS

NEWS OF THE WEEK

DECEMBER 14th 1915

ALLIES Retire Towards SALONIKA

PRESSED BY OVERWHELMING NUMBERS OF BULGARS THE FORCES OF THE ALLIES IN SERBIA HAVE WITHDRAWN TO THE SOUTH OF THE GREEK BORDER, AND FIGHTING REARGUARD ACTIONS ALL THE WAY, AND MAKING THE BULGARIAN ADVANCE VERY COSTLY—THE WHOLE LINE IN RUSSIA HAS REMAINED QUIET THROUGHOUT THE WEEK—NOTHING HAS BEEN ACHIEVED BY EITHER SIDE IN FRANCE.

THE WESTERN THEATRE OF WAR

TUESDAY

DEC. 7, THE 490TH DAY OF WAR.

General French reporting on the operations of the last five days says that the weather has been very wet and stormy. Nearly all the fighting which he reports was carried on underground. Mining activity has been continuous. The British blew up a mine on the 4th, and the enemy blew up one on the 5th, the latter did no damage. The same day two more mines were blown up near the same place. At another part of the line the British blew up a mine which was successful in destroying a gallery in which the Germans were working. The enemy replied to this by blowing up another mine near the place that destroyed about twenty-five yards of British trenches. One air raid was carried on during the period. This was an attack on the Don station, and the buildings in its viciinty. It is believed that an ammunition store was blown up, and that the railway was hit near the station. All the machines engaged in the raid returned safely. The French report further intense artillery activity in Artois, around Loos and Souchez, as well as in Champagne.

WEDNESDAY

DEC. 8, THE 491ST DAY OF WAR.

In Champagne the Germans report that they captured two hundred and fifty yards of an advance French trench, and took more than sixty prisoners. The French say that they made a violent counter-attack, and have already regained a large part of the lost section.

In Artois the artillery has been unusually busy.

The second war council of the Entente allies was held during the day at the general headquarters in Paris. General Joffre of the French army presided, and General Gilinsky of the Russian army, Field Marshal French of the British army, General Porro of the Italian army, Colonel Stepanovitch of the Serbian army, the chief of the Belgian General Staff, and a representative of the Japanese army were present.

THURSDAY

DEC. 9, THE 492ND DAY OF WAR.

The French are still fighting to regain the rest of the trenches lost by them in Champagne yesterday, and are making some slight advance by the use of hand grenades.

A German attack was attempted north of Arras, but a curtain of fire projected by the guns put a quick end to it.

FRIDAY

DEC 10, THE 493RD DAY OF WAR.

The French say they are still continuing to drive back the Germans from their trenches which they recently captured in Champagne, but they have evidently not yet taken back the whole, though, according to their own report, it was only a matter of a hundred and twenty-five yards that they lost. The allies on the western front are not at the present time showing the strong predominance that they have exhibited in the past months, and it is probably to force them to feel the need of the troops sent to the Balkans that the German pressure in Artois and Champagne has been exerted.

SATURDAY

DEC. 11, THE 494TH DAY OF WAR.

The French are still fighting for the small remnant of the trenches captured by the Germans the other day that are still held by them in Champagne.

MONDAY

DEC. 13, THE 496TH DAY OF WAR.

Artillery action in France is reported as being of unusual activity. In Champagne the enemy fired gas shells and the French replied with high explosives. In Belgium around Het Sas there have been reports of a strong artillery fire for the last three or four days. To-day a report comes from Amsterdam that the artillery fire in this region has been so violent that it could be distinctly observed on the horizon from the southern border of Holland. The official report, however, speaks of it in an every day manner as if it was nothing out of the common.

An important item of news from Germany has it that the Reichsbank is taking measures to secure all the gold deposited in safety deposit vaults. All banks throughout the German empire have been urged to send notices to the renters of safety deposit vaults that rent arrangements will be cancelled with the present term unless the patrons sign a declaration that the vault drawers contain no gold.

THE EASTERN THEATRE OF WAR

TUESDAY

DEC. 7, THE 490TH DAY OF WAR.

Russia reports two attacks by the Germans, both of which were successfully repulsed. There has been no heavy fighting on this line for some time now, and the natural supposition is that the Russians are preparing their new forces for a concentrated attack on some point.

Rumor coming through Holland, however, has it that the Germans are sending large numbers of men to their western front, and that it is on this side that they expect the next attack and not from Russia.

WEDNESDAY

DEC. 8, THE 491ST DAY OF WAR.

Both Russia and Germany agree in reporting that there is nothing doing on the eastern frontier.

THURSDAY

DEC. 9, THE 492ND DAY OF WAR.

The Russian artillery made an attack on a German airship which sailed away, but which they think they may have hit. It seems rather ludicrous to devote the whole report of a day's work for four or five million men to the recitation of such trivial incidents, but that is the manner in which the official staff entertains us without giving us any information.

FRIDAY

DEC. 10, THE 493RD DAY OF WAR

The Germans are giving some sign of activity on the Russian front by sending out a cloud of asphyxiating gas on the Dvina front. Otherwise there has been almost nothing doing. Russia is getting her chance to recuperate. She is building up her new armies and getting them provisioned from Japan and Britain, but it will be many months before they are ready to strike with the tremendous force necessary to break a way through the German line. If there is enough time given her there is little doubt that Russia can in the end prove a decisive factor in the war. The only problem is as to whether the other allies can hold Germany and prevent her increasing her forces by the enrollment of new countries under her banners until Russia is ready.

SATURDAY

DEC. 11, THE 494TH DAY OF WAR.

The only news from Russia to-day is that an Austrian aeroplane having met with an accident in the air fell inside the Russian lines.

MONDAY

DEC. 13, THE 496th DAY OF WAR.

Again there is no report from Germany, Russia or Austria of action of any importance along the whole Russian front unless we make an exception of an attack by a detachment of Austrians in Galicia on the Stripa to the west of Tarnopol, the metropolis of the northeastern corner of Galicia, which was repulsed.

Russia is steadily augmenting her forces on this front, and the first rumors that we have had of the manner in which Germany intends to meet this growing strength of Russia is contained in to-day's rumors that she is very strongly fortified all along the line of the River Bug. The Polish refugees who have reported this to the Russians, speak of it as if it indicated a more or less speedy withdrawal of the German forces from their present front to the line of the Bug. It is more likely, however, that the Bug is being entrenched as a secondary line of defence in case the Germans find themselves driven back from their present position. They have never yet made a voluntary withdrawal. Now that the invasion of Serbia by the allies has proved to be an abortive effort, Russia is freed from any obligation to attack Bulgaria through Roumania, and is free to use the troops which she was said to be massing in Bessarabia for her main campaign. The transport of them to Galicia would be comparatively easy, as the distance is not great, and the railway connection good.

THE BALKAN THEATRE OF WAR

TUESDAY

DEC. 7, THE 490th DAY OF WAR.

Austria is still waging her war on Montenegro. She reports to-day another two thousand prisoners captured, and that her forces have invaded Montenegro at the southeast corner, pressing toward Ipek, which is just south of the north Albanian Alps. It is not probable that the Austrian forces will try to press their way across these Alps, the few passes in which are very defensible, unless the opposition of the allies in the south proves very weak. The Bulgarians have attacked the French on the Cerna river front. No news is given of the result of the attack. The Bulgarans are concentrating, it is said, at Strumnitza. It is further announced that the cavalry forces Monastir the other day were withdrawn, and that no enemy forces are now in the town.

which were reported to have entered

WEDNESDAY

DEC. 8, THE 491ST DAY OF WAR

It is reported from Austria that Italy's work in landing men and supplies at Avlona on the coast of Albania has been hampered by the Austrian fleet, some vessels of which sank six steamers and six sailing vessels on the Albanian coast. All these vessels are said to have been loaded with war material. From the field of conflict in southern Serbia the news is very discouraging. The Bulgarians having attacked the British and French forces succeeded in forcing them to make a very considerable retreat. The retreat, however, is said to have been successfully carried out with no great loss, and a stronger position is reported to have been taken up. In retreating they have evacuated Krivolak, the only important town which they held, and the fortified position of Kavadar. This means that the Bulgarians are now across both the Vardar and Cerna rivers, which it had been expected the allies would do everything in their power to hold.

A new offensive is begun at the Dardanelles, but the Turkish authorities believe it to be only a bluff.

THURSDAY

DEC. 9, THE 492nd DAY OF WAR.

One German and one Bulgarian battalion are said to have entered Monastir, while the Anglo-French troops are continuing their retirement toward the Greek frontier.

There is reported to be a strong concentration of Bulgarian and German forces in the region north of Doiran, which is the headquarters of the British expeditionary force north of Salonica, and an important battle is expected to take place very shortly.

There is an ever-strengthening current of rumor that the allies are going to retire from the Balkans altogether. Whether it is possible to effect such a retirement or not it is difficult to say, and if it is attempted it is more than likely that the Greeks will make trouble before it is completed. Should the allies retire Greece would no doubt enter the war on the side of the Germans, and Roumania follow suit. It is to prevent such action and to save the remnant of the Serbian army that the allies entered on the campaign.

FRIDAY

DEC. 10, THE 493RD DAY OF WAR.

The retirement, or retreat, of British forces in the neighborhood of Lake Doiran north of Salonica are given in greater detail to-day. It seems that the first attack of the Bulgars was repulsed, but on the second attack they came forward in such large numbers that the British decided to evacuate their trenches as soon as it was dark, and under cover of night withdrew. Having been attacked the following day on their new position they again fell back on the following night. These retirements are partly what has given rise to the belief in many quarters that the allies are going to give up the Balkan expedition and get out of Greece. Whether this is a true explanation or not, it does denote that the British at least, and probably the French also have no considerable force in the Balkans. Such as they have are fighting rearguard actions in the hope of being reenforced. From headquarters at Salonica has been given out an official explanation in these words: "Meanwhile the Anglo-French forces will continue their retirement until the plan decided upon long ago has been carried out. The Bulgarians, it may properly be said, follow us, but they do not force us. That position is quite understandable when it is recalled that our enemies experienced long series of reverses in spite of their numerical superiority whenever they attacked the allies or whenever the allies have taken the offensive." Another note from Salonica says that the Bulgarian advance guard has already reached the Greek frontier.

From both London and Rome came denials of the Austrian report that they sunk a dozen ships in the Adriatic. Italian reports describe such ships as were actually sunk as being small sailing boats of little value.

The Bulgarians have made another big haul of Serbian booty in the southern field, taking eighteen guns, a hundred caissons, fifteen motor cars and four carriages with war materials.

The London "Times" considers it an ominous sign that the hospitals of the allies in Southern Serbia have been evacuated.

A French critic, General De Lacroix, says that unless the allies evacuate the Gallipoli peninsula the chances are ninety-nine to a hundred that within the next three months they will be thrown into the sea. By evacuating the peninsula he claims that the allies would be able to put a force of five hundred thousand at Salonica by spring, but spring is a long way off, and there is no likelihood that the German and Bulgarian force will wait till then to press their attack on a force which this French critic says is at the present time only a hundred and fifty thousand strong.

SATURDAY

DEC. 11, THE 494TH DAY OF WAR.

It is now said that Bulgarian irregulars have crossed over the border into Greece, and that the retirement of the allies was due to the fact that their position threatened the lines of communication. As a result it is said the allies will fall right back on Salonica, holding only the zone around the city. In the meantime it is a hard rear guard action that the allies are fighting. The Bulgarians greatly outnumber them, and while the allies hold them back each day during the hours of daylight, they retreat each night to new positions. There is said to be a question as to whether the Bulgars and Greeks will follow the allies across the Greek frontier. As their irregular troops have already gone into Greece, there seems little doubt that the army will follow. It is thought possible that the allies may now hold Salonica as a permanent base, and it is said that their fleet would enable them to do so. The rumor is that the allies having withdrawn to Salonica will hold it until they are strongly enough reinforced in the spring to take aggressive action. They may do that if they can find no use for their troops elsewhere, but it does not look like a probable course of action.

MONDAY

DEC. 13, THE 496th DAY OF WAR.

The allies are still retiring and are again reported in to-day's news to have crossed the Greek frontier. The report is received with some skepticism, as the same report was received before. The news of the week end of Greece's position has kept the attention of the world in a strained state. Different reports were received hourly. At times it was said Greece had decided to go against the allies, and then it was reported that Greece had demobilized her army, then again came reports of Greece's defection. The news of the week end was indeed a recapitulation of the news of the last two weeks pressed into a few hours. There is nothing certain yet, but the latest rumor has it that Greece will withdraw all but one division (twenty thousand men) from the district of Salonica, and allow the allies a free hand. Besides this, there is a report that Greece will not allow the Bulgarian troops to cross the Greek border to fight the allies, but that she will not object to Austro-German or Turkish troops crossing her borders to fight the allies. This is mere rumor, though given in the news despatches as coming from one authority to another. A more substantial report has it that the allies will back down to Salonica and simply hold the city until they are prepared to use their forces to deliver a blow in some new region as a precautionary measure to keep Greece from joining the Teutons and to help to protect her from threats from that quarter.

WAR IN OUR MIDST; RUIN AT OUR DOORS

Hon. P. E. Blondin, Speaking at Nicolet, Emphasizes Canada's Big Stake in the War

Nicolet, Que., December 12.—Appealing to a large gathering of his fellow French-Canadians at Nicolet to-day, to beware of leaving a legacy of dishonor to their children by failure to continue aiding the cause of the Allies in the fullest measure of their power, the Hon. P. E. Blondin, Secretary of State, gave an expose of the issues at stake in the war, emphasizing its importance to this Dominion.

The Hon. Mr. Blondin declared that even if he would, he could not speak of politics at a time when none knew what Canada would be to-morrow—a free country or a bond, a German colony or flotsam lost in a sea of concerted nations which would shape their policies without heeding us, if not against us.

"Ruin is at our doors," the minister continued. "War is in our midst. It is a war without the din of cannon at our borders, but war nevertheless, war with all its nameless disasters, its terrible consequences. What Belgium is, and northern France, what Serbia and Poland have become, we may be to-morrow. This is the question of the hour, the only one. The most solemn hour in the history of the world has struck. Thousands of miles from here a grim game is being played, with the world's destiny for a stake, and our destiny. History has told, and so have our veterans of wars upon our own frontiers, on our soil, but none of these menaced our existence, our country, this province, this town, your families, yourselves and your children, as the present war does. On the fate of the Empire, on the success of the Allies depends our own fate. Conquered, the Allies must leave our commerce, our institutions and our liberty defenceless in the hands of Germany, the land of militarism, autocracy and barbarity."

For the French-Canadians the Hon. Mr. Blondin declared, the victory of the Allies would be a worse danger than their defeat, unless French-Canadians lent their fullest aid to the cause. Far better would death be than to leave such a legacy of shame to their children.

Dealing with the war's economical effect upon Canada, the speaker showed how for the last fifteen months gold had been flowing into this country from Europe, so that the Dominion had been enabled to become a lender instead of a borrower as it had been in the past, and the millions voted for war by the Government, with the endorsement of the Opposition, had been spent in this country, making Canada prosperous in spite of the war. Until the declaration of war Canada had been buying more than she sold, but since the war began, this had been reversed. In October, 1915, Canada had exported goods for $80,000,000, and bought for $39,000,000, a favorable balance of $41,000,000.

In concluding, the Hon. Mr. Blondin quoted Mr. Briand, Prime Minister of France, in support of his plea for a continuance of the war until a solid and lasting peace could be given to the world through the disarmament of Germany. So long as Germany should exist as a militarist power, he said, such peace could never be attained, and another struggle more fierce than the present must follow a premature laying down of arms.

The Secretary of State was given a hearty reception. Other speakers emphasized the necessity for service in

LORD DERBY ELATED OVER THE RESULTS

Unofficial Estimate is That 4,000,000 Men Have Enrolled, and Conscription Probably Averted

London, Monday, Dec. 13.—While no official computation was forthcoming last night on the recruiting accomplished under Lord Derby's scheme, outside estimates agree that the number of men responding to the call for volunteers approximate four million. This, it was said, by a recruiting official, must be taken only as an unofficial estimate, as the actual figures are held secret until Lord Derby's report reaches Premier Asquith's hands.

The rush of recruits during the last two weeks has been so great as far to exceed the rosiest expectations of Lord Derby and his aids. A considerable proportion of these offering themselves failed to meet the medical requirements.

It is said that Lord Derby is immensely elated over the outcome of his gigantic effort, and that it is now likely that conscription will be avoided. If the number as finall, revealed falls slightly below the mark, it is more than likely, it is stated, that more men will be obtained by another call without resorting to conscription.

While the voluntary recruiting was supposed to end on Saturday night the War Office officials, by giving another day to accommodate the crowds that were unable eto get themselves attested, owing to the rush in the last hours, made it possible on Sunday for many thousands more to enlist throughout Britain. All day the recruiting stations in London and elsewhere, were at work putting down the names of men who carried away with them on Saturday only slips showing that they had offered themselves, but had been unable to get the attestation slips fully filled out.

Further grace will be allowed until Wednesday night for others to do the same.

Lord Derby was out of town yesterday, catching his breath after his recruiting efforts. Last Monday the recruitin gtide began to flow full and strong. Day by day it increased in volume, until on Friday, it became a great flood. Men of all ranks and conditions in life came forward. Clerks from the great banks marched to the station in a body; the orchestra of one theatre volunteered as one man between the acts, and whole staffs from mercantile houses took the oath together.

NOTE ON ANCONA MOST EMPHATIC YET

Austrian Commander's Act Is Branded as "Inhuman, Barbarous and Wanton Killing of Innocents."

Washington, Dec. 12.—The text of the American note to Austria-Hungary regarding the sinking of the Italian steamship Ancona, made public to-night, reveals a formal demand by the United States for prompt denunciation of the "illegal and indefensible" act; for punishment of the submarine commander and for reparation by the payment of indemnity for the killing and injuring of innocent American citizens.

These demands follow a statement informing Austria-Hungary that "the good relations of the two countries must rest upon a common regard for law and humanity." The note arraigns the shelling and torpedoing of the liner as "inhumane," "barbarous," and a "wanton slaughter," of "helpless men, women and children."

In official and diplomatic circles the communication is regarded as being the most emphatic declaration to come from the United States Government since the beginning of the European war. No attempt is made to conceal the fact that unless the demands are quickly complied with diplomatic relations between the two countries will be in grave danger of being severed.

CAUSED $100,000 DAMAGE

Toronto, Dec. 11.—Loss amounting to $100,000 was caused early this morning by a fire in the three-storey building at 38-42 Clifford street, occupied by H P. Ritchie & Co., manufacturers of fine laces (ground floor); Pugh Specialty Company, manufacturers of stationery (second floor), and Young Brothers, manufacturers of fancy linens, etc. (third floor). The fire started on the top floor from a cause not yet ascertained, and was got under control about 1.30 o'clock, after most of the forces in the city had been engaged in fighting the flames. The interior of the building was rpactically destroyed. The H. P. Ritchie Company will be the heaviest losers, owing to the great damage to their stock by water. They carry $60,000 insurance.

RIGHT TO APPEAL

Hocking and Hamborn Cases May Go To Privy Council

Halifax, N. S., December 6.—The prize court to-day granted the request of the owners of the steamships "Hocking" and "Hamborn" for the right of appeal to the Privy Council of England in case the decision here should go against them.

Counsel for the British Admiralty made a motion immediately afterwards that the trial be transferred to the prize court in London. They did this on the strength of a telegram from the Admiralty, the reason given being that it would be more convenient to have the trial there because the papers and documents are on hand in London.

Counsel for the steamships opposed this on the ground that the trial would be more convenient for them in Halifax. The judge reserved decision for two weeks to give time to secure affidavits from New York and London. If these do not come in time he will order a further postponement.

AMBASSADOR PROTESTS.

Washington, December 6.— United States Ambassador Page, at London today advised the State Department that he had filed a vigorous protest with the British Foreign Office against requisitioning vessels of the American Trans-Atlantic Company without the formality of prize court procedure.

The dispatch did not contain the text of the protest or information regarding the intention of the British Government. It was assumed at the State Department, however, that the "Hocking" now at Halifax, and the "Genesee" at St. Lucia, W.I., were among the vessels covered by the protests.

In a message of instructions from the State Department, the Ambassador was told to inquire whether the British Government intended to requisition the ships and if so to make a vigorous protest. He was also told to insist that the cases of various vessels now held for prize court be settled at the earliest possible moment.

A BRAVE GUNNER

Canadian Wins D. C. M. and Russian Medal

Quebec, Dec. 8.—Gunner William James, of Smith's Falls, Ont., who has just arrived back wounded from the front, is one of the few heroes possessing the D.C.M., also the Russian medal of the Order of St. George. Gunner James is in Quebec awaiting his discharge. He was among some men picked from the Kingston battery who were later attached to a regular regiment at Armentieres. He was wounded in the arm on May 1.

"Our first baptism," said Gunner James, "was at Ypres. For a while we were entirely cut off. Major Leonard, of London, Ont., who commanded the regiment, is one of the finest and bravest men in the field today. If anybody merited the V.C. he did. During the terrific shelling at Ypres, the major ordered all his men to fall back, and remained alone with the gun. By means of ropes they dragged the guns for some miles back."

The following is an extract from the War Office regarding the hero: "Gunner E. W. James, 3rd Brigade Artillery, for conspicuous gallantry and ability at Patyge, when he repaired telephone wires under shell and rifle fire. He conitnued to do so after being wounded and showed a fine example of devotion and duty."

DOMINION REVENUE UP

While Ordinary Expenditure Showed Decrease in Nov.

Ottawa, Dec. 10.—An expanding revenue and a decreased expenditure on consolidated account are shown in the November financial statement of the Dominion issued to-day. The total revenue to the end of November was $104,756,305.25, as against $90,486,002.68 for the corresponding period of last year, increases appearing under all heads with the exception of excise. The consolidated fund expenditure dropped from $75,708,627 to $65,345,503.

Expenditure on capital account, outside of the war outlay, also shows a substantial reduction. The 1914 column shows no war expenditure, but the outlay last month under this head is given as $13,155,797, bringing the capital expenditure on war for the fiscal period up to $66,514, 955. The total capital expenditure to the end of November was $91,475,889, as against $28,231,933 for the same period last year. The gross debt increased by $202,225,076, and stood at $829,377,202 at the close of the month. The funded debt payable in Canada rose from $774,606 in November, 1914, to $8,725,450 in November, 1915. The funded debt payable in England increased from $329,020,000 to $362,703,302. Temporary loans rose from $20,573,333 to $165,667,017.

Increases in the sinking funds and miscellaneous and banking accounts brought the total assets of the Dominion up to $327,709,125, as against $262,308,968, the total net debt thus standing at $501,668,167, as compared with $364,843,247. The monthly increase in the net debt was $9,139,675, as against $12,167,848, a decrease of $2,028,175.

WIDOWED BEFORE WED

Paris, Dec. 9.—The custom of marriage by proxy, which has come into vogue during the war, has placed a young Bavarian woman in a surious situation. She was married by proxy on Nov. 7 to Sergt. Jos. Condouche. On Dec. 1 she was informed officially that Sergt. Conduche had been killed at Souchez, on Sept. 28, several weeks before the marriage.

Although the marriage is invalid in law, the authorities, taking account of Sergt. Condouche's intentions, will give a widow's pension to the woman.

LACK OF PASSPORTS DELAYS SAILING FOR ENGLAND

New York, Dec. 8.—Because they were not supplied with the new passports required by the British Government, 100 would-be passengers, mostly Canadian women, who were planning to go to England to spend the Christmas holidays with their husbands in the Canadian contingent, were barred from sailing for Liverpool to-day on the White Star Liner "Adriatic."

A new regulation compels all British citizens entering England to be supplied with a passport from their port of embarkation. The women appealed in vain to the British consul, being told that the rule makes it necessary for twenty-four hours to elapse before the granting of any passport. The sailing of the "Adriatic" was delayed more than an hour, while the passengers left the ship.

The "Adriatic" carried a large number of passengers, and a big cargo of war munitions, the freight totalling nearly 18,000 tons.

SHIP TRANSFER WOULD HELP BRITAIN

Westminster Gazette Favors U.S. Purchase of Liners Held in American Harbors

London, Dec. 10.—The "Westminster Gazette" editorially says:

"Revival by President Wilson in his message of the question of purchase of German merchant ships now shut up in American harbors has received comparatively little attention in this country, but there are symptoms in some quarters of emphatic protest against any sanction of that policy. We are far from convinced that this is the right attitude. This country is suffering bravely from a shortage in tonnage, which accounts for the high freight rates and for the excessive price of almost every commodity.

"Could German ships be brought into the freight trade under the American flag an almost immediate beneficial effect would be felt in this country. These vessels could not be used in carrying cargoes for Germany, for we have established a blockade. They would run to our ports, carrying goods we need very badly, which are lying on quay sides because there are not enough ships to be had.

"Any purchase, however, which this country could sanction, or recognize would have to be a genuine transfer or owned ship for all time. We could not be expected to tolerate the acquisition of vessels by German syndicates in the United States, organized as in the case of the "Dacia," merely to embroil us in international disputes. The buying would have to be in the light of day and probably by the United States Government itself.

"Even so there would be the disadvantage that a large sum of money would be transferred to Germany, but so long as that money was not paid in goods which Germany requires—and we can see to it that no payment in that form is possible—then advantages to our commerce would heavily outweight any risk in the transaction. Nor would the bargain be made less attractive to us by the fact that at the end of the war Germany would be without the commerce by which alone she can hope again to enter the markets of the world."

The "Westminster Gazette" concludes by discussing the legal aspect of such transfers, declaring the British courts in the past have decided they are valid in war time. This, however, does not hold good of France, which steadily refused to recognize changes of ownership under such conditions.

President Wilson in his message did not advocate the purchase of German ships. He renewed the recommendation that the Government buy ships for the development of an American merchant marine service.

GERMAN CHARGE IS REPUDIATED

Official British Communication Denies Story of Inhuman Action

London, Dec. 10.—A British official communication issued to-day states that the circumstances relating to the destruction of a German submarine and her crew by the British patrolboat "Baralong," last August, are at present the subject of communications between the United States Government and the British Government.

"The British Government," the statement says, "does not propose to make public a statement for the present, beyond repudiating the unwarranted charge which the German Chancellor is reported to have preferred against the British navy in his speech yesterday."

Several muleteers of the British steamer "Nicosian," arriving at New Orleans early in October, reported that marines from the "Baralong" killed the captai and men of the crew of a German submarine after the undersea boat had been sunk. According to the muleteers, the incident occurred off Lundy on August 19. The "Nicosian," according to the story, was being shelled by the submarine when the "Baralong," which the muleteers alleged was flying the American flag, arrived on the scene and sank the submarine. The muleteers said that the captain and four men of the submarine were killed after climbing aboard the "Nicosian," and that six of the submarine's crew were shot as they were struggling in the water.

DISORDER IN REICHSTAG

London, Dec. 10.—The correspondent of the "Daily Mail," at Rotterdam, says:

"Chief interest here in the Chancellor's handling of the Socialist peace demands lies in the fact that unfortunately, whether by accident in transmission, or the design of the censor, the phases dealing with this subject arrived in Holland tattered or altogether omitted.

"Early in the speech a verbal bomb shell was thown in the chamber by Dr. Liebknecht, who interrupted one of the Chancellor's periods with: 'What about our financial position ?'

"Loud cheers from the Socialists were followed by disorder in the chamber, the members shouting and arguing excitedly.

"From what can be gathered the Chancellor's peace statement consisted merely of platitudes based on post war theories, with special reference to the blessings of kultur.

"Another account states that Ledebour and other Socialists frequently shouted: 'What about annexation ? What are we aiming at ?'

"Such interruptions always evoked a tumult, above which Ledebour's voice could be heard persistently shouting: 'Annexation ?'

"Another report represents Dr. Liebknecht as being howled down by the whole assembly, showing that he was friendless."

ROADS CONGRESS TO BE AT MONTREAL

Canadian Government Expected to Grant Free Entry to Exhibits for Road Machinery Display

The Dominion Good Roads' Association is making arrangements for the third Canadian and International Good Roads Congress in Montreal, and has secured Shomer Park, as the place of meeting. The congress, at which more than two thousand delegates will be in attendance, will take place there from March 6 to March 10. The hall at Sohmer Park is one of the largest in the city and is the only central one available at that period of the year, which would be suitable for a congress, in connection with which there will be a large exhibition of road materials, road-making machinery and samples of everything connected with the work of highways.

Manufacturers all over the Dominion and in the United States, as well as in Great Britain, are already taking an interest in the gathering, and indications are that the exhibition of machinery will be greater this year than at any previous congress. For this reason the choice of Sohmer Park is an admirable one, for in addition to the main building, which will house a good deal of machinery and models there is a wide area of enclosed ground outside it, and here it is proposed to have all sorts of machinery in operation, so that delegates will not be able to hear the most expert advice on the making of roads, but also be able actually to see the latest methods of road manufacture, and the machinery with which it is accomplished.

The Federal Government and the provincial governments of Canada are taking a keen interest in the good roads movement, and application has been made to permit all samples of machinery and other material intended for the congress to enter Canada free of duty in bond. It is expected that this will be given, bearing in mind the oft-expressed desire of the parliamentary representatives to further in every possible way the construction and maintenance of good roads.

One of the features of the congress will be the presence of several hundred delegates representing the different agricultural interests throughout the Dominion. In recent days the farmer was opposed to any move that would encourage any vehicle not drawn by a horse or mule to pass within dust-raising distance of the homestead, but now the farmer is as anxious as the manufacturer to have a good road from the producer to the consumer. Most of the agricultural societies will send delegates to the congress.

AN INTERESTING PROGRAMME.

There will be two sessions each day during the convention for the reading of papers and the ensuing discussions, and, in addition, there will be illustrated lectures, banquets, theatre parties, drives and other entertainments provided in order that the delegates may take away with them the best of impressions of the city and its surroundings.

In addition to official representatives from the big road associations and highway boards in the United States, and of the London County Council, England, a big body of delegates is expected to come on to Montreal from the Sixth American Good Roads Congress, which is being held under the auspices of the American Road Builders' Association from February 28 to March 3.

A letter has been received from C. P. Light, field secretary of the American Highway Association, accepting the invitation of the Dominion Good Roads Association to attend the congress on behalf of himself and other officers.

There are quite a number of good roads congresses within the next three months, and to one of the most important of them many prominent men in the province will go as delegates. This is the International Roads Congress at Worcester, which takes place from December 14 to December 17. Controller Thomas Cote has been delegated to represent the city of Montreal, and he will contribute a paper on "The Precautions Adopted by Canadian Cities Against Extreme Climate Changes in Building and Maintaining Its Streets." The honorary president of the Dominion Good Roads Association, U. H. Dandurand, will represent the province of Quebec, and will give an address on "Canada as a Country for Motorists, and the Province of Quebec Highway System." J. W. Levesque, M.P.P. for Laval County, and G. A. McNames, secretary of the Third Canadian International Goods Roads Congress, will also attend as official delegates from the province. W. A. McLean, engineer of highways for the province of Ontario, who is a member of the Congress Committee, will also go to Worcester and deliver a paper on "The evelopment of Improved Highways in Canada and What It Means to the Dominion."

PONTIAC PEOPLE TO VOTE ON DRY BY-LAW

County Council Adopted Prohibition, Subject to Referendum in January

Fort Coulonge, Dec. 10.—The Pontiac County Council adopted a prohibition by-law at Bryson, the county seat, by a vote of 11 to 8 to-day, and referred it to the people to be voted on. When the matter was before the Pontiac County Council in December last they refused to pass the same bill by a vote of 77 to 7, so that the previous decision is now reversed.

There was an attendance of representative citizens from all over the county. The spokesmen for the temperance people were Mr. W. Miller, advocate of Campbell's Bay, and John H. Roberts, secretary of the Dominion Alliance. The deputation was headed by Mr. Charles Belec, as president of the Pontiac County Council branch of the Dominion Alliance, of which the Rev. Father Dagenais is the honorary president, and Mr. James Ward, Mayor of Fort Coulonge, the secretary. Bishop Ryan, of Pembroke, took an active part. Mr. P. K. Foran, K.C., of Hull, appeared before the Council for the liquor interests, as he had done the year previous.

The vote will be taken about the last week in January. There are 23 municipalities in the county, 13 of which are already dry. The temprances forces think they will carry the day by a large majority.

There will be a county convention of temperance workers at Fort Coulonge next Wednesday to make arrangements for campaigning the county.

LEAVES THREE LICENSES.

Lachute, Dec. 10.—The act of the Argenteuil County Council, presided over by Warden David Black, in passing yesterday a prohibition by-law by a vote of 6 to 4, affects 14 licenses. Three licesses will lapse on May 1st at Grenville, three at Calumet, and one each at Montfort, Huberdeau, Greece's Point, Carillon, St. Andrew's St. Phillip's, Staynerville and Point au Chene. Lachute, being governed by its own council under a separate charter, will not be affected, although it cancelled two of its five licenses last year. If the temperance forces succeed in their efforts to get the three licenses remaining in Lachute removed, the whole county will be dry on May 1st.

On the petition of 500 names, presented to the Council yesterday, appeared the name of every Roman Catholic priest in the county. The Rev. J. L. George, of the Lachute Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. J. H. McConnell, of the Lachute Methodist Church, addressed the Council in connection with it. Mr. J. S. Giles gave a great deal of assistance in the systematic canvass of the county in the prohibition cause.

The County Council also made its second year's grant of $200 towards the maintenance of a Macdonald College demonstrator in the county as his services had been so valuable during the first year.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH DEAD.

London, Dec. 11.—Lord Ellenborough died on Thursday at Windlesham court. He was 74 years of age.

KAISER TELLS ATTACHES TO RETURN

Personally Recalls Captains Boy-Ed and von Papen, and Asks For Safe Conduct

Washington, Dec. 10.—Emperor William has personally recalled the naval and military attaches of the German embassy here who by their activity rendered themselves persona non grata to the United States Government. The Emperor requested the United States to use its good offices in securing safe conduct for the departing attaches and for their successors, who will be named later.

A communication from the German Foreign Office announcing the action was delivered to Secretary of State Lansing to-day by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, who hurried here from New York when he was advised that a reply to the request of the United States had been received at the embassy from Berlin. Mr. Lansing, after a conference of five minutes with the Ambassador, authorized the following statement:

"The German Ambassador has informed me that the Emperor has been pleased to recall Captains von Papen and Boy-Ed, in compliance with the wishes of the United States."

There was much satisfaction in official circles to-night at the prompt action taken by Emperor William, and at the outcome of a situation which for a time appeared to be threatened with serious difficulties. Count Bernstorff's manner as he left the State Department reflected his own apparent gratification.

The British and French embassies immediately will be asked by the Secretary of State to secure safe conducts for the return to Germany of the officers. The requests will go to the London and Paris Foreign Offices. It is said that either Great Britain or France, or both, may demand that if Captain Boy-Ed and Captain von Papen leave the United States they must go under parole, giving their words not to take part in the hostilities in Europe.

MUST KNOW SUCCESSORS FIRST.

On the other hand, the opinion is understood to prevail at the German embassy that it is proper to ask for safe conducts without qualification, as the coming of successors to the attaches would remove two fighting officers from Germany. Mr. Lansing has determined that the question of asking safe conducts for the successors shall be decided after they have been named.

Details of the communication and conversations between Mr. Lansing and Count Bernstorff over the request that the attaches be withdrawn were obtained to-night. They disclosed that Mr. Lansing verbally informed the Ambassador Wednesday of last week that the attaches were no longer acceptable to this Government. The Ambassador telegraphed that fact to Berlin. The next day the Secretary sent a written request to the Ambassador that the attaches be removed, and appended to it a statement of the reasons for the request. The Ambassador also promptly telegraphed this communication to his home government. On Sunday the ambassador was asked by the Berlin Foreign Office to inquire as to the reasons for the recall, and although he presumed that the reasons already submitted by Secretary Lansing had crossed the request in transit, he carried out the instructions, writing Mr. Lansing a letter, which was received on Monday morning. In reply, Mr. Lansing stated virtually the same reasons as had been given in his first communication, with a few details added, as the names of various persons with whom the attaches had talked, had been seen, or had associated, are said to have been given.

Many of the names, it is understood, were those of persons who since have been discredited, or who have been connected with investigations or prosecutions. Secretary Lansing at no time discussed the facts relating to the reasons nor did he disclose the sources of the State Department's information. The reports were submitted to Emperor William himself by the Foreign Office, the attaches being his personal appointees.

INDIA LOYAL TO A MAN, EDITOR SAYS

Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Troops Have Been Sent to War Theatres

Ottawa, Dec. 10.—If any doubts existed in the minds of those inclined to believe reports from German sources as to the loyalty of the people of India, they must have been speedily and permanently dispelled by the words of Mr. Rostum Rostumjee, editor of the Oriental "Review," Bombay, a noted Parsee scholar, publicist and journalist, who lectured on "India and the War" here to-night to the Canadian Club.

"Behind the serried ranks of the finest army in the world," said Mr. Rostumjee, "stands India, loyal to a man. Teuton stratagem counted on revolt in India. But never did I fear for a moment such a dire calamity." He referred to the loyalty and sacrifice of Indian princes and peoples. He drew a striking contrast between the status of an Indian in Great Britain and the overseas dominionh. But he was not without hope, and he believed that after the war a solution to this problem would be found.

As the war goes on Canada was becoming more and more a great partner in the great Imperial firm, said the speaker. The whole British Empire with one voice and one heart had cried out 'give me liberty and honor or death.' He was proud of the part his country was playing in this world crisis. His countrymen were fighting the battles of the weak nations of the earth in Mesopotamia, Egypt, Gallipoli, France, Flanders and in fact in almost every theatre of the war. Behind the serried ranks of the finest army in the world stands India, loyal to a man. Two hundred and fifty thousand troops had been sent to all parts of the world from India and she could send out millions of men and tons of gold if Great Britain could only train their men and utilize their means and accept their sacrifices on the altar of duty and humanity. There was a corps of Parsee fighting with the Canadian and British in Flanders.

Teuton stratagem counted on revolt in India. There were not wanting prophets in Canada and America who prophesied evils to arise. "Never did I fear for a moment such a dire calamity," said the lecturer, "dire to India herself rather than the British Empire." The Princes of India had never swerved from their loyalty from the British Crown since their power was consolidated in 1858. There were 700 Indian princes governing 5,000,000 people in India, there was a seething mass of two hundred million agriculturists who did not know and did not care who ruled them. There were seventy-two million Mohammedans, and not a single Mohammedan was found guilty of disloyalty to the British authorities. Sedition was confined to a microscopic minority. India was loyal.

"Speaking of the civil rights of Indians, Mr. Rostumjee said that although he hailed from an independent state he was a citizen of the British Empire. If he went to England it was not necessary for him to become naturalized in order to vote at municipal and parliamentary elections. He sat in the House of Commons and was a member of the India Council and entered British universities.

"But his rights in the overseas dominions is a different matter on which I shall not touch," the speaker continued. "A vast number of educated Indians fully realize the difficulties which confront British administrators of the colonies and they admit the impossibility of assimilating any large number of Indians with their different customs, habits, culture, traditions and religion in the body politic of the Dominions. I am not in hopeless despair. I believe that after the war a solution will be found and must be found. I have faith in the wisdom, justice and fair-play of British administrators the world over, and I can trust the future of India in their hands, quite safely. In the meantime I would ask you not to judge India, the silent and much maligned India, the great and loyal India, by the few who have sold their birthright for a mess of pottage to the enemies of liberty and human progress. Think of India as a whole and not of the few anarchists and trouble-makers."

He said not a Mohammedan had joined the flag of the Caliph of Bagdad. A victory for the Germans would mean the restoration of intolerance and a denial of the freedom to worship vouchsafed by Great Britain. Referring to the visit to India of King George he said there was no historic parallel to the personal proclamation as Emperor of His Majesty.

FOUND POLAR RECORDS

Stefansson came Across those Left by Franklin Search Party in 1853

Ottawa, Dec. 6.—News of the discovery by the Canadian explorer Stefansson, of records left by one of the Franklin search parties on the same date sixty-two years ago, is contained in the detailed report of the explorations received by the Naval Service Department. The records were those left by McClintock, an explorer who headed one of the parties which went in search of Franklin in 1853. Curiously they were found by Stefansson on exactly the same date as they were deposited, June 15.

By another coincidence McClintock's records left in a cavern near Cape McClintock, tell of the explorer's intention to travel three days westward in search of new land. Stefansson instead travelled three days north and made his discovery of a hitherto unknown land, as has been recorded.

In the cavern were various records, some of which were illegible. Those recorded the fact that McClintock's party were all well, had already examined the southeast coast and were about to proceed west.

Stefansson is now in camp on the north end of Banks Land if he has not already reached Prince Patrick's Island. At the latter place he expects to establish a winter base as far north as possible. In February he will start an exploring trip over the ice of Beaufort Sea. The explorer is of the opinion that the new land he has discovered does not extend very far west until it is defined by narrow channel. On the other side of this channel he hopes to find more new country to add to Canada's far northern possessions.

WORLD WILL WEAR DIFFERENT ASPECT

No Patched-Up Peace Will Follow War, is President's Prediction

Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 10.—Preparedness by business men to mobilize the resources of the nation as a measure of national defence was urged by President Wilson here to-day in a ringing address before the Columbus Chamber of Commerce. His words were given added significance by the disputes pending between the United States and Austria and Germany.

The President's address was applauded by a non-partisan audience. His theme was the statesmanship of industry. The President told themen that it was impossible to separate business and life. He declared that the two were inseparable. The history of business in the United States, he said, was tied up with the history of the nation.

The need of ships to carry the commerce of the nation was dwelt on. Since the war of 1812, he declared, the United States has purposely attended first to internal affairs. Some business men, he declared, sough foreign trade, but many disregarded it. The banking and currency law passed during the present administration was lauded by the President as a great aid to foreign commerce. Until it was passed there were hardly any foreign branches of American banks.

He criticised the policy of protection. Business, he declared, should be efficient, but it should not be organized in order to secure monopolies.

He opposed the injection of politics into business, and described himself as a "militant Democrat," and added that the Democratic party wanted to help business.

NO PATCHED-UP PEACE.

President Wilson expressed the opinion there will be no "patched-up peace" following the European war. He defended his Mexican policy, and said as long as he was President nobody should "butt in" to alter the Mexicans' government for them; urged business men to pay more attention to foreign commerce, and be more creliant; demanded the restoration of the American merchant marine; and touched on the attitude of the United States towards the European war.

"When the present great conflict in Europe is over the world is going to wear a different aspect," Mr. Wilson declared. "I don't believe there is going to be any patched-up peace. I believe that thoughtful men of every country and of every sort will insist that when we get peace again we shall have guarantees that it will remain, and that the instrumentalities of justice shall be exalted above the instrumentalities of war.

"I believe that the spirit which has hitherto reigned in the hearts of Americans, and in like people everywhere in the world, will assert itself once for all in international affairs, and that if America preserves her poise, preserves her self-possession, preserves her attitude of friendliness towards all the world, she may have the privilege in one form or another of being the mediating influence by which these things may be induced."

The President explained he did not mean government mediation, but spiritual mediation, the recognition of the world that "heree is a country that has always wanted things done that way, and whose merchants, when they carry their goods will carry their ideas with them."

He declared that the spirit of give and take will spread its influence to the end of the world.

"So I challenge you," he continued, "and the men like you throughout the United States, to apply your minds to your business as if they were building up for the world a great constitution of the United States, as if you were going out in the spirit of service and achievement—the kind of achievement that comes only through service, the kind of service which its statesmanship, the statesmanship of those arrangements which are most serviceable to the world."

MISAPPREHENSION OVER MESOPOTAMIA EXPEDITION

London, Dec. 7.—Referring to the criticism on the inadequacy of the force detailed to advance on Baghdad, the Marquis of Crewe, Lord President of the Council, said in the House of Lords this afternoon that this was due to a misappprehension. The force at the disposal of General Townsend he said, was considerably larger than a division and was believed by competent authorities to be sufficient for the task assigned to it.

It was also a misapprehension to say that this was a rash military adventure, continued Lord Crewe, as it was clear to everybody that the early capture of Baghdad, if it could be effected, would have great results on the war, not only military results.

The force set apart for the purpose was by universal and competent military opinion considered large enough. It was evident that the troops behaved splendidly, but the task proved bigger than was anticipated.

Baron Sydenham thought the one bright spot in this "very dark picture" was the manner in which General Townsend's forces fought at Ctesiphon. Their stand against great superior forces and the capture of 1,600 prisoners, he declared, was a very fine feat.

Baron Sydenham emphasized that the force consisted largely of Indian troops and eulogized General Townsend, who was wise in retiring when he found overwhelming forces against him and saved his own men from a very great disaster.

GOVERNMENT MAY SET UP BOARD OF CONTROL.

London, December 7.—"The British Government has no intention of raising a fresh war loan until the new year is well advanced," says the "Times," "and reports of a projected forced loan are inaccurate.

"Treasury bills will suffice to provide the Government with needed money for some time to come, and it is not expected that any new taxation will be imposed during the present financial year. Conferences are still being held concerning the mobilization of American securities. The Treasury has decided in principle to adopt a plan for borrowing, with the option in certain cases, of buying.

"The Government is considering the advisability of setting up a board of control to scrutinize war expenditures, and is asking the War Office and the Admiralty for their co-operation."

BILL AIMS AT TRADING WITH POSSIBLE ENEMIES.

London, Dec. 8.—Further restrictions upon trading with possible hostile interests are proposed in a bill formany presented to the House of Commons this afternoon by Lord Robert Cecil, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. The present restrictions are extended "to persons to whom, though not residents of, or carrying on business in enemy territory, it is by reason of their enemy neutrality or associations expendient to extend such restrictions."

PEACE PROPOSALS TO BE CONSIDERED ONLY WHEN SERIOUSLY MADE.

London, Dec. 8.—"If proposals of a serious character for a general peace are put forward by the enemy governments, either directly or through a neutral power, they will first be discussed by the Allies Governments. Until this contingency arises, I cannot give any further pledge."

The foregoing was Premier Asquith's reply made in the House of Commons to-day to the request of Philip Snowden, Socialist member for Blackburn, for a pledge that no proposals for negotiations based on the evacuation of conquered territory shall be rejected by the British Government without the knowledge of Parliament, Mr. Asquith added: "As soon as proposals for peace are put forward it will be the desire of the Government to take Parliament into its confidence at the earliest possible moment."

BELIEVES CLERGY SHOULD ENLIST, SAYING CHRISTIANITY IS IDLE.

London, Dec. 8.—"As there is nothing doing in Christianity at present isn't it important that clergymen should enlist," was the trap presented in the House of Commons to-day to Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of War, by the Liberal member for Hanley, Robert L. Outhwaite.

The question was put evidently with the object of starting a debate on the subject of the enlistment of the clergy upon which there has been some discussion. Mr. Tennant, however, refused to be drawn.

LAW OFFICERS OF BRITISH CROWN TAKE LESS MONEY.

London, Dec. 9.—Reduction of the salaries of law officers of the Crown has been arranged. In the House of Commons to-day, Premier Asquith made this announcement, which, it is hoped, will give an impetus to the campaign for thrift on the part of the public. The Premier declined to disclose the extent of the sacrifice exacted from these members of the Government. It is believed this reduction is only the preliminary to a renunciation of at least one-third of their salaries by other members of the Government, and of the House of Commons, as an example to others in the measures of economy necessary to enable the country to meet the expenditures of the war.

BARS MUNITION STRIKES.

London, Dec. 1.—Correspondence of the Associated Press)—A bill to amend the Munitions Act has been drafted to meet complain'ts that provisions of the original act are unjust. Serious labor troubles are threatened unless reforms are brought about, the sense of grievance among munition workers in Scotland, particularly, having become almost as bitter as it can be without a revolt.

Under the original act it is necessary for men who leave the government controlled factories to get certificates from their employers before they can obtain work elsewhere. Many employers have refused to grant such certificates to men they have dismissed. A proposed amendment makes it obligatory for the employers to furnish certificates even to discharged men, and it also forbids him to endorse on the paper the offences that caused the discharge. It is expected this change will do much to conciliate the complaining workers.

A second amendment extends the application of the act. It states that munition work, for the purposes of the act, shall include not only all direct work on munitions, but all subsidiary work, such as building and repair work on munition factories, the supply of light and power for the manufacture of munitions, and the manufacture and raw material for munitions. Thus practically all war work for the Government and all the working people employed in it come under Government control, which means the employees lose the right to strike, and the right to leave a job voluntarily.

The Labor Party has asked for still another change. All offences against the act are tried before a tribunal, at present composed of a chairman appointed by the Minister of Munitions, and two other members representing employers and employees respectively, the decision being left to the chairman. The labor leaders ask that employers and workers be allowed to have two representatives each, and that the decision go to the majority of the five votes, the accused reserving the right to appeal to the courts. They also ask that whe na workman is tried for neglect of duty and acquitted that he be paid for the time spent in court.

There is also discussion of the proposition of giving women representation on the tribunal on account of the lareg number of women workers employed in munition factories.

INITIATIVE FOR LOAN WAS TAKEN IN CANADA

Great Britain Did Not Make Request for Supplying Own War Expenditures

Ottawa, Dec. 7.—It isincorrect to say that the Imperial Government has requested Canada to raise her own war expenditure and finance Britain's purchases here of shell and other munitions. No such request has been received or is expected. What the Dominion Government has done is temporarily financing the shell committee to the extent of some sixty million dollars repaid from time to time during the past year, and now setting aside fifty millions more from the proceeds of the war loan, has been done on its own initiative by the Government.

The matter hasnot been made the subject of discussion between the Imperial and the Dominion Governments. Any inference as to what Canada can drawn fromour present favorable trade balance, is erroneous, because of the invisible interest balance against us.

Canada may have a favorable trade balance this year of $100,000,000 or more, butit is to be borne in mind that that Canada owes Great Britain $140,000,000 a year in inecrest.

This was clearly set out by the Minister of Finance in his recent Toronto and Montreal speeches. Not by its favorable trade balance which will only counterbalance interest indebtedness, but by increased sagings from old-fashioned thrift will Canada be able to finance a part of her own huge war expenditure next year and assist to some extent in financing war purchases here.

BANK CLERKS WILL JOIN.

London, Ont., Dec. 10.—It is expected that between 60 and 70 bank clerks of London and the immediate vicinity will quit their positions next week and join the 42nd (City of London) Battalion under Lieut.-Co. Graham, ex-Mayor of the city. Although the London battalion is but a few days old, the corps is already 250 strong.

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Administrator's sale of valuable property in the Township of Cumberland, in the County of Russell.

The administrator of the Estate of the late Arthur C. Jones will offer for sale by public auction, at Guertin's Hotel, Vars, Ont., on Tuesday, 21st December, at 1.30 p.m., the following lands, namely: Lot Number 23 in the 9th Concession of Cumberland, containing 200 acres more or less; and Lot Number 23 in the 8th Concession of Cumberland, containing 200 acres more or less; and a triangular portion of the West half of Lot Number 22 in the 8th Concession of Cumberland, containing 3 acres and 11-25 of an acre more or less lying South of the portion of said Lot taken by the Canadian Atlantic Railway.

This property is situate about 16 miles from Ottawa and less than one mile from the Village of Vars.

The property will be sold in one parcel, and subject to all taxes and municipal rates from and after 1st January, 1915.

The terms of sale will be 10 per cent cash on execution of agreement for sale; 15 per cent in thirty days, and the balance in sixty days with interest at 6 per cent per annum.

Further terms and conditions will be made known at the sale or may be ascertained on application to the undersigned Solicitors for the Administrator.

Ottawa, 23rd November, 1915.

MacCRAKEN, HENDERSON, GREENE & HERRIDGE,
Solicitors for Administrator of Estate of late Arthur C. Jones.

F. H. McCULLOUGH,
Navan, Ont.
Auctioneer.

BALLOT FOR "WITNESS" IMPROVEMENT

If "Witness" readers would answer these questions we should do our best to improve the "Witness" on the lines indicated. As it would be very difficult for readers to write a general criticism of the paper, and as, if they did, it would be next to impossible for us to classify such general criticism in a way to get at a concrete result, we are putting the questions in the form of a ballot, which we hope every reader will mark and send in at once. We have often said that the "Witness" is the people's paper. By this it was meant that it is published without any other consideration than to be of the best service to those who read it. It could, however, be of much more service did it have a wide sphere of influence, and to achieve this we want to know how to make it more desirable. To discover this the following ballot has been designed:

If we find that any considerable number of people advocate any particular improvement we will immediately arrange for such improvement.

1. Mark 1, 2 and 3 under the features of the paper you like best in the order of your preference.
2. Mark 1, 2 and 3 under the features that you would like to see given more space.
3. Mark 1, 2 and 3 in the order of your dislike under the features that you would like to see given less space.
4. Make a cross under every department that you seldom or never read. This is quite important.

	Editorial Pages 1 and 2	Story of the War Page 3	General News Pages 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10.	Farmers' Market Page 9	Agriculture Pages 13 and 14	Poultry Page 15	Home Magazine Page 16	Continued Stories Pages 17 and 19	World's Welfare Page 18	Literary Review Page 20	Letters from Readers Page 24	Press Opinions Page 24	Old Country News Page 22	Children's Corner Page 21	Short Stories

5. Do you rely exclusively on the "Witness" for the news of the world?

Do you also take one of the larger City Daily papers? If so, which?

6. In what way would you like any particular department improved?

7. Have you any general criticism to offer, or any suggestion to make?

Voter's Name .....

and Address .....

It is little use answering No. 2 without also answering No. 3 carefully.

MANY HYPHENS WILL RETURN HOME

Former Editor of N.Y. Staats Zeitung Authority For the Statement

New York, Dec. 9.—George von Skal, formerly managing editor of the New York "Staats Zeitung," in a recent cable despatch to "Der Tag" of Berlin, says that because of "disgust with their present surroundings," large numbers of German-Americans will return to the Fatherland after the war and once again become subjects of the German Emperor.

Von Skal is now to be head of a news service that supplies many German newspapers with American news. He has two offices in New York. Captain Franz von Papen, the German military attache, whose recall has been requested by the Washington Government, has quarters in the same office in the Wall street building that Mr. von Skal occupies.

Mr. von Skal to-day finished a complete copy of his article sent to "Der Tag." The article, which is entitled "The Lost Sons," as translated from the German, stated:

"It must have become known in the German Empire that the Germans living here are fighting bravely and are not frightened by material sacrifices or any kind of hardship when it is a question of opposing the enemies of the Fatherland. If they have not been able to do more, the reason is to be found in their numerical weakness, because for more than twenty years immigration has not filled the vacancies caused by death, and the number of those who returned to Germany has grown steadily.

HOMESICK, TOO.

"The American politician never asks about the reason for a demand, but only how many votes the element that makes it can round up at the next election. If he can at present figuré out by the data of the last census that if the number of American citizens born in Germany, even if they are completely united, amounts at most to only three or four percent of the voters, he sees no necessity for paying any particular attention to them.

"Now, it is not impossible that these politicians, with the President at their head, will recognize, when they really begin to prepare for the next presidential campaign, that they have made a bad miscalculation, but there is no use of going into that here. It should only be mentioned that the American press is beginning to express its astonishment of the unexampled solidarity of th. German-American patriots. It really causes a shock to learn that this solidarity is not confined to the immigrants, but extenus to the second, and in not a few instances to the third generation.

"The German-Americans are experienc ing a home-sickness, a longing after the Fatherland, and at the same time a disgust with their present surroundings that will lead to their repatriation on a large scale after the conclusion of peace. Already many families are preparing to cross the ocea the second time. Although not all those who contemplate this step will be able to take it, as it will necessitate big sacrifices, there will certainly be enough to insure a valuable contingent to the empire. Under the circumstances, it seems timely to consider whether this movement should be promoted in these 'prodigal sons' who are returning penitent, made welcome.

"The empire will certainly be able to use settlers after the end of the war. Where could better ones be found? The Germans who once upon a time left the Fatherland with a hatred in their hearts are either all dead or have become reconciled. The fear that German-Americans might form a disturbing political element is entirely baseless. And, if they once did feel admiration for American institutions, they have now become convinced that they made a big mistake when they cut loose from the Fatherland. They admit frankly that the form of government, the administration, and all other institutions in the empire are the best that the mind of man has brought out up to the present. They will not only sit in willingly, but they will become zealous fellow-workers in the development of the brilliant future of the German Empire.

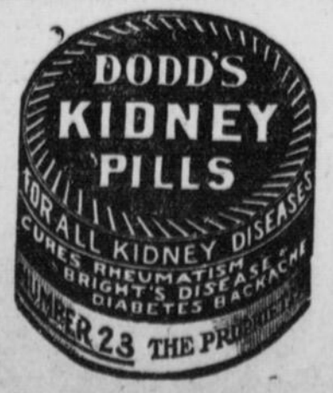
LIVING AT HOME.

"The causes of the great German emigration to America are to be found mainly in the economic field. It is exactly in this direction that conditions have completely changed. To-day Germany offers to the industrious, aspiring and able man, at leas as good chances as the United States, with endlessly greater security of his rights and property. Most of the restraining barriers have fallen. We know that here, and it lures us to the return home.

"There need be no talk regarding material help. The German-Americans who come to Germany will stand upon their own feet in rvery respect. They will signify a not unimportant addition to the wealth of the people. They have been tried and hardened by severe battles and hard, intelligerent work. Whoever has succeeded in achieving some success here, even if it is not so much, is surely an able man. It is only a question of smoothing the way for them and lending them aid in the matter of selecting the ultimate goal of their journey.

"The principal thing is, nevertheless, to find a way to adjust their relations to the German Empire, so that they will not find themselves without legal rights or be subjected to great difficulties. If they wish again to become German citizens, they must be enabled to do so easily and without too long a delay. The matter is so important that it should be taken up now, so that everything will be ready at the conclusion of peace."

Brockville, Ont., December 6.—W. W. Hewitt, a laborer, was caught by the police selling a bottle of liquor to a soldier of the 59th Battalion. In default of a fine of $300, he will spend the next three months in jail.



TORONTO HAS A RECRUITING RECORD.

Toronto, Dec. 6.—Toronto recruiting officers made a record to-day, when 216 men were accepted for overseas service. The largest number previously obtained in one day enlisted three weeks ago, when 204 were accepted.

SAYS GREEKS WERE HOSTILE TO ALLIES

Salonika Correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph Recites Instances

London, Dec. 9.—The "Daily Telegraph's" Salonica correspondent, in a despatch sent by mail in order to avoid the Greek censorship, gives instances of veiled hostility on the part of the Greeks at Salonica toward the Allies.

He said that no sooner had the first contingent of troops landed than the prices of all commodities doubled and tripled. The highest tariff was applied for the transportation of munitions and supplies, augmented by a super tax of five percent. The full passenger rate was exacted for each soldier, plus a 7 1-2 percent supertariff. The State Director of Railways insisted that the cost of each train should be paid in gold before it left Salonica.

If allied officers rented a house the military authorities stepped in and annulled the contract, claiming that the house was needed for the state. The same thing was done as regards horses, carts and so forth.

"Karaburun fort at the entrance of the bay of Salonica has been secretly strengthened, defence works constructed and heavy guns mounted," the correspondent continues. "The presence of submarine mines have been discovered stored as if ready to be launched at the mouth of the Vardar river. Trenches and barbed wire entanglements have been constructed on the heights above Salonica turned toward the direction of our camps. Even artillery has been mounted on the heights with the muzzles turned in our direction. Instead of concentration the mobilized Greek army along their eastern frontier, where the Bulgarian danger threatens, it has been concentrated around Salonica and along the routes that would be followed should the Franco-British and Serbian troops have to retreat from Ghevgeli and Monastir.

"The situation in Salonica last Sunday, November 21, became so critical owing to certain military movements made during the day by the Greeks that it was suspected the Greeks were preparing to attack us that same night. Our fleet in the port was cleared for action. All steamers along the quays and docks were ordered to leave, and constant watch was kept up throughout the night from various points in the city. Fortunately, nothing happened, either because the steps taken by the fleet became known to the Greeks or because in reality no harm was intended."

THINKS KING IS SINCERE.

Paris, Dec. 9.—The "Temps," commenting on an interview with King Constantine of Greece, published by the London "Times," says:

"The Greek ruler's explanations, marked by complete sincerity, facilitate an understanding of the attitude which gave rise to a different interpretation. The King has given his word as an honorable man and sovereign that the Anglo-French expedition need not fear hostility from the Greeks. The "Times" interview confirms this affirmation.

"We shall not allow ourselves to be troubled by another interview, which the Associated Press of New York, certain correspondents of which organization seem to be under Germanic influences, says it received.

"The Associated Press version, compared with the authentic declarations of the King, ought to be considered for the present as misleading and inspired with the object of creating further misunderstandings."

RAID ON "IRISH VOICE"

U.S. Officers Searched Office of ro-German Weekly

Chicago, Dec. 9.—Agents of the Federal Government have made a descent upon "The Irish Voice," a pro-German weekly newspaper, in an effort to ascertain whether any of the immense fund for German propaganda work said to have been sent to the United States has found its way into the coffers of the editors of the paper.

The investigation has been under way for a week. Publication of the paper was suspended November 20.

P. R. Hilliard, special agent of the Bureau of Investigation Department of Justice, visited the headquarters of the publication and took possession of a number of papers of the corporation, among them minutes of meetings, records of money transactions and lists of persons connected with the business and editorial management of the newspaper.

Investigation of the paper was due to the rabid anti-English headlines and utterances of the paper. At the top of its editorial column it carried in the issue of November 13 the following headlines:

"Wilson, Teddy and Co., cry out, 'America First,' but the echo of the cry sounds more like 'England First.'"

"Wilson, during a spare moment from the trysting place, sent another note to the King to the effect that the King was a naughty boy to interfere with American commerce. The King is accustomed to love taps and Wilson is, by no means, a novice. Wilson lacks the punch."

The "Irish Voice" was first published February 17, the editor, sponsor and publisher of the paper at that time being James L. Dwyer. Publication was then undertaken by Gleason Brothers.

The inquiry has not been concluded. Should the paper again begin publication, it is possible that government agents will intervene.

FOUR BELGIANS SHOT

Amsterdam, Dec. 9.—It is alleged by the Amsterdam "Telegraaf" that four Belgians recently were shot at Ostend. One of them, a soldier, was still alive after the volley and sprang to his feet, seizing a German officer by the throat. Force was necessary to separate the pair. The Belgian then collapsed.



Mr. Joseph Kearns,
Mooer's Forks, N.Y.

This old gentleman, living just across the American border-line, gave two days of his time and succeeded in planting the "Witness" in ten homes where it had not previously been taken. He said, "I have taken the "Witness" for a number of years and could not get along without it." No wonder his friends wanted it too, and gladly took advantage of the bargain rate. Strange to say this is the only large list yet received during this 70th Anniversary Planting Bee.

Of course it is not many who can devote two days to "planting" the "Witness." That makes it all the more important that each one should "plant" the "Witness" in at least one other home. If each realized what a mighty difference it would make to the paper each reader would share in this "Bee" and plant the "Witness" during the coming week. See offers pages 1 and 12 and coupon on page 24.

Thank you, Mr. Kearns.

FIRST WAR COUNCIL.

All Allied Belligerents Were Represented.

Paris Dec. 6.—The first meeting of the general War Council was held to-day in Paris. The council is designed to carry forward the work begun recently by Great Britain, France and Russia for the purpose of bringing about closer co-operation among the Entente Powers in military operations.

The council meeitng was attended by representatives of France, Great Britain, Russia, Italy, Belgium and Serbia. The French Commander-in-Chief, General Joffre, presided. Russia was represented by General Gilinsky, Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor Nicholas; Italy, by General Perro, second in command of the Italian army, and Serbia, by Colonel Stefanovitch.

FLED TO CANADA FROM THE GERMANS

Wm. Waddell, Who Possessed Valuable Formulas, Feared Life Was in Danger

Perth Amboy, Dec. 9.—Believing that German agents had planned to kidnap him because of valuable formulas for high explosives, which he possessed, and which he proposed to sell to the British Government, William Waddell, who was manager for the Nixon Nitration Works near this city, has suddenly left his home here and is now believed to be in Canada.

Mr. Waddell came into possession of the formulas from his father, who was killed by an explosion, while experimenting with them at his home in Louisville, Ky., last summer. In the will, which the father left, he bequeathed to the son formulas with the request that he should endeavor to protect the explosives, even at the risk of his life.

About a month ago, representatives of the British War Office heard of the formulas and are said to have offered Mr. Waddell an annual salary of $15,000 and a block of stock in a munition plant in Canada, if he would go there and use his formulas in making ammunition for the British.

Shortly after accepting these terms, Mr. Waddell was waited upon by Germans, who attempted to buy him off. Several calls were made by the Germans and Mr. Waddell believed he was being shadowed on his frequent trips to New York. Finally a man, whom he recognized as one who had been following him, called and after a long conversation told him to be at a certain address in Wall Street the following day, adding that he (Waddell) would be sorry if he failed to keep the appointment. Becoming alarmed, Mr. Waddell made plans for leaving the city. While his wife was on her way to draw out their bank account, she saw sitting in a restaurant, talking to two other men, the man who had just called upon her husband. In front of the restaurant was a big limousine with curtains drawn.

Fearing that an attempt would be made to "get" him, Mr. Waddell decided to quit the city at once. He and his wife departed on the afternoon train, and their friends have not heard from them since.

PARIS OPERA RE-OPENED

Paris, Dec. 9.—The Paris opera was re-opened this afternoon with a matinee for the benefit of the Belgian Red Cross, a brilliant audience witnessing the initial performance. William Graves Sharpe, the American Asbassador, Mrs. Sharpe and Miss Sharpe were present. It had been intended to produce the seventeenth century spectacle, "Mademoiselle de Nantes," but the production was not quite ready and it was replaced by old scenic French dances. The public attaches considerable importance to this re-opening of the opera, as it is taken to indicate a revival of Parisian social and artistic life.

BRITAIN CANCELS SEIZURE OF STEAMER

Speedy Test Case Will Be Heard Before Prize Court in London

Washington, Dec. 9.—Great Britain advised the United States to-day, that in response to the State Department's protest in the case of the steamship "Hocking" and other vessels of the American Transatlantic Company, orders requisitioning the Hocking and Genesee would be cancelled, and test cases would be tried promptly in a prize court to dispose of the charge that that company is partly German-owned.

Two of the steamers seized by British cruisers, the "Winnebago" and the "Kankakee," will be released under bond. The "Hocking" and "Genesee" cases will be made the basis of the test. To accelerate disposition of the issue, these cases will be transferred from Halifax and St. Lucia to London, thus avoiding delay by appeals from subordinate courts. Notice of Great Britain's action came to Secretary of State Lansing through Sir Cecil Spring Rice, the British Ambassador here, and Ambassador Page, at London.

After the seizure of the "Hocking" and "Genesee" it was announced that they were to be requisitioned for the use of the British Government without awaiting the outcome of prize-court proceedings. The United States protested vigorously, insisting that cases involving vessels of American registry be dealt with regularly and without delay in the prize courts. The Transatlantic Company has filed with the State Department affidavits from its stockholders in an effort to prove that every share is owned by citizens of the United States.

A speedy trial of the test cases is expected. Announcement of Great Britain's action was well received in official circles, where it was feared that requisitioning the ships without prize court proceedings might lead to difficulties.

The British embassy to-day notified the State Department that a summary court has been set up in London for the speedy disposition of American-owned goods of German manufacture now held up in Holland.

THRONE ACCEPTED BY YUAN SHI KAI

Canvass of Council of State Gave Large Majority For Change

Peking, Dec. 11.—Yuan Shi Kai, President of the Chinese Republic, has accepted the throne of China tendered to him by the Council of State.

Acting as a parliament, the Council of State to-day canvassed the vote on the question of a change in the form of the government of China to a monarchy, and found that the votes of 1,993 representatives out of 2,043 qualified to vote on the proposition were favorable to the change.

The Council of State immediately sent to Yuan Shi Kai a petition urging him to accept the throne. He declined at first, but when the petition was forwarded to him a second time he accepted, with the proviso that he would continue to act as President until a convenient time for the coronation.

China, for centuries under the Manchu rule, became a republic on Feb. 12, 1912, following tthe revolution of 1911, and after the adoption of a provisional constitution and the election of Yuan Shi Kai as President under its provisions on Oct. 6, 1913, he was inaugurated four days later, on Oct. 10.

Indications of plans to abandon the republican form of government and revert to the monarchial system were first apparent in August last, with the publication of accounts of a meeting of prominent men in Peking who formed an association to discuss whether a monarchy was not the best form of government for China.

The march of events followed fast. The machinery for obtaining an expression of the nation's opinion of the proposed change having been put into operation, it was announced in Peking on Nov. 7 that fifteen of the eighteen provinces had voted in favor of a monarchy. Meanwhile the Entente Powers, noting with evident anxiety the progress of events in China, made representations to Peking regarding the proposal to upset the republican government and substitute for it a monarchy. It was pointed out to China that such a step in the midst of the European war was not desirable from the viewpoint of the Powers, as tending to lessen the stability of conditions and possibly lead to internal outbreaks which might ultimately endanger the peace of the Orientt.

Japan took a leading part in the representations.

China, however, was not moved by the attitude of the Powers, answering them with a declination to postpone the decision, and assuring them that the government had been advised by the provincial officers that they would be able to maintain tranquility in the event a monarchy was reestablished.

ZEPPS. IN PANTOMIMES

War Time Cannot Kill London's Christmas Fun

Ottawa, Dec. 8.—Messrs. Lionel Hichens and R. H. Brand, the two English experts who have been in Canada in connection with the manufacture in this country of shells for the Allies, left this afternoon en route to Great Britain. A farewell was given them at the train by Gen. Sir Sam Hughes and most of the members of the old shell committee, as well as of the new Imperial Munitions Board.

Mr. Hichens was the British expert who replaced Mr. D. A. Thomas at the head of the old shell committee when the latter returned to England. Having seen the reorganization of the committee as the Imperial Munitions Board, his work is now completed and he has left for home. His place will be taken by Mr. F. Perry, whose addition to the Board was recently announced, and who will act as intermediary between the Board and the British Minister of Munitions.

Mr. Brand is the financial expert who has been preaching the gospel of economy during the war to Canadians through the medium of several pregnant addresses in various cities. His work here is practically finished now that the Dominion Government has completed its arrangements for the financing in Canada of British shell orders placed in this country. He may return to Canada for a few weks, however, before leaving finally for England.

MANY CONTROLLED FACTORIES.

London, Dec. 7.—The Minister of Munitions, Mr. David Lloyd George, announces that there are now 2,026 Government controlled munition establishments.

TISZA SURE CENTRAL POWERS HAVE WON

Further Prosecution of War is Useless and Criminal, He Asserts

Amsterdam, Dec. 8.—A despatch received here from Budapest contains an outline of a speech made by Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, in the Diet on the subject of peace. "The conclusion of peace," said Count Tisza, "depends exclusively on our enemies. The longer it takes to convince them that further prosecution of the war is nothing but useless and criminal carnage, the greater will be our victory. The greater the sacrifices which the war entails the more severe will be the terms of peace for our enemies."

Count Tisza expressed regret that the policy of Rumania seemed to be fluctuating, although, he said, her natural place was on the side of the Central Powers. He was unable to deal with the question of Greece, he added, as he was confronted by difficulties which any declaration by his Government could only aggravate.

"On the other hand," Count Tisza continued, "we must take such a course as will enable Greece to occupy in time of peace the position which is naturally due her."

TIME NOT RIPE FOR PEACE.

A long speech delivered by Count Julius Andrassy, former Premier of Hungary, at the latest session of the Hungarian Chamber, dealt mainly with the possibility of peace, according to a despatch from Budapest. This message quotes count Andrassy as follows: "It is the human duty to make peace at the earliest possible moment. I am completely convinced that we shall be able to conquer the most extreme resistance of our enemies and continue the war until our adversaries are forced to ask for peace, but it would be a blessing if it were possible to conclude peace before this last moment comes.

"If, despite these considerations, I do not now espouse definite action toward peace, the reason is that I am convinced the time is not yet ripe. The fact that on the other side I do not perceive any sign of a possibility of the conclusion of peace at present, prevents me from all actions towards peace. Moreover, all signs demonstrate that our adversaries have not yet acknowledged the present result of the war and they are doing everything, in order, perhaps, yet to obtain a change in the fortunes of war. The declarations of the French Premier and the speeches made in the House of Commons also offer in the present circumstances little promise of an early peace."

TRADING WITH ENEMY

American and Briton Are On Trial in London

London, Dec. 10.—Edward Weinacht, formerly London manager of the Adams Express Company, who was recently committed to jail to await trial on a charge of trading with a country enemy to Great Britain, was to-day, with Douglas Simpson Deans, a British subject, also formerly employed by the Adams Express Company, charged with "conspiring together to trade with the enemy." The charge rests on information, according to the prosecution, that Weinacht and Deans, in November, 1914, made out in London an account of a sum due by the company to Joseph Heckerman, a forwarding agent in Hamburg, and that Weinacht went to Rotterdam, taking with him in Dutch, German and Norwegian money to the amount of £242 ($2,214). At Rotterdam, according to the charge, Weinache paid the money to the company's agent with instructions to pay it to Heckerman's agent. Weinacht denies the charge and says that he merely told the agent to pay the money into the cash account. The case was adjourned until December 31.

Edward Weinacht is manager for a firm of custom brokers and forwarding agents, with offices in New York. He lives at Elizabeth, N. J., and, according to information given out at his offices in New York at the time of his arrest, he sailed for England on October 9 for the purpose of transacting business for the brokerage firm. Weinacht is said to be an American citizen, born in New York. Previous to last January 1, he had been for ten years general manager of the foreign department of the Adams Express Company.

LONELY WINTER AHEAD FOR LIGHTHOUSE MEN.

Ottawa, Dec. 7.—Six hardy light keepers who will remain at their lighthouses in Lake Superior all through the winter with its howling storms and arctic temperatures will be engaged by the marine department next year. Owing to the extreme importance to transportation of the western grain of keeping lake navigation open to the last day and making it as safe as possible it is proposed to keep the light keepers at their posts in Lake Superior till the last vessel from Port Arthur or Fort William has reached Sault Ste Marie. That would be about the middle of December, however, and it would then be too hazardous to attempt to get the light keepers away from their exposed positions. It will therefore be necessary to keep the men in their lighthouses all the winter. Special means will have to be taken to make them comfortable and to enable them to endure the lonely winter.

The last of the lightkeepers on Lake Superior are being taken off to-day, which is several days later than in any past season.

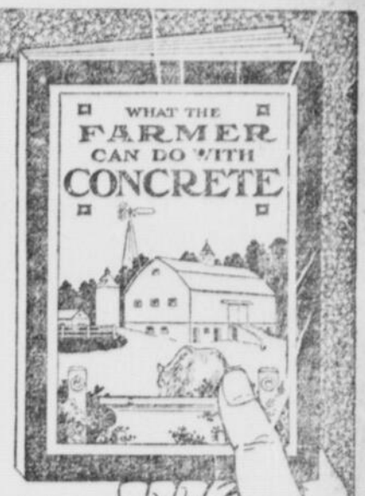
The "Umeta" was a steamer of 3,325 tons net. The last report of her was when she passed Perim, on November 8, bound north.

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LABOR MEN AT OTTAWA

Ask Government to Apply the Fair-Wage Clause to all Munitions Contracts

Ottawa, Dec. 10.—Labor representatives who waited upon Sir Robert Borden and the minister of labor, Hon. Thomas Crothers, this afternoon to ask for a fair wage clause in all munition contracts, were informed that an investigation of labor conditions in Canadian munition plants had already been instituted by the Government.

An agent of the Department of Labor has been at work in Montreal, under the direction of Hon. Mr. Crothers, for a fortnight. Another has been investigating conditions in St. Catharines and Hamilton, and is now in Toronto. Another is insuiring into conditions in the Winnipeg district, while the Vancouver agent of the department is investigating conditions in Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster.

The delegation, which had already interviewed Chairman Favelle, of the Imperial Munitions Board, consisted of President J. C. Watters, of the Dominion Trades Congress; J. McClelland and D. McCallum, of Montreal; James Somerville, of Moose Jaw; J. W. Bruce, of Toronto; Tom Moore, F. J. Todd and P. M. Draper.

The delegates were assured that Chairman Flavelle and the Imperial Munitions Board would co-operate in a friendly way with the Department of Labor in having established fair labor conditions whenever it is made to appear that such conditions do not already exist in the munitions industry.

Although the labor representatives brought forward few specific instances of underpayment of munition workers, their chief illustration being the conditions alleged to exist in Medicine Hat, they pressed their appeal for a closer supervision with much vigor. They were given an encouraging hearing by the prime minister and minister of labor. What the Government was already doing, and what further would be done, was explained to them, and the interview concluded.

The amendment of existing munitions contracts would, it is stated, be a difficult matter, but it is pointed out that objectionable labor conditions, when found, will be improved if the contractors concerned expect to obtain furthtr orders. In the meantime it is understood that the representations of the labor delegates will be put before the Imperial authorities by the Canadian Government.

The labor men to-night wired to Messrs. Lionel Hichens and R. H. Brand, the British experts, who have left for Washington, en route home, after supervising the reorganization of the old Shell Committee. If they succeed in making an appointment with these gentlemen they will leave in the morning to interview them in regard to a fair wage clause in shell contracts.

Reports published in some papers to the effect that the labor men would strike unless their demands were met were denied by their leaders to-night. They stated that a general strike of shell factory employees was beyond the range of possibility.

NEUTRALS CRITICISED

Their Attitude Has Presented Distressing Spectacle

Paris, December 6.—The "Journal des Debats" to-day publishes an extended criticism of the attitude of Greece towards the Entente Allies and finds much to complain of in the position of neutrals generally. The newspaper, which has frequently printed discriminating articles dealing with the situation in the United States in connection with the war, says: "Since the beginning of the war the maiority of the neutral states have presented a most distressing spectacle. Those which extolled pacification and arbitration and which declaimed in advance against a disturbance of the peace remained quiet when Germany precipitated itself on France, trampled upon Belgium, and invaded Luxemberg. The most solemn treaties which they had signed suddenly lost all value. "Neutral governments have not dared to raise the slightest protest, and shelter themselves, the prey of fear, watching their opportunity to realize gains at the expense of the belligerents."

SELLING CANADIAN GOODS IN CHINA.

Particulars of New Plan Can Be Obtained from Grand Trunk Railway.

By reason of existing conditions the Chinese market is now open to the successful introduction of Canadian and American goods, provided that the proper selling methods are applied.

Last year China's foreign trade amounted to $750,000,000, the United States' share of this trade amounted to $50,000,000.

A plan has been formulated for the creation of a thoroughly organized and equipped selling force capable of canvassing the Chinese market along modern and progressive lines. Extensive sample room accommodation will be provided, with a proper display of manufactured goods, and it is believed that the concerns entering the market under this plan will be able to secure new business and extend attractive terms to Chinese merchants.

Particulars of this enterprise can be obtained from the General Freight Agent, Grand Trunk Railway System, Montreal.—Advt.

INSANITARY SANATORIUM

German Keeper Only Want Money of Britishers

London, Dec. 9.—"The proprietor of this sanitorium cares more for pecuniary gain than the humanitarian side of his work," says Dr. Ohnesorg and Grafton W. Minot, private secretary to James W. Gerard, the American ambassador to Germany, in a report sent to the British Foreign Office by Mr. Gerard, dealing with the conditions in Dr. Weller's sanitorium in Germany, where a number of interned British invalid civilians are being maintained at the expense of the British Government. An inspection disclosed, the report adds, that in some of the buildings no attempt is made to segregate communicable diseases, nor to provide separate accommodation for patients afflicted with mental diseases. Much overcrowding and neglect of proper sanitary conditions also are reported.

LAVAL OFFER ACCEPTED

Militia Dept. Receives Word From the War Office

Ottawa, Dec. 9.—Laval University's offer of a general hospital contingent for service at the front has been accepted by the War Office it was announced at the Militia Department to-day.

Col. Bedell, of Prescott, who has been on service at the firing line, is returning to Canada temporarily, and will take command of one of the new battalions in process of organization in that district.

The Sixth Regiment of Vancouver is raising a second battalion for overseas.

H. B. Tremain, M.P., for Hants, who is aiding in recruiting work in Nova Scotia, is findin ga splendid response to the call for men in that province. He telegraphed the Minister of Militia to-day that he has enlisted 400 men in the course of a few weeks.

FISH FOR THE TROOPS

Brain Food From Canada To Be Sent To Trenches

Ottawa, December 6.—The Canadian soldier in the trenches is not to be deprived of his favorite brain food. He will be served fish. General Sir Sam Hughes announced to-night that arrangements had been made to provide the fighting men of the Dominion with Canadian fish, which, because of the effect of the war on the North Sea fishing fleet, can be landed in England at lower prices than the English article. Fish will probably form an article of the soldiers' diet twice a week. Its distribution will be made in England under the supervision of Major Hugh A. Green, of Saskatoon. The Hon. J. D. Hazen, minister of marine and fisheries, has promised the co-operation of his department and the Canadian end of the work of fish distribution will be looked after by J. J. Cowie, of the Naval Service Department.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER AT MONTREAL DEPLORED THE LACK OF GOOD FEELING

Entente Cordiale Stronger Between Britain and France Than Races Here—Party Will Not Take Advantage of Existing Situation While He Remains Leader

Speaking to an audience, which occupied every inch of space at the Monument Nationale hall, Montreal, to an uncomfortable degree, while a squad of police officers drove back hundreds from the doors of the building, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, on Thursday night, laid down some principles of present day Canadian patriotism, as brought out by the war, the attitude of the Liberal party towards the participation in the war, and in the course of his remarks made a very clear reference to conditions in Canada, declaring there was not that entente cordiale in this country to the extent it existed between Great Britain and France, the mother countries of both races.

The various reasons why he felt Canada should take its place at the side of the other parts of the Empire, without at the same time relinquishing its rights to autonomy—but rather leaving such questions to the future after the war, when Canadians could decide what the policy of the country was to be in the future—formed the principal portion of his speech.

Sir Wilfrid was given a great ovation, and his remarks, delivered with a vigor which indicated complete recovery from his recent illness, were punctuated for the most part with applause, though at some few periods, at the conclusion of the laying down of some of his planks of belief, there was almost complete silence. The Liberal leader was followed vigorously by Sir Lomer Gouin, provincial premier, who made appeal to the young men of this province to do more than their duty, not only that men might be forthcoming, but also money. Other speakers were the Hon. Chas. Marcil, Senator Dandurand, Rodolphe Lemieux, the Hon. Geo. P. Graham, and Joseph Demers, M.P.

After expressing his pleasure at being invited to be present, in response to the address of welcome of Mr. I. Vantrine, chairman and president of the Young Liberal Club, Sir Wilfrid launched out:

THE LIBERAL DOCTRINES.

"There are some who may be asking what are the Liberal doctrines, and what do they represent," he stated. "The doctrines of the Liberal party can be understood, and they can be found in the records and words of those who have espoused the Liberal cause, men like Bright and Gladstone, of England, Lambert in France, Lafontaine, Blake, Dorion and Baldwin in Canada. They are the principles of toleration and respect for all who make up the entirety of the nation. It is to elevate the country to the highest possible point, not that we will be able to arrive at the height of our wishes, but to make this our century.

"I claim this for myself, and no one can contest what I claim, that I have always tried to conduct the Liberal party along the ideas of those men I have mentioned. During the years I have been at the head of the Liberal party, these ideals have been my guide, and will always be so in the conduct of the party, and in the present situation.

In 1914 Sir Robert Borden, the prime minister, at the beginning of the war said that all our forces would be at the disposal of Great Britain. This did not assert a new principle, for it has always recognized that in times of war, Canada would take her share in defence, not only of its own country, but in defence of the Empire.

"There is a singular contrast presented in this attitude, however and in the utterances of some of these gentlemen. In 1910, in the election of Drummond and Athabaska, and in the general election of 1911, it was claimed by them that they were against participation of Canada in the wars of the Empire. It is in singular contrast with what these gentlemen say to-day.

"When the prime minister put the issue that the whole forces of Canada would be put at the disposal of the Empire, what was the attitude of the Liberal party, and what did they say?

THE THREE INFLUENCES.

"There are three influences in Canada in regard to this question. There are the ultra-imperialists, who think that Canada should take part in all wars; there are the Nationalists, who think Canada should take part in no war; and then, there is the third party, the Liberals, and what is our claim?

"We claim the autonomy and sovereignty of Parliament to, of King, Senate and Commons. I have laid down these principles, and have claimed for the parliament of Canada what John Bright claimed in the British parliament. John Bright condemned the Crimea War on the floor of the British Parliament. He claimed that that war was without result or cause.

"I have claimed for the Parliament of Canada the same liberty that Bright claimed in the British House. Perhaps I scandalized the ultra-Imperialists, and also the Naitonalists. (Cheers.) The Imperialists want Canada to close its eyes, and take part in every war; the Nationalists want Parliament to close its eyes and take part in no war. We Liberals want to retain the liberty which we have been granted.

"Now is not the time to discuss these questions. It is a long time that the war has lasted, that Belgium has been drenched with blood, and other matters need remedying, but when the war is over this discussion will have to come again, and it will be for the people of Canada to decide on the different policies of the parties. (Cheers.)

BECAUSE I AM CHIEF.

'On this question, you have heard in Montreal the question asked why the Liberals have not fought the Government. Why? Because I am the chief of the Liberal party (cheers), and because as long as I have the honor of presiding over the destinies of the Liberal party, it will not travel by means like these. Never will the Liberal party triumph by methods like those some advocate, that of taking advantage of the situation at present existing. I remember at the last elections, when the naval law was discussed, and what was said regarding it, and yet today this law still exists, and if I wished to say anything, I could say 'how well we are revenged.' It is far better to remain in the position we are now in than take advantage of the circumstances, and when we get the power again, it will be because of justice and right principles."

'I have said that the Liberals' ideal was liberty and justice. England today fights in Europe for the triumph of these ideals. The war in which England is engaged was not invited by her, was not searched for by her, but she could have remained quiet while Belgium was trampled under foot, and France was conquered. But no, she decided to fight to save Belgium, and maintain the integrity of France, and fight for civilization, and that is why I have favored Canada participating in a fight for such glorious ideals."

Sir Wilfrid then quoted from a letter written by Olivar Asselin to the Minister of Militia, in which he offered to raise a French-Canadian regiment.

"Asselin says to fight with the Allies is to fight for civilization, and there are not two ideas about this in the civilized world. He says that he does not depart from his ideat. I know Mr. Asselin's ideas. I have earned them, but I have no reproach to make. We are in a free country, but when he comes back from the war, covered with glory, he will again discuss those ideas."

"To claim that it is the duty of each man to fight is to claim it is the collective duty of a nation to fight, and it is because of that fact that Mr. Asselin is enabled to carry out the noble aspirations which animate him.

DO MORE THAN DUTY.

"People in Montreal have said that Canada should not take part in the war, and should only defend its own soil. But there is no merit in that. Any man who would not defend his own soil would be worthy of the indignation of everyone. That is the most elemental of duties. For a noble cause, we must do more than our duty. (Cheers.)

'I have heard it said that it is a crime for our Canadians to offer our arms to battle in Europe. When the Turks besieged Vienna a long time ago, did the King of Poland hesitate? No, he came with his armies, and in the great battel drove back the Turks, saved the city, and Christianity.

"If Germany is victorious in this war, all Europe will be at her feet. If we need another example, let us look at the example of Lafayette, who left France to help America. If we need another example, we can look at the United States, who went to Cuba to save the people there from Spanish tyranny.

"Young Liberals, this war is the cause of Liberalism. You have heard some people say that in this war England has reaped what she has sown. This idea is affirmed and reaffirmed in Montreal (Sir Wilfrid had in his hand a copy of a local publication) that she should not have allowed Prussia to degrade France in 1870." Sir Wilfrid then referred to the politics of those days, and the publication of projected secret treaties in which Napoleon the Third participated which had alienated sympathy in England from France.

"To-day," continued Sir Wilfrid, "British armies are on the soil of France to defend it against the Prussians. Those who make statements—to hurt recruiting—would ask Canada to commit the same fault they accuse England of having made in 1870. I see the house of my neighbor burning, do I go into the question of his conduct while it is burning? More than that, I see France attacked by Germany, England going to her help, and yet some people here saying that we should not help. England is accused of not helping France in 1870, but these same people say that France is not above reproach, and allowed Prussia to despoil Denmark.

"In 1914, in the British Parliament, it was the cause of humanity which triumphed. France addressed herself to England and asked for help to help save her. Britain that day, by the people, immediately replied, and covered the seas with its fleets, and immediately rushed its whole army over, and started to raise new armies of 4,000,000 men, and English, Scotch and Irish rushed to range themselves beneath the banner, without conscription or force upon them, but for liberty and civilization.

"I hear another objection. Is it any use for Canada to send 100,000 or 200,000 men across in the midst of millions and millions of Germans, Austrians, French, British and others? What can our few men do? It is little for them with their millions, and yet the sacrifice is enormous upon us.

"I will not admit that what we are doing is without result, and will be without result on the final decision. (Cheers.)

NUMBERS NOT COURAGE.

"Is it for us Canadians to say that numbers alone count, and not courage? Our history is filled with incidents which show that the weak has often triumphed. We have the memory of Dollard des Ormeaux, who did not fear to die, but who saved the colony. We have the testimony of General French to the effect that our men have not lost the courage of their ancestors, and know how to die, and at Langemarck that day, who was it saved the day, recovered the cannon, and held the field? Who but our own sons.

"It is not only the material help, however. We know that Germany has aimed at world-wide domination. We know it on unmistakable evidence, on official French documents publiished at the outbreak of the war. Germany thought that as soon as Britain was in war, the Empire would crack, and disappear, that Ireland would be torn by civil war; but the answer was different. It was the sight of British subjects in all parts of the world rising with arms in their hands, and what was the cause?

"The cause is liberty which we love. It was a great lesson for the German people.

"Now, I have talked of the war from a point of view of humanity, and what is the effect on Canada? Canada is interested. Germany wanted world dominion. She wanted to start by crushing France, Britain and Italy, and then Germany will have its hand on the old world.

"Do not then forget that the powers, in that case, would be Germany and the United States, two continents, face to face. Perhaps Germany, bruised by the war, would not be ready to start war on the United States at once, but it would start at once with military preparations for the next war, and the United States would have to start at once to become a military nati

"The world understands th Germany triumphs in this war, the United States will regret its neutrality in this war, as Britain to-day regrets its neutrality in 1870. (Cheers.)

"I appeal to the good sense of my compatriots, of all of them. There is danger. During my long career I have never made an appeal to one section of the country, never addressed myself to only my own race, but always to the universal conscience of the people of the whole country.

"Now, it is to you that I address myself, and for what reason. It is because there are men who say that the French-Canadians of Canada are afraid to fight, to fight for Great Britain and for France. If this is one of the causes which have inspired Mr. Asselin in what he is doing, again I extend to him my congratulations. If I say a word to you, my compatriots, it is to show the blood there is in your veins."

Sir Wilfrid then referred to the admiration felt for France in this war, and of the manner in which all detrimental influences in France had been wiped out in this war.

"I am 40 years in public life, and in all parts of the ry I have always proclaimed my origin, but at always made my declaration that British institutions are greater than all others. I have always thought of these two great nations, Britain and France, marching at the vanguard of civilization together, and I praise heaven that I have lived to see the entente cordiale between, an entente. I am sorry to say, which is greater, perhaps, than in this country. Those who have patriotism should work to restore harmony here on a basis acceptable by all, understood by all, just and sage, with justice to all. When our young soldiers come back from the front, and Mr. Asselin when he comes back, there should be an end of discord, and the recognition of all legitimate aspirations. (Cheers.)

"There is one fact in history, when men meet in the firing line, and share the same hardships, there grows up a solidity which can never be overcome. French-Canadian and English-Canadian, they have fallen side by side, and now sleep together in eternal sleep in the soil of France. If these difficulties here continued, they will rise from their graves and cry to us here 'Peace.'

APOLOGIZED FOR FRENCH.

The Hon. Mr. Graham, after an attempt in French, reverted to English, and commenced with an apology for shooting so many holes in the French language, and on the racial question claimed that Sir Wilfrid had done more than anyone else to bring the two races in Canada together. "We have become a nation, and must assume the obligations as well as the status of a nation," he said. Germany was badly advised as to what the various parts of the Empire would do when war broke out, referring to Ireland and South Africa.

"We want peace, but it will come only when the instigator of the trouble is brought to his knees. We must have a peace which will be a real peace and for years to come."

Mr. Graham paid a compliment to the women of Canada for what they were doing in the war, and suggested sacrifices.

"The war saved many of the industries of Canada, not the Government," was his political contribution en passant.

Sir Lomer Gouin commenced by saying that despite some expectations he was not going to answer the attacks made against him by Mr. Cousineau and Mr. Sauve at Sorel, last Saturday, but had come to talk to his compatriots and show them their duty in the ranks of the Allies.

"We must average the millions of men who have fallen,' he said, 'recover Belgium, help to rebuild France, and save Serbia, and give Europe a chance to live in safety. That is why we are asking young men to help, and for help in money. That is why you see Sir Wilfrid asking all patriots to go to the aid of the Allies.

"That is why in my quality as a Canadian, and of French descent, I come to ask without hesitancy that you do for the Allies all you can do.

"As a Canadian, I do not forget that it is to England that we owe the liberty we enjoy. When I see since the commencement of this war France winning the regard of the world by her conduct, I want the Province of Quebec to do not only its duty, as it is doing, but more than that, and that is why I ask my compatriots of Montreal, those who have youth and health, and love liberty, to go to help, and show that we have not only inherited French blood, but have also inherited the traditions.

WE ARE ACCOUNTABLE.

"We Liberals have always worked for the defence of justice and right for all, and do not forget, young Liberals, that we are accountable for Canada to the future generations. We are not only the heirs, but the guardians, and we must do what we can for the Allies.

"It is said as a reproach that England entered this war without proper preparation. It is true that England was not prepared, that France was not altogether prepared, but there is proof that England did not want war, but when we see what was done in England in a year we should, instead of criticizing her, compliment England. England has armed, drilled and sent to the battlefields millions.

"It is said that England is slow, but do not forget that she has shown in history that England never started something without finishing it. The victory is for the Allies, and will come sooner than the greater number of people think.

SPANISH CABINET OUT

Opposition Thought War Measures Unnecessary

Madrid, via London, December 6.—The Cabinet of Eduardo Dato resigned to-day owing to the leaders of the Opposition serving notice of a proposed motion to give economic questions in Parliament priority over certain military measures which were declared to be unnecessary. Count Romanones, former premier, supported the motion, which Premier Dato declined to accept, and left the Chamber of Deputies to present his resignation and that of the Ministry to King Alfonso.

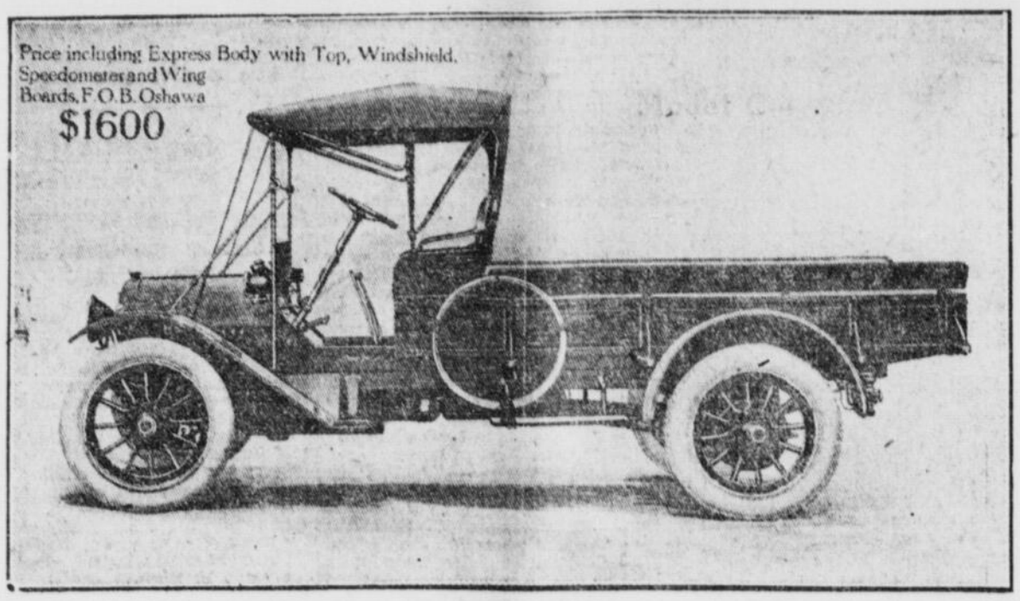
Senor Dato's cabinet resigned June 22 last, owing to the failure of a loan of $150,000,000, of which only one-sixteenth was subscribed. Senor Dato considered the failure of the loan as equivalent to a vote of lack of confidence. At the request of King Alfonso, however, the Cabinet remained in power. Senor Dato had been at the head of the Government since 1913.

SEVEN YEARS' WAR

German Estimate of Time To Win Allies' Demands

Amsterdam, via London, Dec. 5. — The German Press, under the caption, "English Peace Programme," is printing extracts from English newspaper articles which are described by the German papers as showing the existence of a vigorous peace movement in England. The Berlin "Vorwaerts," the Socialist organ, referring to what it describes as the "extreme conservative programme" outlined in the National Review for November, says: "If the allies want to fight for these peace terms they must resign themselves to at least seven years' war."

A CHRISTMAS GIFT TO OUR SICK AND WOUNDED



Many of our readers, wealthy and other, are anxious to testify their admiration of the valor of our men at the front by means of a Christmas gift.

Those who have any knowledge of the work of tending the sick and wounded will agree that no more fitting gift for the Christmas tide could be devised than an offering to the "Weekly Witness" Motor Lorry Fund for the Canadian Red Cross Society.

The progress of the Fund has been splendid, and one motor truck has already been purchased, at a cost of sixteen hundred dollars, and as the fund has reached over $2,700, we have something over one thousand dollars towards the price of another car. Our immediate object is to raise enough more to complete the purchase of a second motor truck at once. Then let each one "do his or her bit" without delay.

In order to accomplish this much-needed task it is essential that every one of those who have not already contributed to the Motor Lorry Fund should make an effort and send that contribution to-day.

Remember that in contributing even the smallest sum you are doing something to bring comfort to hundreds of our own Canadian lads at the front.

Contributions should be sent to the "Weekly Witness" Motor Lorry Fund, and should be addressed care John Dougall & Son, "Witness" Block, Montreal, Canada. Acknowledgments will be made in the "Witness."

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Previously acknowledged	$2,576 74	A. and K. Bell	2.00	J. Ropert	.50
A Well-Wisher	7.30	A. G.	2.60	M. House	.10
J. and D. McDiarmid	1.00	Mrs. A. M. Singleton	5.00	G. Smith	.10
Mrs. J. K. Abercrombie	1.00	Mrs. A. Oldham	4.00	M. L. Lovett	1.00
J. F. Howard	1.00	Jack and Archie Cormie	.50	"Northern Messenger" Dime Fund	1.95
Philathea Class, Russell	3.75	Max Clarke	.50		
A Soldier's Sister	1.00	H. Miffin	.20	Total	$2,715 91
E. Wilcox	5.00				

Mr. Miller's Official Acknowledgment to Our Subscribers:

FOUNDED 1909 INCORPORATED 1909

The Canadian Red Cross Society

J. J. PANGMAN, HONORARY SECRETARY
40 BELMONT PARK

Quebec Provincial Branch

Montreal, Dec. 2nd, 1915.

MESSRS. JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Publishers,
Montreal:

Dear Sirs,—I have to thank you for your favor of the 1st inst., enclosing copy of contract with the McLaughlin Carriage Company for one D-4 Motor Lorry Truck, which I note will be ready for shipment on December 8th.

I understand that the cost o fthis Motor Lorry has been defrayed by donations received from subscribers to your papers, and I would ask you to convey to all those who have so generously contributed, the most sincere and grateful thanks of the Quebec Provincial Branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society for this splendid gift, and at the same time I would take this opportunity of also thanking you for your great kindness in interesting yourselves, and in helping on the good work of the Society.

Should you see your way to help the Society in securing subscriptions to pay for another Motor Lorry, I can assure you that it would be very much appreciated.

Again thanking you,

I am, Yours very sincerely,

W. R. MILLER,
President Quebec Provincial Branch.

We have assured Mr. Miller that he can confidently count on the generosity of the subscribers of the paper, and that we hope to be soon able to present, in the name of our subscribers, another Lorry to the Canadian Red Cross Society. Plainly indicate all such donations for the "Red Cross Lorry Fund," and address them to John Dougall & Son, Publishers, and they will be duly acknowledged in our columns.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

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

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

DEATHS.

WICKETT — At Toronto, on Tuesday, Dec. 7, 1915, S. Morley Wickett, aged 42 years.

WEIR—At Trinity Hospital, Rusholme road, Toronto, on Tuesday, Dec. 7, 1915, Agnes McNaughton, aged 92 years, daughter of the late Hugh and Janet Weir, Glasgow, Scotland, aunt of Robert A. Weir, of Toronto, and John Weir, of Chicago.

OXENFORD — On Thursday, Nov. 11, 1915, very suddenly, at 81 Balham Park road, Wandsworth-common, London, England, Matthew Fletcher Oxenford, of the Stock Exchange, beloved husband of Mabel Oxenford, in his 52nd year.

MALCOLM — Fell asleep on Monday, Nov. 15, 1915, Jessie G. Robertson, beloved wife of the late Robert G. Malcolm, 35 Gilholme avenue, Galt, Ont., and daughter of the late Peter G. Robertson, Kincardine, Ont.

GREECE MUST ANNOUNCE DECISION SOON

Allies' Situation is Such That They Must Know on Which Side She Stands

London, Dec. 10.—The Anglo-French forces have commenced a general retirement from Southern Serbia, and it is suggested that their destination is the region of Salonica. This retirement was necessitated, not only by the superior forces which the Bulgarians and Germans opposed to the Allies, but to a threat of an outflanking movement from Petrovo, where the Bulgarians have arrived, and also to danger to their line of communication from Bulgarian irregulars who had crossed the Greek frontier.

Both the British and the French forces, who are well supplied with artillery and machine guns, engaged in a four-days' battle, in which they inflicted very heavy losses on the Bulgarians, who fought with desperation and the greatest courage. Attack after attack was repulsed, but the Bulgarians still came on, and each evening the Allies fell back to new positions, when the events of the day before were repeated.

The question now arises whether the Bulgarians and Germans will follow the Allies across the Greek frontier, and what attitude the Greek Government will adopt. King Constantine has promised to use his army to protect the retiring force if they undertake to re-embark, and has shown his good faith by preventing Bulgarian raiding bands from destroying the Allies' communications, but it is doubtful whether the Allies will agree to evacuate Salonica, which under the guns of their ships would provide a good defensive position and a base from which other operations could be undertaken.

GREECE MUST DECIDE.

It is on this point that negotiations between Greece and the Entente Allies is now proceeding, and the feeling here and at Paris and Rome is given briefly in the following paragraph, printed in large type by the "Evening Star":

"The moment is approaching when the Greek Government must decide. The Allies, now more than ever before, require freedom of movement at Salonica. Hitherto their demands had been met by procrastination, and a refusal now will mean war."

While retiring from Southern Serbia, the Allied forces have been given effective assistance by the Montenegrins and Serbians, who fled into Albania. This is shown in the resistance which both the Serbs and the Montenegrins are offering the invader. The Montenegrins have been fighting a series of rear-guard actions and delivering counter-attacks, which the Austrians admit seriously delayed their advance. The Austrians are now attempting a new advance from the region of Berani, west of Ipek. The Serbians, who are now receiving supplies from the Adriatic Coast, are still showing activity. The Italians also have reinforced the garrison at Valona (Avlona), from which place they are sending relief to the Serbians coming from Ochrida lake district.

There is no further news from Mesopotamia, where, according to last accounts, the Turks were attacking Kut-el-Amara and had actually reached a point on the river below that town, but the success of the Russians in dispersing a band of Persian rebels under German and Turkish officers at Sultan Bulak Pass on the road to Hamadan, it is believed, will ease the situation in that part of the world.

Much activity is reported on the Gallipoli peninsula, where it is reported fresh German artillery is arriving, and on the Isonzo front, where the Italians have gained more ground in the direction of Gorizia. Along other fronts no important changes have occurred.

WOOL AS CONTRABAND

Paris, December 6.—The question of taking measures to limit the importation of wool is being discussed here. It is even suggested that the Entente Allies should consider whether it ought to be declared contraband of war. The increase in the price of wool at Buenos Aires is said to be due to the activity of Germans in buying up the supply, and the stocks in neutral countries will, it is believed here, likewise be sought, as it is considered indispensable for the clothing of the German troops this winter. The Germans already have made large requisitions upon the wool in the captured territory of Belgium, Northern France and Russia.

Celebrating?

We estimate that if each of the present readers of the "Witness" gave but one hour this coming week to "planting" the "Witness" in other homes its circulation would certainly be immediately doubled.

We estimate further that if those who could would devote as much as half a day or evening to planting the "Witness" in other homes it would be placed by advertisers as first among national newspapers, and far better for their purpose than the papers that depended on sensational reading for their popularity.

If the circulation of the "Witness" was thus suddenly increased its advertisers would pay much higher rates, which would provide the extra money necessary to largely increase the size of the "Witnes" so as to admit of extending and improving its present features and also adding such other features or departments as by the Ballot (see page 4) would most please its readers.

Thus besides becoming a still larger and more interesting paper the sphere of the "Witness" influence for good would be greatly extended and other publishers would see that the people of Canada may be depended on to mutually co-operate with publishers who will unselfishly devote all their efforts to the advantage of their readers and to the benefit of the nation at large.

We must depend on you for introducing the "Witness" to your particular friends and neighbors.

PEACE PROPOSALS MUST COME FROM THE ENEMY, SAYS IMPERIAL GERMAN CHANCELLOR

Von Bethmann-Hollweg Makes Defiant Speech in Reichstag —Refuses to State Any Possible Terms of Peace — Idea of Crushing Germany Must be Abandoned, He Declares

Berlin, via wireless, to Sayville, Dec 9.—The Imperial German Chancellor, von Bethmann-Hollweg, to-day refused to state possible terms of peace, in reply to the demand made by the German Socialists.

Instead, he declared to a great gathering in the Reichstag that any peace proposals must come from Germany's enemies.

"For the German nation," said the Chancellor, "this war has always remained what it was at the beginning —a war of defence for the German nation and her future."

"We do not fight to subjugate other nations, was one of the Chancellor's striking periods. "We fight for the protection of life and liberty.

"If our enemies make peace proposals compatible with Germany's dignity and safety, then we shall always be ready to discuss them," was another assertion.

And a moment later: "This war can only be terminated by a peace which gives human certitude that a war will not return."

REICHSTAG CHEERS SPEECH.

Enthusiastic cheers filled the Reichstag Chamber when the Chancellor concluded his reply to the peace interpolation of Philip Scheidemann, Socialist leader. At first there was tense silence throughout the whole House and galleries. This was soon interrupted by vigorous signs of assent.

Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg first declared that the prospects of peace discussion in the Reichstag has excited great expectations and much satisfaction in the countries of Germany's enemies.

That this feeling should prevail was incomprehensible, he said, in view of Germany's successes in Serbia after opening the road toward her Turkish Allies, and after threatening the most vulnerable points of the British Empire.

Although this situation, he said, would explain the desire of Germany's enemies for peace, none of them had made any overtures. They rather clung to the intentions which they publicly had announced at the beginning of the war he said with "naive brutality."

The Chancellor reviewed recent utterances about possible peace conditions that had, he declared, come from Germany's enemies. He mentioned among these the handing over of Alsace-Lorraine to the French, the annihilation of so-called Prussian militarism, the expulsion of the Turks from Europe, the cession of the left bank of the Rhine to France, and the creation of a greater Serbia, including what is now the Austrian province of Bosnia.

WON'T GIVE UP.

Von Bethmann-Hollweg emphatically served notice on the Quadruple Entente that they must abandon completely the idea of crushing Germany or so-called "Prussian militarism."

He indicated, too, that Germany would not consider as one of the possible terms of peace the surrender to France of Alsace-Lorraine. He met the French claims on Alsace-Lorraine on the "nationality basis," with the statement that 87 per cent. of the Alsace inhabitants speak German. And he asked what would happen if the same "nationality" test were applied in the British possessions of India and Egypt.

"As long as in the countries of our enemies the guilt and ignorance of Statesmen are entangled with confusion of public opinion, it would be folly for Germany to make proposals which would not shorten, but lengthen the duration of the war," said the Chancellor.

"First the masks must be torn from their faces. At present they speak of a war of annihilation against us. We have to consider this fact—that theoretical arguments for peace, or propositions, will not advance us; they will not bring the end nearer.

"If our enemies make peace proposals compatible with Germany's dignity and safety, then we shall always be ready to discuss them.

"Fully conscious of our unshakes military successes, we decline the responsibility for the continuation of the misery which now fills Europe and the whole world. Nobody can say that we are continuing the war because we want to conquer this or that country as a pledge."

APPLIES NATIONALITY TEST.

Von Bethmann-Hollweg said he recognized the fact that some people in foreign countries were inclined to look at the situation sensibly. But these, he said, were in the minority, and their voices went unheard, like those of certain members of the English House of Lords.

"But the enemy's theories have lost force," he continued. "The people have ceased speaking about the war lasting twenty years. The pretext that they are waging war for the protection of small countries has lost its persuasive power since the recent events in Greece. Small countries are in a severe plight since England is fighting."

The Chancellor discussed the principle of nationalities as applied by Germany's enemies, and asked whether the English Colonial Secretary knew that of the 1,900,000 inhabitants of Alsace, more than eighty-seven per cent. spoke German as their mother tongue. He asked whether Poland, by right of nationality, belonged to Russia. He demanded to know whether the same principle applied by England in the case of Alsace lost power when applied to India and Egypt.

ONLY WAR TO END WAR.

Germany's enemies, von Bethmann-Hollweg said, had blinded themselves at the beginning of the war by false stories about Germany. "Now, after military and diplomatic defeats," he said, "they are only able to cling to the idea of Germany's annihilation. For this purpose they invented the starvation theory.

"We all agree," he said, emphatically, "that our fodstuffs are sufficient and that the only important question is that of distribution. The great economic unit stretching from Arras into Mesopotamia cannot be crushed."

The Chancellor mentioned the great stores of copper, which he said, were sufficient for years and years of industrial demands, and the introduction of substitutes like artificial rubber.

He pointed out that France already has called to the colors boys of the class of 1917. The more Germany's enemies continued the war with bitterness, Bethmann-Hollweg said, the more would Germany need guarantees to insure her future position.

"We do not fight to subjugate other nations," declared the Chancellor in conclusion. "We fight for the protection of our life and liberty. For the German Government, this war has always remained what it was at the beginning—a war of defence for the German nation and for her future.

"This war can only be terminated by a peace which gives human certitude that war will not return. We all agree about that, and there always will be the root of our strength."

BULGARIA'S PART.

Referring to the part Bulgaria had played in the war, the Chancellor said the Entente Powers had tried to persuade Bulgaria, by liberal offers of neutral and Austrian territory, to join them.

"But the Bulgarian Czar redeemed the promise he gave after the second Balkan war, in which Bulgaria bore the brunt of battle, and was then deserted by Russia," he said. "Serbia then received a reward from Russia because her vanguard advanced against Austria-Hungary, but now Bulgarian flags float over reconquered Bulgarian soil.

"Serbia is crushed. One more small country is sacrificed for the interests of the Allies.

"The Danube is now free. The Turkish position at the Dardanelles is now firmer than ever, although the British Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, last summer proclaimed its imminent fall.

LAUDS KING FERDINAND.

"Thanks to the far-sighted policy of King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, a strong bridge was constructed, rallying firmly the united Ceatral Powers with the Balkans and the near East. After peace is reached, this bridge will resound, not from the step of marching battalions, but will serve the works of peace and civilization.

"The friendship which is now confirmed by fraternity in arms then will be strengthened by the exchange of goods of the nations. Rivalry then will be limited to peaceful traffic, which fosters the evolution of nations and countries struggling for progress."

The Chancellor mentioned the attempts of the Allies to regain their lost Balkan positions through threats of violence against Greece.

"Those who used the pretext that they are making war against Prussian militarism now threaten the Greek Government with the power of the English navy," he said. "This attitude makes it impossible for the Allies to continue the Belgian hypocrisy. Why did not the "Westminster Gazette" not tell this at the beginning? Then the whole world would have heard the truth."

GERMAN FRONT UNBROKEN.

The Chancellor said the Germans now held advanced strong lines in Russia and that despite their numerial superiority the Anglo-French troops had been unable to break the German front in the west.

"On the Austro-Italian front, there have been no changes," he said, "except that the Italians have succeeded in destroying towns which they meant to conquer."

PUTS BLAME ON BRITAIN.

The Chancellor then took up the administration of the conquered territories. He said the economic life of Belgium was reviving slowly. The coal mines were almost as busy as in times of peace, having produced 3,500,000 tons in the last three months.

Belgium, he continued, was suffering on account of the fact that England was preventing it from exporting goods overseas.

Germany's task in the conquered portions of Russia, he said, had been particularly hard, on account of conditions which had prevailed there under Russian administration. The cities were without sewage facilities and their administration had been in the hands of the Russian bureaucracy.

The Germans had established self-government in Poland, where the new form of administration was being put into effect with zeal and intelligence.

Germany had constructed more than 4,000 kilometres (about 2,600 miles) of roads. The schools had been re-opened and now were being taught, not in Russian, but in the mother tongue of the pupils.

In Warsaw the university and the technical high school had been re-opened. The Chancellor said that as late as February of this year the Russian Government had declined to introduce the Polish language in the University.

In Belgium, he continued, attendance at school had been made compulsory. The Flemish language, formerly suppressed, was now being used.

SCORES PRESS OF ALLIES.

"Newspapers of the Entente nations," Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg continued, "were full of sensational untruths about Germany, announcing in headlines: 'Germany defeated;' 'Germany at her end;' 'Germany begs for peace.'

"Many other nonsensical reports have been published, such as the assertion that Emperor William was preparing for a solemn entry into Constantinople in order to dictate terms of peace," he continued.

"Assertions concerning Germany's depression and Germany's arrogance alternate in these reports, which are entirely untrue.

"This campaign," he declared, "began at the moment when the diplomatic efforts of the Entente in the Balkans broke down.

"After these failures," he said, "the Entente Powers needed something in order to divert public attention from their own miserable condition."

The Chancellor urged the people of Germany to consider only the facts—the real situation in this country and on the fighting front.

"Against the convincing power of these facts our enemies are helpless," he said. "There is nothing in our situation which could shake our confidence. If our enemies now refuse to recognize the facts, they will have to do so later."

When the Chancellor ended his speech the whole Chamber joined in an outburst of applause.

Following the Chancellor's speech, all political parties in the Reichstag united in a joint declaration, approving his stand and declaring that in any peace terms guarantees of Germany's safety are necessary, even if they include annexation of territory.

SCHEIDEMANN'S ADDRESS.

Dr. Scheidemann's address, presenting the interpellation regarding peace, was received with a degree of interest second only to that aroused by the Chancellor's speech. He reminded the House that at the beginning of the war the Socialists had approved the attitude of the German Government. A glance at the map; he continued, would show that Germany, conscious of her strength and her successes, could now speak of peace without running the risk of being considered weak-hearted or dispirited. He protested against the attitude of those who dream of the annexation of much territory, and spoke with equal earnestness in denunciation of those enemies of Germany who advocate dismemberment of this country. He protested also against the crusade in foreign countries in opposition to "Prussian militarism," because this conception was wrong, and, furthermore, because it was a matter which concerned no one but the Germans themselves. The French, he said, should abandon the idea of annexing Alsace and Lorraine. Although Germany had won enormous successes with her armies, he continued, they had been gained at the price of heavy sacrifices. In view of the present situation, the question of peace was important in all countries. The difficulty lay in the fact that statesmen did not know how to begin negotiations, fearing such a step would be considered a proof of weakness.

In this connection, Dr. Scheidemann spoke of the statement made recently in the English House of Commons by Baron Courtney that the British Government should show itself ready to accept any suggestions which would end the war. He referred to the attitude of Italian Socialists and to the utterances of Count Andrassy, former Hungarian Premier.

He asserted that, according to reliable private information, the longing for peace in France was general.

Dr. Scheidemann insisted that his remarks, like those of Baron Courtney, could not be interpreted as a sign of lessening strength, but were made in view of the fact that the war was bringing Europe to the verge of ruin.

The idea that it was possible to starve Germany, he continued, should be abandoned. According to the recent census, there were 20,000,000 swine nd 55,000,000 kilograms of potatoes in Germany, which proved there was sufficient food for all.

The words of Emperor William, that for Germany this was no war of conquest, were recalled by the speaker. Inasmuch as Germany had defended her frontiers successfully, it was proper to ask the Chancellor for any expression in regard to conditions of peace. He declared that Germany insisted upon being treated as the equal of other nations and repudiated the idea that German hegemony was the end in view. The present moment, he declared, might become an historic one, since possibly Germany might gain the glory of having been the first to dare to speak of peace.

A TUMULTUOUS SCENE.

After the declaration regarding peace terms had been made there was a tumultuous scene in the Chamber, brought on by a misunderstanding in regard to the order of business. This, however, was soon adjusted. Then Herr Landsberg, a Socialist member, made a protest against French and British misrepresentations of the present situation. He added, amid enthusiastic applause: "Every German of every class, beginning with the workingman, is resolved that whoever dares attempt to cut even the smallest slice from the body of the German Empire will [illegible] with general German [illegible] it is taken out of [illegible]

Herr Landsberg [illegible] his party were viole[illegible] French intention to[illegible] Lorraine. He stated that Dr. Karl Liebknech, whose questions in previous sessions of the Reichstag regarding peace have aroused much discussion, was in no way authorized to speak for the Socialist party or the German nation. Several times during the Chancellor's speech Dr. Liebknecht attempted to interrupt him. Dr. Liebnnecht made a motion to hold a session of the Reichstag to-morrow, but his motion was voted down unanimously by all parties.

The other parties made a joint declaration approving the Chancellor's utterances and endorsing the view that in the conditions of peace made after the war there must be guarantees for Germany's safety, even if this implies annexation of territory.

ORATOR'S FINE THEMES HAVE NO BASIS OF FACT.

London, Dec. 10.—Owing to the fact that the reports of the German Imperial Chancellor's address in the Reichstag had only been partly received when the London morning newspapers went to press, there is no general comment on it this morning. Those newspapers which do print editorials, however, adopt a sarcastic tone at the Chancellor's expense.

The main object of the speech is summarized by the "Daily Chronicle" under four points: First, to deny that Germany is seeking peace; second, to threaten the Entente Allies with the consequences if they do not seek peace; third, to divide the Entente Allies by singling out Great Britain as the cause for the continuance of the war; and, fourth, to deny that Germany's moral position with regard to Belgium is any worse than that of the Entente Allies.

"These," says the "Chronicle," "are all fine themes for an orator. But they are not supported by facts, and if the Chancellor thinks his words at the present moment can either bully the Allies into surrender or cajole them into quarrelling among themselves, he entirely overrates the potency of his eloquence."

Speaking of the Chancellor's denial that Germany had inspired peace talk, the "Chronicle" goes on:

"We suppose his own semi-official "Lokal Anzeiger" had drunk of Entente aspirations when it spoke of Germany's 'emissaries' in neutral countries, and complained that we rejected their advances. Equally we must suppose that Prince von Buelow, who is war, say: "People don't talk about peace unless they want it, and it is because the Germans are conscious of the risks of prolonging the war that they are talking so noisily about peace."

The "Daily Express" editorial on the German Chancellor says:

"He merely repeated the old bluff and the old brag. He had the temerity to warn us that the longer the war continues the harder will be the German terms of peace, and this in the face of common knowledge that Germany is necessarily growing weaker every day and less able to carry out the grandiose plans of her rulers. If there were long-sighted statesmen in Germany, they might contrive to arrive at a settlement that would leave their country powerful and menacing. Fortunately for the world, the leaders of the German people are determined to rush on to irretrievable disaster. The Allies will read the Chancellor's speech with relief and satisfaction."

PEACE-SEEKERS' HOPES DASHED BY CHANCELLOR.

London, Dec. 9.—The speech in the Reichstag of the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, reviewing the military, political and economic progress of events, and his reply to a Socialist interpellation, in which he declined to initiate peace negotiations, was the feature of the day's news throughout Europe.

Following closely Premier Asquith's somewhat similar reply to a question in the House of Commons by Philip Snowden, Socialist, the Chancellor's speech has completely dashed any hopes the peace advocates may have held in an early termination of the war. It caused no surprise, however, to the great bulk of the people here, who, like the Government, believe in the ultimate victory of the Entente Allies, and express the determination to continue to fight until victory is attained.

As far as the Entente Allies' countries are concerned, seemingly the only change desired is one which would insure a more vigorous prosecution of the war, but this, like peace, will have to await events, for the whole campaign is entering a new phase.

London, Dec. 8.—Lieut. D. Cushing, of Montreal, has arrived in charge of twenty aviators for the Royal Flying Corps.

A Larger Vision!

A Better Press -- A Better Era

GREAT CHANGES

Great changes are coming upon the world. Certainly Canada and Canadians will have greater social and economic problems to solve—perhaps to solve suddenly—than have ever before presented themselves. People are more and more looking to their editors for information and guidance—and more and more they are demanding sincerity and integrity and earnestness of purpose. More and more men and women are demanding unselfishness on the part of their publishers and are refusing their support to papers they cannot trust in time of crisis. Canadians cannot run the risk of being mislead by an unscrupulous press as were the peoples of Germany.

THE VISION

We wish that every earnest-minded man and woman in every community could get the "Witness." Everyone who hopes to see good come out of the evils of this great war, every friend of temperance and of social and civic purity, and everyone in fact who desires to see a higher standard of life for Canada would find the "Witness" an inspiration and help to him or her, as it has been the recognized champion of every worthy cause for three generations. It would be a still more effective champion if its circulation were larger, for a paper's influence for good, or for evil, grows with circulation.

Just as we want every earnest-minded man or woman to get the "Witness" in your community so we want every "Witness" reader in your community to stand for, yes and work as opportunity offers, for a higher standard of life. In every community "Witness" readers may be pointed out as the backbone or leaders of every good movement.

If this is so true wherever the "Witness" already goes, how wonderful it would be if a paper like the "Witness" was taken by all the well willing folk in every English-speaking community from the Atlantic to the Pacific! Yet our subscribers could in a very short time achieve this, and if they achieve it the "Witness" will grow in size and attractiveness to keep pace with the increasing circulation.

THE PUBLISHERS.

Read about the "Witness" Planting Bee on pages 1 and 12
And use Coupon on page 24

ITALY'S WAR PURSE

First Five Months Caused Outlay of $500,000,000

Rome, Dec. 8.—In a statement before the Chamber of Deputies to-day, the Minister of the Treasury, Paolo Carcano, said that the budget of 1914-15 had been closed with a deficit of $567,000,000. The budget of 1915-16 showed a surplus of $243,400,000, taking into account the war loans emitted. But, added the Minister, the surplus was much below the amount necessary for the expenditures indispensable for the continuation of the war from the end of December to the end of June. Therefore, it was necessary to make another appeal to the Italian people for a great national loan.

Signor Carcano, speaking with reference to the budget of 1916-17, predicted peace would come before the expiration of that period, and he estimated a surplus of $28,000,000. The expenses of the war, according to the Minister, reached $500,000,000 during the first five months, and would be proportionately higher in the next seven months.

POSTCARDS TO NEUTRAL COUNTRIES UNDER BAN

London, December 6.—Under the significant heading "Every Picture Tells a Story," the "Star" publishes the following communication from the Press Bureau: "The War Office announces that pictorial postcards of all kinds addressed to neutral countries will in the future be stopped by the censor."

MONTREAL CLOSING PRICE

	Dec. 11. Asked.	Bid.
Ames Holden	19⅝	19¾
Do. pref	70½	70
Bell Telephone	147	146
B.C. Fishing	..	..
Brazilian	54	..
Canada Car	96	95½
Do. pref	..	108½
Can. Cement t	41½	41¼
Do. pref	91	90½
Can. Cottons	40	37½
Do. pref	78½	79
C. Converters	34	..
Can. Forgings	234½	233
C.G. Elec.	119½	118⅝
xCan. Pac.	182	180½
Can. Loco.	62½	61½
C. SS. Lines	17½	..
Do. Voting Trust	14	13½
Carr, Fact.	48	45
Cedars Rapids	78	77
Cr. Reserve	65	63
Detroit Ry	73	72½
Dom. Bridge	232½	232
Dom. Canners	31	..
D. Steel Corp	46½	46
Dom. Park	129	..
Dom. Textile	76½	76
Duluth Sup.	55	..
Goodwins	26	..
Do. pref	75	..
xHalifax Ry	106	..
Hillcrest	28	..
xIllinois Td.	61	..
Do. pref	91	..
Laurentide	193	192½
L. of Woods	135	134½
Lyall Cons.	32½	..
Macdonald	11½	11
xMackay	83	80
xDo. pref½	69	65
M. and St. P.	124	123½
Moat. Power	255	254⅝
xM. Cottons	74	..
xDo. pref	..	..
M. Trams.	220	..
Do. Debs.	81¼	..
Nat. Brew.	49½	..
Do. pref	95	..
N.S. Steel	100⅞	100¾
Do. pref	125	120
Ogilvie Mill.	142	141
Ont. Steel P.	24	22½
Do. pref	74½	74
Ottawa Power	120	..
Pennmans	..	..
Do. pref	82	..
Penn. W. and P.	76	73
Porto Rico	42	..
Price Bros	60	..
Quebec Ry	17	16¾
Smart Woods	..	..
Do. pref	90	..
Shawinigan	137½	137
Sher. Williams	..	..
Do. pref	..	100
Spanish River	..	4
Do. pref	35	..
Steel Co. of C.	40¼	40
Do. pref	90¼	89
Toronto Railway	111	..
Tooke Bros.	..	17
Tucketts Tob.	29	..
Do. pref	90	..
Winnipeg Ry	180	..
Windsor Hotel	100	..
BANKS—		
Brit. N. Am.	145	..
Commerce	203	..
Hamilton	204	..
Hochelaga	149	..
Imperial	210	..
Merchants	180	..
Molsons	201	..
Montreal	234	..
Nova Scotia	261	..
Ottawa	207	..
Quebec	119	..
Royal	221¼	..
Toronto	211	..
Union	140	..
BONDS—		
Bell Tel.	97¾	97½
Can. Cement t	92½	92¼
Can. Car	100	..
Can. Rubber	..	90
Cedar Rapids	86	85¾
Dom. Coal	95	..
Dom. Cotton	99⅜	99½
D. Iron and S.	85	..
D. Textile A.	..	97
Do. B.	100½	97
Do. C.	100½	97
Do. D.	..	97
Laurentide	..	101
Mont. Power	96	..
Montreal	94	..
Nat. Brew	99	..
Penmans Ltd	90	..
Price Bros	77½	77
Sher. Will.	100¼	100
Steel Co. of C.	..	88¼
W. Can Power	70	..
Winnipeg Elec.	97	..
UNLISTED SECURITIES		
Asbestos pref	..	20
C. Power bonds	..	..
Can. Pac. notes	..	102¾
Dom. Glass	30	..
xDo. pref	88	..
M. Tram. and P.	40	..
Nat. Brick	42	..
Do. bonds	72	..
W. C. Power	27	..
Wayag. bonds	74	..

x Ex-dividend.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Special from New York.

	Bid.	Close. Asked.
Allis Chalmers	31	31⅝
Am. Agr. Chem.	71	71½
Am. Beet Sugar	69½	70
Am. Can.	60⅛	60⅝
Am. Car and F.	79⅞	80
Am. Coal Products	150	153
Am. Loco.	68¾	69
Am. Smelting	97¼	97⅝
Am. Steel Found.	61½	62
Am. Tel. and Tel	128½	128¾
Anaconda Copper	83	83¼
Atchison	106	106½
Baldwin Loco	113	113¼
Batlt. and Ohio	93⅛	93⅜
Beth. Steel	468	470
Brooklyn R. T.	88¼	88¾
Butte and Superior	70½	70¾
Cal. Petrol	27	27¼
Can. Pac.	179½	179¾
Cent. Leather	54⅛	54½
Ches. and Ohio	62½	62¾
Chicago Great West	14	15
Chicago M. and St. P.	93½	94
Chicago Rock Island	18	18¼
Chino Copper	53	53¼
Col. Fuel	50⅛	51
Con. Gas	141½	142⅝
Corn Products	19¼	19½
Crucible Steel	72	72½
Distilleries Sec.	46¼	46½
Dome Mines	27¾	28
Erie Railroad	42½	42⅝
Do. 1st pref	57	57½
Gen. Electric	174¾	175
Gen. Motors	534	555
Goodrich	72⅞	73¼
Great Nor. pref.	125¾	126½
Great Nor. Ore	48	48¼
Guggenheim	76¼	76¾
Inspiration Copper	43⅝	44
Int. Harvester	110½	112
Int. Nickel	197¼	199
Int. Bor. Met	21¼	21⅝
Do. pref	77½	77¾
Kan. C. South.	31	32
Lackawanna Steer	81	81½
Lehigh Valley	80¾	81¼
Maxwell Motors	74⅝	75
Do. pref	99½	99⅝
Mex. Petrol	91⅜	92
Miami Copper	33	33¼
Miss. K. and T.	6⅞	7¼
Miss. Pac.	4¼	4½
Nat. Lead	63	65
Nevada Copper	16⅛	16½
N. Y. Central	104⅞	105
N.Y., Ontario and West	30	31
Norfolk and Western	121	121⅛
Nor. Pac.	115⅜	116
Pac. Tel. and Tel	42⅝	45
Penn. R.R.	59	59⅛
Philadelphia Co.	43	44
Pittsburg Coal	35½	36
Pressed Steel Car	63	63½
Ray Con. Copper	25	25⅛
Reading	80¾	81
Republic Iron and S.	54¼	54⅜
Sou. Pac.	101⅝	101
Sou. Railway	22⅝	23
Studebaker	165½	166
Tenn. Copper	56⅜	57
Texas and Pac. Ry	14	15
Third Ave. R.R.	61¼	61½
Un. Pac.	137¼	137¼
U.S. Rubber	54	54⅛
U.S. Steel	86	86⅛
Do. pref	116¼	116¾
Utah Copper	79⅞	79⅝
V. Carolina Chem.	46⅝	47
Westinghouse	67⅝	68
West. Un. Tel.	88½	88¾
Wilcys Overland	240	245
Woolworth	11	115

Total sales, 299,000 shares.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS

London, Nov. 25.—To-day's supply, compared with Thursday last, showed an increase of 20 head, the supply as usual on the second market day of the week consisting entirely of fat cows, bulls, and rough cattle, trade for which ruled slow, owing to the scarcity of buyers present. No further decline in value was, however, noticeable. Top prices per 8 lb.—90 st. fat cows 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; 100 st. fat bulls, 4s 10d. to 5s. There was precisely the same number of sheep on offer as on the preceding week. These met with very little inquiry, the few sales made being based on late currencies. No calves on offer. Total supply—Beasts, 90; sheep, 40 milk cows, 5.

London, Nov. 25—Fair supply and trade very slow, with lower tendency in prices. English beef, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 2d.; Scotch sides, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; extreme, 6d.; shorts, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.; extreme, 10d. Liverpool killed sides, 4s. 9d. to 5s. 1d.; United States chilled hinds, 5s. to 5s. 2d.; fores, 3s. 9d.; Argentine chilled hinds, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 2d.; fores, 3s. 8d to 3s. 11d. Mutton—Scotch wethers, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.; tegs, 5s. 8d. to 6s. 4d.; ewes, 4s. to 4s. 4d.; English wethers, 5s 4d. to 5s. 9d; ewes, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; English lamb, 5s 8d. to 6s.; veal, 3s. 8d. to 7s. English and Irish pork, 5s. 8d. to 7s. 4d.; frozen pigs, 5s. to 5s. 4d. per 8 lbs.

MONTREAL FARMER'S MARKET, Dec. 10.

The advent of good sleighing brought quite a number of farmers from a distance with loads of produce, and also oats were much more plentiful than usual. There were more beef quarters offered by farmers to-day than the total amount offered by farmers during the last six months. Potatoes were scarce and dear. Poultry also is pretty high in price. Oats sold at from $1.00 to $1.10 per bag; buckwheat, $1.60 per bag; potatoes, $1.40 to $1.50 the 80 lb. bag; turnips, beets and carrots, 40 to 50c. per bag; onions, $1.50 to $1.75 per bag; cabbages, $1.60 to $1.75 per barrel; celery, 30 to 40c. per dozen; leeks, 15c. per dozen; dressed hogs, 13. per lb.; beef hindquarters, 8 to 11c. per lb.; front, 7 to 8 1-2c. per lb.; dead turkeys, 22 to 25c. per lb.; geese, 16c. per lb.; chicken, 18 to 20c. per lb; live chickesn, $1.40 to $1.60 the couple; young ducks, $1.50 to $1.75 per bag; hares, 50c. the pair. Pork pieces, 12 to 17c. per lb.; butter, 32 to 40c. per lb.; eggs, 32 to 75c. per dozen; cream, 35c. per quart; apples, $3.00 to $6.00 per barrel; cranberries, 40 to 50c. per gallon; bananas, $1.75 to $2.50 the bunch; hay, $14.00 to $16.00 per hundred bundles of 16 lbs.; straw, $5.00 to $6.00 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

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MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET, Dec 13.

About 1,000 head of butcher's cattle, 500 calves, 700 sheep and lambs, and 1,650 hogs were offered for sale at the Point St. Charles stockyards this forenoon. The offerings of livestock at this market during the week were 1,800 cattle, 600 calves, 1,000 sheep and lambs, and 2,200 hogs. Trade was good, and the prices high. There was one load of Christmas cattle sold at 8c. per lb., the lead to be retailed afterward for higher prices. Prime beeves sold at from 7 1-4 to 7 3-4c. per lb., pretty good animals from 5 1-2 to 7 1-4c. per lb., and the common stock from 4 1-4 to 5 1-4 per lb. Small bulls, 4 to 4 1-2 cents per lb.; canners about 3 1-2c. per lb. Calves sold at from 5 to 8 1-2c. per lb.; sheep sold at from 6 to 6 1-2c. per lb.; lambs from 9 1-4 to 9 3-4c. per lb.; good lots of hogs sold at from 9 1-2 to 9 3-4c. per lb.

BIRKENHEAD CATTLE MARKET.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

Liverpool, Dec. 11.—There has been no change to report in the price of cattle at Birkenhead this past week. Useful quality Irish steers and heifers are still making 16c to 16½c per pound, sinking the offal, with exceptional quality at 17c. Chilled beef is also unchanged, selling at 13c per pound for the sides.—Devaney & Co.

ENGLISH EXPERTS LEAVE

Organization of the Munitions

London, Dec. 8.—Even in war time London must have its Christmas pantomime. The time-honored entertainments are to be put on at half a dozen of the big theatres. Drury Lane is to have the most pretentious. For months the largest firm of costumers—Clarkson—have been getting out "props" for the Christmas pantomimes. The famous provider of the stage has become almost an arsenal of dummy armaments. Guns of every description are being turned out for the pantomimes. Every theatre running a Christmas show is to have something in the way of Zeppelins and other war conceits. One piece that is to be produced at Drury Lane will be called "The Zeppelin Raid on Nelson's Monument." It sounds creepy, but the denouement is not disastrous.

CANADIAN CASUALTY LIST.

Ottawa, Dec. 6.—The midnight list of casualties issued gives the names of 31 Canadian soldiers, of whom 9 have been killed in action, 5 died of wounds and 14 wounded, while the other three are on the list for other causes.

SECOND BATTALION.
Died of wounds—Lester C. Neuman, Ottawa.
FOURTH BATTALION.
Wounded—Harry Yates, 120-28 Kirkness street, north of Alberta avenue, Edmonton, Alb.
TENTH BATTALION.
Previously reported killed in action, between 21st and 22nd of May, now safe and serving with the 32nd Battalion—Jos. Ramsey, Scotland.
THIRTEENTH BATTALION.
Killed in action—Geo. Sayville, Oakville, Ont.
Wounded — Harry Scivewright, 59 Morin street, Montreal.
FOURTEENTH BATTALION.
Killed in action—Lance Sergt. Wm. P. Fegan, England.
SIXTEENTH BATTALION.
Died of wounds—Javins Mans, Paris, Ontario.
EIGHTEENTH BATTALION.
Killed in action — Edward Goodier, England; Wm. McMillan, Scotland.
NINETEENTH BATTALION.
Wounded — Lance Corp. Jos. Seymour Ditchburn, Rosseau, Ont.; Maurice Clissold, England.
Died of wounds — Wm. J. Rankins, 1st Cameron Highlanders.
TWENTIETH BATTALION.
Killed in action—Wm. Turret, England.
Died of wounds — Richard Hallas, England.
TWENTY-FIRST BATTALION.
Wounded—Edward Addyman, M. C. Railway, Windsor, Ont.
Severely wounded—Geo. W. Thomas, Baltimore, Ont.
Shell concussion — Harry McMillan, England.
TWENTY-FOURTH BATTALION.
Wounded—Corporal Thomas Conlon, Ireland.
TWENTY-SEVENTH BATTALION.
Suffering from shock and shell wound —Henry J. Mausfield, 626 Beverly St., Winnipeg.
Died of wounds — John Bayn, Scotland.
TWENTY-EIGHTH BATTALION.
Wounded — David Collins, Ireland; Stanley New, England; Chas. H. Box, England.
THIRTY-FIRST BATTALION.
Wounded — Herbert J. S. Brown, England.
SECOND CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.
Killed in action — Herbert James Sontram, Leather, Scotland.
THIRD CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.
Killed in action — Sergt. Ambrose B. McGarry, England; Corp. Percy A. Connew, England; Rendell T. Coumbe, England; Walter A. Simpson, England.
ROYAL CANADIAN HORSE ARTILLERY.
Slightly wounded—Driver Walter S. Plaskett, England.
THIRD FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE, (ATTACHED PAY OFFICE).
Dangerously ill—Sergt. Charles A. Billings, Billings Bridge, Ont.
SIXTH FIELD COMPANY DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.
Wounded—Sapper John S. McDonnell, Kingston, Ont.

Ottawa, Dec. 7.—Fifty-six casualties were announced at midnight.

FIRST BATTALION.
Wounded—James Lawson, Scotland.
SECOND BATTALION.
Wounded—John V. Bond, England; Wm. McCarty, Scotland; Sergt. James Henry Graham, 37 Davies avenue, Toronto; Neil Albert, Cornwall, Ont.
Seriously Wounded—Richard D. Jacobs, England.
THIRD BATTALION.
Accidentally Killed — Raymond C. Hewlett, killed by short burst of our shells, 11 Wheeler avenue, Toronto.
Wounded—Wm. Vroezier MacMurchy, 91 Scollard street, Toronto; Lieut. Charles G. Power, 453 Orchard avenue, Notre Dame de Grace, Montreal.
Killed in Action—Stanley B. Richmond, 519 Jarvis street, Toronto.
FOURTH BATTALION.
Killed in Action — Leonard T. Garrett, Box 1435 Post Office, Edmonton, Alberta.
Suffering from Concussion—John D. Elliott, Kinsella, Alta.
TENTH BATTALION.
Died of Wounds—Charles K. Sutton, Walkerton, Ont.
FOURTEENTH BATTALION.
Wounded—Corp. George B. Beriault, 711 Menana street, Montreal; Damose Arsenault, Eel River Bridge, N.B.; Corporal Napoleon Hetu, 2618 Chausse street, Montreal.
FIFTEENTH BATTALION.
Seriously Wounded— Lieut. Garnet W. Harris, Bear River, N.S.
SIXTEENTH BATTALION.
Killed in Action—Corp. Sydney Richard Thomas, 1149 Johnson street, Victoria, B.C.; John Murray, 109 Gertrude street, Hamilton, Ont.
Suffering from Shock—Herbert A. Charlton, 1437 Vinnie street, Victoria.
EIGHTEENTH BATTALION.
Died of Wounds—Barrington A. Rucker, 1103 East Clay street, Richmond, Va., U.S.A.; Ira Wm. Sumnder, 909 Princess avenue, London, Ont.
Killed in Action—Wm. Ride, 77 Berlin street, Guelph, Ont.
20TH BATTALION.
Killed in Action—Robt. Burns, Salmon River Lake, N.S.
Wounded — Sergt. Wm. A. Abrahart, Selkirk, Ont.
22ND BATTALION.
Wounded—Corp. Ovila Gariepy, 512 Duluth avenue east, Montreal; Edmond Villebond, 7 Rachel west, Montreal.
Severely Wounded—Corp. Honorius Lavoie, 167 Des Fasses street, Quebec, Que.
24th BATTALION.
Died—Lance Sergt Edw. Barnes, c.o National Brick Company, Delson Junction, near Laprairie, Ont.
25TH BATTALION.
Wounded—Robert McLean, Reserve Mines, N.S.
26TH BATTALION.
Killed in Action—Sergt. James Bentley, England; Edward Lavine, 36 Bond street, St. John, N.B.
Dangerously Wounded—John Marshall, Fairville, St. John, N.B.
Died of Wounds—George Dunn, Rustice, P.E.I.
Wounded — H. A. McBeth, Iris, Queen's County, P.E.I.
29TH BATTALION.
Killed in Action—Corp. Hugh T. H. Stewart, England.
Severely Wounded—Company Quartermaster Sergeant Stanley Thomson, England.
Wounded — Samuel Rhodes, England; Hamish Bell, England.
Suffering from Shock—Arthur J. Balfour, 4462 John street south, Vancouver, B.C.
31ST BATTALION.
Severely Wounded—Wm. J. McMaster, 100 King Edward avenue, Toronto.
Died of Wounds—Lance Corp. Alex. Wile, Scotland.
50TH BATTALION.
Seriously Ill—Alex. Emery, Westville, Pictou County, N.S.
PRINCESS PATS.
Dangerously Ill.
Corp. W. Nelson, Vancouver, B.C.
FIRST FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE.
Killed.
Corp. M. Hayward, England.
Accidentally Wounded.
Corp. E. Dowling, England.
2nd FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE.
Died.
Driver P. J. Keoughan, Millbank, N.B.
LORD STRATHCONA'S HORSE.
Died of Appendicitis.
Corp. W. A. Radcliffe, Battleford, Sask.
2nd BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.
Seriously Wounded.
Lieut. W. V. Sifton, Ottawa, Ont.
2nd CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.
Severely Wounded.
Edward F. Carr, England.
3rd CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.
Killed in Action.
J. Bushell, Innisfree, Alb.; C. Mumford Holden, Alb.; Sergt.-Major W. Bloomer, 588 Short ave., Edmonton, Alb.
Wounded.
Major F. W. W. Fane, Vegreville, Alb.
2nd FIELD COMPANY CANADIAN ENGINEERS.
Wounded Nov. 25, but remained on duty—Sapper J. Rome, Eng.

Ottawa, Dec. 8.—The midnight casualties, numbering 25, are well distributed over the Canadian forces at the front, twenty units being represented. The list follows:

FIRST BATTALION.
Killed in action—Sergt. D. Stringer England.
Previously reported believed died of wounds now reported officially died of wounds—Jos. Byng, England.
Slightly wounded—T. Shaw, Scotland.
THIRD BATTALION.
Wounded—E. Lafrance, 383 Rielle st., Montreal.
Previously reported prisoner of war at Eltach, now believed killed in action, date not stated—E. Green, 16 Trafalgar ave., Toronto.
EIGHTH BATTALION.
Slightly wounded—H. Thompson, Ireland.
TENTH BATTALION.
Previously reported missing, now killed in action—J. Lea, Eng.
THIRTEENTH BATTALION.
Previously reported prisoner of war, now officially wounded and prisoner of war—Lance-Corp. H. W. Templeman, England.
SIXTEENTH BATTALION.
Wounded—Corp. W. D. Busk, Nelson, B.C.
Died of wounds—Corp. G. Blake, England; G. Kelman, Scotland.
NINETEENTH BATTALION.
Wounded—Geo. S. Birtwhistle, 120 Hess St., South, Hamilton, Ont.
TWENTY-FIRST BATTALION.
Wounded—Walter Sutton, Colborne, Ont.
TWENTY-SIXTH BATTALION.
Wounded—John Doherty, South Africa.
TWENTY-SEVENTH BATTALION.
Wounded—Sidney E. Skinner, England.
TWENTY-NINTH BATTALION.
Killed in action—Lance-Corp. Owen Byrne, 203 Wlelington, Sherbrooke, Que.
FORTY-SIXTH BATTALION.
Seriously ill—James Logan, 11 Highland St., Medicine Hat, Alb.
FORTY-NINTH BATTALION.
Slightly wounded, now with unit—David Martin, Scotland.
LORD STRATHCONA'S HORSE.
Wounded—Chas. Ferris, England.
SECOND CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.
Dangerously wounded — Kenneth Malin, England.
THIRD CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.
Died of wounds — Andrew H. Dobbie, Scotland.
SECOND FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE.
Drowned—Major Harvey G. McLeod, England.
RESERVE CYCLISTS.
Accidentally killed—Delphis Birard, St. Mathias, Rouville, Co., Que.
DEPORT COMPANY ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.
Died—Alfred E. Pearse, England.
DIVISIONAL TRAIN FOURTH COMPANY.
Reported drowned — Lieut. Geo. E. Franckyln, Jr., England.

NEWFOUNDLAND CASUALTIES.

St. John's Newfoundland, December 8.—To-day's casualties in the Newfoundland Regiment are: James Hynes, St. John's (killed in action, Corp. Frank O'Toole, St. John's (gunshot wound), Michael Ross, Portugal Groove (ill with pyrexia), Edward Cole, St. John's (ill of enteric), Samuel Fiander, Comb's Cove (typhoid), Thomas Gosse (ill of dysentry), Torbay, Eric Chafe, St. John's (dangerously ill of enteric).

Ottawa, Dec. 9.—To-night's casualty list of Canadians contained 44 names. These include 28 wounded and 7 killed in action or died of wounds.

FIRST BATTALION.
Severely wounded—Corp. A. Munro, London, Ont.
FOURTH BATTALION.
Wounded—C. Wilcox, Ayers Cliff, Stanstead Co., Que.
SEVENTH BATTALION.
Returned prisoner of war from Germany and admitted Dec. 7 to Queen Alexandra Hospital, London, right leg amputated—D. Robertson, Scotland.
EIGHTH BATTALION.
Wounded—J. Sinclair, No. 1346 Pasquach st., Regina, Sask.
Returned prisoner of war from Germany, admitted Dec. 7th to Queen Alexandra Military Hospital, London—L. D. Cardy, Eng.; T. V. Weir, Ireland.
TENTH BATTALION.
Died of wounds—C. S. Sutton, Saskatoon, Sask.
THIRTEENTH BATTALION.
Slightly wounded, returned prisoner of war from Germany—G. W. Hincks, England.
FOURTEENTH BATTALION.
oWunded—Corporal M. J. Simard, Chambly Basin, Que.
SIXTEENTH BATTALION.
Died of wounds—H. Dupuis, 209 Papineau st., Montreal.
Severely wounded—Lance-Corp. J. S. Cormack, Scotland.
NINETEENTH BATTALION.
Killed in action—H. Richards, 115 West Mill St., Brantford, Ont.
TWENTY-FIRST BATTALION.
Wounded—Sergt. H. Hye, Mill Valley, Ont.; Sergt. W. Sutherland, Scotland.
TWENTY-FIFTH BATTALION.
Killed in action—Corp. J. D. Dolan, 510 Irving St., N.W., Washington, D.C.
Wounded—P. A. Chapman, Gunner, Eng.; Corp. J. H. Hill, Eng.
TWENTY-SIXTH BATTALION.
Wounded—Lance-Corp. J. F. Gilbert, 64 Harrison St., St. John, N.B.; Richard Lacey, Mace's Bay, N.B.
TWENTY-NINTH BATTALION.
Wounded—C. M. Ranson, Regent Hotel, East Vancouver.
Suffering from concussion—T. Horner, Eng.
Seriously ill—W. F. Bertram, Bardett, Alb.
Dangerously wounded—Sergt-Major F. W. Curtis, England.
FORTY-FIRST BATTALION.
Dangerously wounded—A. Deslauriers, South Indian, Ontario.
FORTY-FOURTH BATTALION.
Died—Alex. Watson, Scotland.
FORTY-NINTH BATTALION.
Slightly wounded, but now with unit—J. F. Dewar, 11238 70th St., Edmonton, Alb.; J. Coulson, 83 Terrace Hill St., care Mrs. Bain, Brantford, Ont.; Richard Leighton, 122 Austin St., Winnipeg, Man.
FIFTY-FIFTH BATTALION.
Seriously ill—G. A. Breed, England.
PRINCESS PATS.
Accidentally wounded—Lieut. P. B. Tabernacle, England.
ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT.
Wounded—R. Gould, Wellington Barracks, Halifax, N.S.; R. D. Hendry, Post Office, Haileybury, Ont.
SECOND CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.
Wounded—R. E. Macbean, Eng.
THIRD CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.
Killed in action—A S Waters, Abilene, Alb.
Suffering from shell shock, but returned to duty—Lieut. M. E. F. Kelly, Markdale, Ont.

BRITISH BORE BRUNT OF BLOWS

Retirements Dictated by Military and Weather Considerations

London, Friday, Dec. 10.—The "Daily Chronicle's" correspondent at Salonica, in a despatch bearing Tuesday's date, says:

"The Bulgarians yesterday displayed greater activity than they had shown for a considerable time before the Allies' front. For the first time it was the British who bore the brunt of the fighting. At dawn the Bulgarians launched an infantry attack against some of our most important positions, considerable enemy forces taking part in the operation. The onset, however, was repulsed with ease by our troops. This is the first serious encounter between British and Bulgar forces."

Following this on Wednesday with another despatch, the correspondent says:

"The attack on the British front continued throughout the whole of yesterday. The Bulgars made progress nowhere during the day, and when night fell the combat continued for some hours. A report received this morning states that fighting began again at an early hour. It is being continued at the time of the despatch of this message.

"The Bulgars have not succeeded in gaining a footing anywhere on our lines, and all their near approaches to our positions have been beaten back with comparative ease. Our men were in well-concealed positions, and our losses are believed to have been comparatively light, while on several occasions the Bulgarians in their charges lost heavily. A fairly important enemy force is taking part in the combat.

"German cavalry made their appearance in the Strumitza town sector and carried out a reconnaissance toward the French lines. On the Strumitza-Valanodvo front on Monday the Bulgars succeeded in gaining a footing in the French position, which had been subjected to heavy artillery fire. Their success, however, was short-lived. In a counter-attack the French drove them out again with heavy losses. During the last two days the French also have repulsed attacks at Kosturina and on Gradeck. The Bulgars also attempted to advance by Moritz and to the south of Valvan, but no success was attained by either effort."

In yet another despatch, the correspondent continues his account of Wednesday's fighting as follows:

"Reports received since my earlier telegram to-day state that the attack on the British front continued during the morning. On one occasion, favored by a dense fog, the Bulgars got very near to our front lines. Suddenly the mist cleared and left the enemy in a very exposed position. Several British Maxim gun sections inflicted extremely heavy losses on the enemy, who retired hurriedly, leaving their dead and wounded on the field.

BULGAR FLANK EXPOSED.

"A little further along the front, about the same time, the Bulgars advanced close to the French positions. When the fog cleared the enemy's flank remained exposed toward the British, who did not fail to take advantage of the situation.

A hot Maxim fire was poured upon the enemy, who beat a rapid retreat. Our losses to this morning were well under 200 killed and wounded.

"Many reports are current here regarding the retreat of the Allies from the line which had been previously held. This movement I must regard as a military movement, to be explained and justified, as I believe it can be, in an official communique. That there has been some movement to the rear is true, but I think I will be allowed to state that this is dictated by reasons of weather and important military considerations. All reports that the enemy compelled us to abandon our positions may be regarded as absolutely false. Nothing of material importance has been given up, and the question is merely one of strengthening the line and at the same time affording less exposed positions for the troops during the cold weather.

"Just as I am despatching this message, I learn that a report from the front states that the situation on the British front remains excellent; that the enemy, though he made strenuous efforts to penetrate our lines, achieved no success at any point, and that the attack is diminishing in intensity, owing to the heavy losses of the Bulgarians."

PEACE M.P. READY

London, Friday, Dec. 10.—T... Chronicle's" Parliamentary ... dent says that Lamsay Mac... P., although over the mi... offered his services to the ... week, but failed to pass th...

RUSSIANS CAPTURE DIVISION STAFF

Daring Night Raid by Mounted Scouts Resulted in Big Bag

Petrograd, via London, Dec. 9.—The entire staff of the Eighty-Second German army division was captured by Russian mounted scouts and brought as prisoners into the Russian lines as the result of the daring night raid recently, according to unofficial accounts which have just been received.

Under cover of darness, a small company of scouts worked its way past the German trenches towards the German base, the details as received here run. Emerging from a wood, the scouts found themselves close to a village. They stopped and sent forward a reconnoitering party.

The latter sonn came upon a German sentry who gave the alarm.

Ten minutes later a German cavalry squadron galloped out of the village, followed by two companies of Austrian Landsturm troops. The Russians meanwhile had dismounted, hiding their horses and concealing themselves.

The Germans and Austrians fell into the ambush and became panic stricken when the Russians opened fire, it is declared, the Austrians running for their lives and throwing down their rifles. In the confusion, the German cavalry, not knowing how large a force might be opposing them, also retreated, many troopers falling under the Russian fire.

The Russians were ordered to follow on foot into the village.

They came upon a large estate, and through the windows of the mansion made out the figures of German officers. Half of the force os scouts made for the mansion, while theot hers continued their pursuit of the retreating troops.

A rush for the doors of the mansion was made by ten Cossacks, the account continues, and so quick was the progress of events that the German officers did not take time to secure their coats and furs before they were hustled outside.

By this time the other division of the scouting party had returned and searched the mansion, which proved to be a division staff headquarters, and secure valuable papers.

The whole incident took place in less than fifteen minutes.

With their prisoners, the scouts began to reire. The German cavalrymen meanwhile had re-formed and attempted to cut off the Russian retreat. The prisoners were sent back under convoy, however, it is declared, and the retreat covered by the bulk of scouts, who also succeeded in returning to the Russian lines with sfall losses.

It is stated that the captured staff included two generals, one being a division commander, seven staff officers and several Red Cross physians. One colonel was killed in attempting to escape.

"CANADIANS IN FLANDERS."

London, Dec. 9.—Holder and Stoughton will publish in January the official story of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces' first volume, entitled "Canada in Flanders," by Sir Max Aitken, with prefaces by Sir Robert Borden and Mr. Bonar Law, colonial secretary.

ARGENTEUIL GOES DRY

County Council Passed Prohibition By-Law

Lachute, Dec. 9.—By a vote of six to four, the Council of the County of Argenteuil, exclusive of the town of Lachute, passed a prohibition by-law today. It means that the whole country outside of Lachute, which is governed by its own council, will be dry after May 1st next. It is expected that the electors of Lachute will be given an opportunity in the near future to vote on the question, when the advocates of temperance expect to secure another victory, as the Catholic and Protestant clergy of Lachute have been working hard for the cause of prohibition. While the County Council has the power to pass a by-law, and put it into effect without taking a vote of the electors, the electors of any municipality in the county, by a petition signed by thirty of them, may have the by-law submitted to an election for the approval of the voters. During the last few weeks there has been a strong campaign carried on throughout the county by the temperance forces of Argenteuil, headed by the Rev. J. H. McConnell, vice-president of the Anti-Liquor League. William Patterson, K.C., of Patterson and Gamble, of Montreal, legal representatives of the Anti-Liquor League, with Mr. R. L. Werry, of Montreal, secretary of the Anti-Liquor League, also took an active part in the fight for prohibition. The efforts of the temperance people, backed up by the clergy of all denominations, will now be centred on the town of Lachute, so as to have the entire county in the dry column.

THREE MEN ARE SCALDED TO DEATH

Two Other Toronto Workmen Painfully Injured

Toronto, Dec. 6.—Three men were scalded to death and two others so badly that they had to be removed to the hospital when a steam valve blew out to-day in the engine room of Wm. & J. G. Greey, mill furnishings, No. 6 Church street. The names of the three dead are Wm. Ross, 133 Mutual street; Wm. Woods, 460 Clinton street, and George Keeler, 37 Yarmouth Gardens. The other two are expected to recover.

The five men were working near the valve when suddenly it blew out and the men were enveloped in a dense cloud of hissing steam. Their frenzied screams attracted the other workmen in the building, who came to their assistance. Keeler and Ross were already dead. The others were scalded about the face and body and were taken to St. Michael's Hospital, where Woods died.

SUNK IN MEDITERRANEAN.

London, Dec. 7.—A despatch to the "Daily Telegraph" from Malta says the steamer "Umeta" is reported to have ...unk in the Mediterranean. The ... 49 survivors of the ..., but that five of... and 47 Lascars are

Remember your neighbors and personal friends can only learn of the "WITNESS" through you. They probably have heard of it but have a misconception of it. Yet, if you tell them more about it they will be glad to have you forward their subscriptions, and thus you will be partaker in the great work of publishing your paper. News and editorials must be circulated before they can be said to be published. So the subscriber in extending the circulation is fulfilling a very large and important share of publishing the "Witness."

Celebrating Its 70th Anniversary

Plant the "Witness" in at least one home and apart from each doing something,
Who will be the oldest reader to do this?
Who will be the youngest reader to do this?
Who will be the newest reader to do this?
Who will plant it in most homes in each province?
Will the distinction of sodoing go to a "mere man" or to a woman?

(The answers to these questions will be made public if our friends will kindly state, as some have already been doing, either their age or how long they have been reading the "Witness.")

CANADA'S GIFT TO RUSSIA

Ottawa, Dec. 9.—The offer by the Canadian Government of $50,000 towards the establishment of an Anglo-Russian hospital has been accepted, a cable to that effect having been received from Major General Lord Cheylesmore, chairman of the executive committee in London. The money has been forwarded.

The offer of the Canadian Government reads as follows: "My ministers understand that provision is being made in Great Britain, under patronage of Her Maesty Queen Alexandra, for an Anglo-Russian hospital. They learn that equipment and maintenance of one bed for one year is estimated at one hundred pounds. My Government, desiring to assist therein and thus to express Canadian appreciation of the valor and heroism of the Russian armies, hopeyou will inform the Government of Russia and Lord Cheylesmore, chairman of the committee, that Canada will contribute ten thousand pounds for the purpose which, according to the committee's estimate, will equip and maintain one hundred beds for one year."

Queen Alexandra, on being informed of the gift, caused the following letter to be sent to General Lord Cheylesmore: "I have shown your letter of yesterday to Queen Alexandra and Her Majesty is much gratified to hear of the splendid contribution of ten thousand pounds from the Canadian Government to the Anglo-Russian hospital. Her Majesty knows how pleased her sister, the Empress Marie Feodorovna, will be to hear of this generous help from the people of Canada."

1,030 PENSIONS SO FAR

An Indication of How Canada Has Suffered in the War

Ottawa, Dec. 9.—More than one thousand pensions have been passed by the Board of Pensions of the Militia Department to date, indicating the extent to which Canadians have suffered in the war. All applications for pensions are passed upon by the pensions board and pensions are allowed on the basis laid down in the act. The exact number so far is 1,030.

Merry Christmas?



What position would YOUR WIFE AND CHILDREN be in at this festive season, if you—the bread-winner—had been taken away during the year? Would your estate yield sufficient income to provide for your loved ones as you are now doing?

Ensure the happiness of future Christmases by the protection of our Guaranteed Instalment Policy, which provides a monthly income to your wife for life. (Should she survive you but a short time, payment for twenty years is guaranteed your estate).

A post card with your age, name and address will bring full particulars.

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WANT TO DISCUSS WAR BLUNDERS

Public is Quite as Confident, But Determined Mistakes Shall Not Re-occur

New York, Dec. 7.—A cable to the "Herald" from London this morning says: The responsibility for the repulse in Mesopotaomia, where the British forces, overwhelmingly outnumbered, were driven back by the Turks a hundred miles from Bagdad; the disaster at Loos, where the British on the edge of a great victory, were checked because the reserves were not ready; the tragedy at Suvla Bay, where the Anzacs were mowed down because the gallant landing parties, it is alleged, were not covered by the protecting fire of the warships, and a lack of troops in the Balkans, where the Serbs have been crushed by the enemy, will be the subjects of questions in parliament this week.

The British press and public and the military experts are still unshakeably convinced that the Allies will win the war, but there is a feeling and it is growing, that those responsible for the British disasters in the war on land should be "scrapped" in order to make way for those who have shown initiative and won.

SOMETHING RADICALLY WRONG.

That there is something radically wrong with the organization which has permitted blunders to be piled up "like Pelion on Ossa" is the opinion of nine out of ten Englishmen and while there is a firm belief that the organization of the supreme general staff which is meeting in Paris made up of soldiers who have borne the brunt of the fighting will prevent a recurrence of the blunders, there is a feeling that the men responsible for them, no matter how high, should be forced to make way for others who have been tried on the battlefronts and not found wanting.

But while this feeling is dominant, and there is small wonder it should be, there is not the slightest evidence that Britain or her Allies think of making peace until Germany is thoroughly beaten.

EAGER TO FIGHT.

I know personally that England is full of officers and soldiers eager to fight, that hundreds of thousands of trained men are held at the bases, where they are "eating their heads off," and yet General Townshend has been compelled to retire before an overwhelming force of Turks, and Generals Sarrail and Mahon are hampered by a lack of reinforcements in Serbia.

With Greece wobbling because she fears to cast her lot with the powers which have shown a lamentable lack of initiative; with Roumania over-eager to join the forces of the Entente if these powers can guarantee the despatch of sufficient forces which will insure the preservation of her integrity, there is a feeling that the time has come when Britain, putting aside childish things such as depriving Hodge of his dinner hour glass of beer shall do a full sized man's work in bringing the war to a successful conclusion and that this will not be accomplished until military and naval experts and not smug civilians have full authority to decide upon the disposition of troops in the field and warships in the sea. A vast army of fighting men is here, trained to the hour and the only thing needed in order to avoid future defeats and to insure final victory, according to all the military experts, is the surrender of absolute power to the men who direct them.

WOULD CHASE BRITISH "BRYANS."

Though the Allies are sure of final victory, it will come the sooner and be made the easier if the Bryans in the British government are shorn of their privilege of interfering with the strategy of the great conflict.

Britain has all the men, money and munitions needed, but in order to win speedily, according to responsible opinion, the direction of their employment where they will count the heaviest must be conferred on men who, though they cannot make speeches, know how to win battles.

207 1/3 EGGS PER HEN IN 365 CONSECUTIVE DAYS

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SUGAR CARGO AFIRE

British Steamer Raced Into Halifax To Get Aid

Halifax, N.S., Dec. 6.—With fire raging in No. 2 hold, the British steamer "Carleton" arrived in port this morning with 7,300 tons of sugar on board. Captain Henderson reported the matter to the Admiralty as soon as he could hasten ashore.

"What was the cause of the explosion," the captain was asked.

"What is the cause of them all," he replied. He said the ship was rolling heavily when the fire was discovered, and he was not sure whether or not an explosion had occurred.

The steamer "Carleton," 1,403 tons, of Newcastle, sailed from New York with sugar last Thursday, bound for Queenstown for orders.

Fire was discovered in No. 2 hold Saturday afternoon, and the smoke was so dense it was impossible to make an investigation. Steam was forced in the hold and the hatches were securely bolted down. The "Carleton" then raced for Halifax.

HAS BIG SUGAR CARGO.

New York, Dec. 6.—According to J. P. Winchester & Co., agents here for the steamer "Carleton," the ship has as cargo 54,215 bags and 2,774 barrels of sugar. The "Carleton" was loaded at the Twenty-third street pier, North River.

THE TREATY OF FRANKFORT

An Irony of History

(By a Correspondent in London "Chronicle.")

It would be difficult to find in all history a more ironical stroke than that which was associated with the Treaty of Frankfort, the "scrap of paper" which made the peace between France and Germany after the war of 1870.

This war was started by an Emperor of France and concluded by a Republic, and the seal affixed to the peace treaty was that of a pretender to the throne of France who was opposed equally to Emperor and Republic. How it came about was in this way. Some years before the war of 1870 broke out a man named Naundorff issued a manifesto in which he claimed to be the rightful heir to the throne of France, purporting to be a descendant of Louis XVII. He laid his case before Jules Favre, the eminent French lawyer, and prevailed on him to support his claim. Being too poor to remunerate Favre, the pretender gave him his signet ring with the title to his royalty emblazoned on its stone.

Now it was Jules Favre who presented himself before Bismarck to ratify the treaty drawn up in Frankfort. The German seal having been affixed to the document, Bismarck turned to Favre and asked him to add the seal of France. This placed the French lawyer in a dilemma, for as a plenipotentiary he had no seal.

"It doesnt matter," said Bismarck; "you have one on your finger, use that." And Favre, who was wearing the ring Naundorff had given him drew it from his finger and impressed the wax with the pretender's emblem of French regality.

The documents—in duplicate—bearing this seal are in the archives at the Quai d'Orsay, and Berlin and Naundorff's ring is now in the museum of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The ring, an uncut polished garnet, bears in intaglio the upright figure of Diana about to stretch her bow. In commenting on the jewel a French journalist says: "Since then Diana has drawn her bow and the arrow is launched which will tear through the Treaty of Frankfort."

STUDENTS EXECUTED.

London, Dec. 7.—A despatch to the "Daily Express" from Geneva says three Bulgarian students have been executed at Sofia for connection with a plot against the life of King Ferdinand.

FARMERS' MARKETS

A REACTION IN WHEAT PRICES

Corn and Oats Are Stronger

Chicago, December 11.—Big export clearances to-day helped to inspire confidence on the bull side of the wheat market. Largely as a result, prices closed firm, 1c to 1¼c net higher, with December at $1.13 7-8 and May at $1.15 to $1.15 1-8. Corn gained 3-4c to 7-8c and oats 5-8c to 3-4c. Wheat traders attached significance to the fact that seaboard clearances of breadstuffs, besides being of great volume, contained only a small proportion from Canada. More than four-fifths of the total of 2,590,000 bushels originated in the United States. It was on buying, based on this fact, that the market just before the close touched the highest price level of the day. An earlier display of strength appeared to come chiefly as a reaction from the temporary effects of peace talk. Offerings made during an initial period of weakness, due to lower quotations from Liverpool had been readily absorbed, and the advantage thereafter, barring one notable lull in the demand, was decidedly with the bulls. World shipments of wheat Monday were expected to be fairly large and the outlook also was for a good increase of the United States visible supply. In this connection the fact was noted that the first shipments of new Australian wheat were reported to-day, 160,000 bushels, and that navigation on the Great Lakes ends at midnight to-morrow.

Stormy weather hoisted the corn market. Country offerings were small and it was said husking had been seriously interfered with.

Oats, like corn, advanced as a result of wintry conditions. There was talk of increased feeding and of difficulties in shipping.

Future prices were:—

	Open.	Close.
Wheat—		
December	$1.12	$1.13⅞
May	1.13½	1.15
Corn—		
December	.66⅝	.67½
May	.70¼	.71¼
Oats—		
December	1.12	1.13⅞
May	.43⅞	44⅝

Cash prices closed:—

Wheat—No. 2 red, $1.20; No. 1 hard, $1.14¼.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, 66¼c; No. 4 yellow, 65½c; No. 4 white, 64c to 65½c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 40c to 41½c; standard, 42½c to 42¾c.

Rye, No. 2 nominal; No. 4, 91½c Barley, 62c to 72c. Timothy seed, $5 to $8. Clover seed, $10 to $19, mostly $14.50 to $17.50.

MONTREAL GRAIN MARKET.

As conditions in the export grain trade have become more settled during the week there has been a better disposition on the part of exporters to do business, and as the demand from foreign buyers for Manitaba spring wheat has increased at steady advancing prices an active business has resulted, including sales of fully 1,000,000 bushels for shipment in all positions. Sales of No. 1 northern were made for December shipment to London at 57s 6d to 58s, and December-January at 57s 3d to 58s 6d, while No. 2 northern sold for December at 56s 6d to 57s, and for December-January at 56s 6d, while sales of No. 1 northern were made for December-January shipment to Liverpool at 56s 3d to 57s; January-February at 57s 9d, and No. 2 northern December-January at 55s 6d to 56s. The demand from exporters for wheat here has been active during the week and a large volume of business resulted, including sales of over 800,000 bushels. No. 1 northern sold at $1.17 to $1.25¼; No. 3 northern at $1.13 to $1.14¼; No. 4 northern at $1.02 to $1.07½, and No. 5 at $1.01½ per bushel, c. i. f. bay ports.

The market for all lines of coarse grains has ruled fairly steady during the week with a moderate amount of business for domestic account, but the demand from exporters has been slow owing to the fact that they have not been in a position to accept the orders that have come forward from foreign buyers as the prices bid have in most cases been out of line. Sales on spot amounting to 50,000 bushels of Canadian western oats were made including tough No. 2 C.W. at 47 3-4c; tough No. 3 at 46 3-4c; tough extra No. 1 feed at 47c, and tough No. 2 feed at 45c per bushel ex-track here, and 10,500 bushels of No. 3 C. W. at 42c, and 15,000 bushels of No. 2 feed at 39½c per bushel ex-track Fort William. The trade in Ontario and Quebec oats is quiet with sales of carlots of No. 2 white at 45½c; No. 3 at 44½c, and No. 4 at 43½c per bushel ex-store. There continues to be a fair enquiry for Manitoba barley for export account, but owing to the small offerings here and the difficulty in securing any round lots in the west the volume of business has been checked as exporters have not been able to purchase sufficient to fill the orders they have received, and only a few small sales of Manitoba No. 3 were made at 70½c per bushel ex-track, Fort William. The trade in Ontario malting barley is slow at 67c per bushel ex-track. The demand for new crop American corn is fair for local and country account and sales of car lots of No. 3 yellow were made at 78c to 79c per bushel ex-track.

TORONTO GRAIN MARKET.

Toronto, Dec. 11.—The local grain market was quiet to-day. A decline in American and Canadian corn was the only feature.

Quotations are as follows:

Ontario wheat—No. 2 winter, 96c to $1.02 outside, according to location.

Manitoba wheat — No. 1 northern, $1.19, No. 2 northern, $1.17; No. 3 northern, $1.12½.

Oats—Canada western No. 2, 50½c; Ontario No. 3 white, 37c to 39c outside.

Corn — American No. 2 yellow, 73c on track, Toronto.

Peas, No. 2, $1.50 to $1.75 car lots.

Barley, 57c to 60c outside for malting, and 53c to 55c for feed.

Buckwheat, 75c to 76c, shipping points.

Manitoba flour — Listed quotations at Toronto are: First patents, $6.40; second patents, $5.90; strong bakers, $5.70

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

Winnipeg, Dec. 11.—Fluctuations in grain to-day:

	Close.
Wheat—	
December	$1.05¼
May	1.08⅜
Oats—	
December	.39¼
May	.41¾

Cash prices closed:

Wheat—No. 1 northern, $1.05¼; No. 2 do., $1.02¾; No. 3 do., 99¼c; No. 4 do., 94¼c.

Oats—No. 2 C.W., 39¼c; No. 3 C.W., 36¼c; extra No. 1 feed, 36¼c; No. 1 feed, 34¼c; No. 2 feed, 33¼c.

Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $1.78½; No. 2 C.W., $1.75½.

The following were the receipts at Winnipe gto-day:

	Dec. 10.	Dec. 11
No. 1 hard	2	0
No. 1 northern	523	568
No. 2 northern	225	246
No. 3 northern	249	201
No. 4 northern	111	101
No. 5 northern	3	43
No. 6 northern	6	3
Other grades	82	81
Winter grades	4	6
Totals	1241	1243
Same date last year	225	211
Oats	225	246
Same date last year	52	33
Barley	47	51
Same date last year	20	17
Flaxseed	14	11
Same date elast year	14	17

COUNTRY PRODUCE

Eggs Firm and Active—Maple Product, Honey and Beans Stronger at Higher Prices —Potatoes Steady— Poultry Firm

Montreal, Dec. 11.

The feature of the butter situation this week was the stronger feeling which developed in the market in the early part of the week, and prices scored an advance which was attributed to the increased demand from local buyers for finest creamery, of which the offerings were somewhat limited owing to the fact that stocks of butter here at the close of navigation were considerably smaller than a year ago. There was also some demand from outside sources for supplies, and in addition to this there were inquiries received from over the cable, which all tended to add strength to the market, and a fair amount of business was done.

The receipts of butter for the week ending December 11th, 1915, were 2,758 packages, which show a decrease of



Bank of Montreal, makes important announcement regarding Canadian situation.

730 packages as compared with the previous week, and an increase of 1,040 packages with the same week last year, while the total receipts since May 1st to date show an increase of 12,501 pacakes, as compared with the corresponding period a year ago.

We quote prices as follows:—

Finest creamery	33½ to 34c
Fine creamery	32½ to 33c
Seconds	31½ to 32c
Dairy butter	26 to 27c

CHEESE.

The tone of the market for cheese throughout the week has been firm owing to the steady demand on spot for supplies and the fact that further large orders were placed for Government account. There has also been a fair inquiry from over the cable, and this, coupled with the above, resulted in a fair amount of business being done. On Thursday 1,900 boxes were sold at Brockville at 17 1-8c, and 210 boxes at Kingston at 17 5-16c, which practically winds up the boards in the country for the season 1915.

The receipts of cheese for the week ending December 11th, 1915, were 10,015 boxes, which show a decrease of 11,151 boxes as compared with the previous week, and an increase of 7,081 boxes with the same week last year, while the total receipts since May 1st to date show an increase of 448,239 boxes as compared with the corresponding period a year ago.

We quote prices as follows:

Finest colored cheese	17¾c to 18c
Finest white cheese	17¾c to 17¾c
Fine eastern cheese	17¼c to 17½c

RECEIPTS OF BUTTER AND CHEESE.

The following table shows the receipts of butter and cheese in Montreal for the week ending December 11th, 1915, with comparisons:

	Butter, boxes,	Cheese, boxes.
Receipts Dec. 11, 1915	281	385
Receipts Dec. 4, 1915	482	1,252
Receipts Dec. 12, 1914	290	446
Week ending Dec. 11, 1915	2,758	10,015
Week ending Dec. 4, 1915	3,488	21,166
Week ending Dec. 12, 1914	1,718	2,934
Total receipts May 1st to date season 1915	383,733	1,971,317
Total receipts corr. period season 1914	371,323	1,[illegible]

EGGS.

The receipts for the week ending December 11, 1915, were 8,057 cases, as scompared with 3,906 for the previous week, and 554 for the corresponding week of last year, and the total receipts since May 1st to date were 504,531 cases, as against 351,320 for the same period a year ago, showing an increase of 153,221 cases.

The market was without any new feature of note to-day, prices being firmly maintained for all grades, but the indications are that tprices will go higher in the near future for strictly new laid stock, as supplies coming forward are small, which is due to the falling off in the production throughout the country on account of the colder weather. The receipts of other grades



Bank of Montreal, points out that prosperity from a bountiful harvest and so-called prosperity from the manufacture of munitions should not be confused.

for the season of the year are large, owing to the fact that large purchases have been made in the United States of late. The market tis active, with a large volume of business doing.

We quote prices as follows:

Strictly fresh stock	50c to 52c
Stampel selected stock	00c to 33c
No. 1 candled stock	00c to 30c
No. 2 candled stock	27c to 28c

There was no important change in the condition of the dressed poultry trade to-day, the tone of the market being firm for all lines. The demand to-day was rather quiet owing to the fact that buyers in most cases had provided for their wants earlier in the week, but with the near approach of the holiday seasoon, and the favorable weather prevailing an active trade is anticipated during the next two weeks.

We quote prices as follows:

Turkeys, choice, per lb.	00c to 21½c
Turkeys, ordinary, per lb.	00c to 20c
Chickens	15c to 17c
Geese	13c to 14c
Fowl	12c to 14c
Ducks	15c to 18c

POTATOES.

The econdition of the market for potatoes is unchanged, prices being steady with a fairly active trade doing both in car lots and a wholesale jobbing way. Sales of Green Mountains in car lots were made at $1.35, and Quebec grades at $1.20 per bag, ex-track, while in a wholesale jobbing way the former are selling at $1.50 to $1.55, and the latter at $1.40 to $1.45 per bag, ex-store.

HOGS.

There was no important change in the condition of the hog situation today, but the undertone to the market is easy owing to the recent weaker advices from other sources, and in consequence lower prices are expected next week. The supplies of dressed hogs are increasing, and especially so of country dressed on account of the colder weather prevailing. The demand is fair for small lots to fill acual wants, and sales of abattoir fresh killed were made at $13.50 to $13.75, and country dressed lightweights at $12.25, and of heavy at $11 per 100 lbs.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Trade in cattle at the local live stock yards was of a clean-up nature on Thursday, most of the cattle being held for the Fat Stock Show on Friday. A load of Christmas baby beeves changed hands at $8.35 per hundredweight. Several good lots went at $7 to $7.50, with medium at $6.50 to $7, and common to fair at $5.75 to $6.50.

Offerings of cows were taken up at steady rates, good around $5.75 to $6.25; medium at $5.25 to $5.75, and common at $4.75 to $5.25. The stocker trade was steady, with prices unchanged, while demand continued good for milkers.

Buying continued strong for lambs, and $9.50 to $10.25 was paid for the bulk. Swine, which packers quoted down to $8.75 fed and watered on Wednesday, sold on Thursday at $9 to $9.25 off cars, and $9.65 f.o.b. country points.

HALLAMS WEEKLY MARKET REPORT ON HIDES, SKINS, WOOL.

Wool market is quiet, receipts being absorbed at unchanged prices. Washed fleece wool as to quality 40 to 44c. per lb. Washed rejections, (burry, cotted, chaffy, etc.), 33 to 35c. Unwashed fleece wool as to quality, 30 to 34c. Northwestern unwashed, according to quality, 23 to 33c.

Beefhides continue weak and are from 1-2 to 3-4 a cent per pound lower than last week. Tanners are buying on a hand to mouth basis looking for a further drop in prices. City Butcher Hides green flat, 18c. per lb.; country hides, flat cured, 16 1-2 to 18c. per lb.; part cured, 15 1-2 to 16c. per lb.

Calfskins are firm and unchanged the demand and supply are about equal. City skins green, flat, 15c. per lb.; country cured, 1 8to 19c. per lb.; part cured, 17 to 18c. per lb., according to condition. The results the Deacons or[illegible] 75c. to $1.10 each.

Horsehides se[illegible] mand, but there hands of dealers. to $4.50. Count[illegible] $3.75 to $4.25; No. $2.25 to $3.00.

Sheepskins are in good demand at unchanged prices. City sheepskins, $1.25 to $2.00; country sheepskin, 85c. to $1.85.

Tallow is a little stronger and a little higher prices are being paid for some grades. City rendered solid in barrels, 6 1-2; country stock, solid in barrels, No. 1, 6 1-4c.; No. 2, 5 1-4 to 5 3-4c.; Cake No. 1, 6 3-4 to 7c.; No. 2, 5 3-4 to 6c.

Horse hair is unchanged and coming to market in good supply. Farmer pedlar stock, 33 to 35c. per lb.

Deerskins are in good supply at unchanged prices. Green deer skins, 7 to 9c. per lb.; flint dry deerskins, 15 to 20c. lb.

FURS.

From present indications, the catch of raw furs this season will be exceptionally large, many trappers are working hard to take advantage of the high prices now prevailing.

The demand for fur trimming on all kinds of ladies suits has absorbed thousands of skins, this in addition to the great demand for manufactured furs means a good business for all engaged in the raw furs fur industry.

QUIET NOTE OF OPTIMISM SOUNDED AT BANK OF MONTREAL

Mr. H. V. Meredith, the President, reviews manner in which Canada has passed through a year of unprecedented conditions. Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, the General Manager, deals with the growth of the Bank's business—Bank has sent over 400 of its staff to the Front.

The annual meeting of the Bank of Montreal held in the board room at the head offices of the Bank on December 6th, marked the close of one of the most successful years the Bank had ever enjoyed. The conditions that prevailed were without precedent in the history of Canada and on this account great interest centred in the addresses of Mr. H. V. Meredith, the President, and Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, the General Manager.

Moving the adoption of the annual report, Mr. Meredith said:—

The unprecedented conditions under which trade and commerce have been conducted during the past year remain unchanged, and are the cause of constant anxiey to those concerned with financial affairs.

It will be gratifying to you to learn that, after making liberal and, it is believed, adequate appropriation for known losses and doubtful debts and war taxes, the profits of the year have enabled the usual distribution to be made to shareholders and a surplus to be carried to credit of profit and loss account. In view of the trying circumstances prevailing, the need of maintaining large reserves and the low rates of interest obtainable in the United States and until quite recently in England, I think you will agree with me that this result of our banking year is quite satisfactory.

Our widespread operations make us concerned with conditions in other countries. In Great Britain normal conditions no longer prevail. Large numbers of men have been withdrawn from their customary occupation to enter the army, factories have been diverted to the production of war supplies, and a considerable shortage of labor exists. The result is that trade passes from British firms into the hands of neutrals, thus disturbing the balance of trade, but it is believed that in the early future this condition will right itself and the obligations abroad of Great Britain will be correspondingly reduced.

The financial situation has, of course, been affected by the disturbance of trade and large domestic borrowings by the Government, but it is gratifying to know that the strain arising from the war has been readily and easily borne.

I am glad to say that business in the United States has greatly improved during the year. War orders account for much of this improvement, while large grain crops, following a period of liquidation, have stimulated trade. Deposits in the banks of that country are enormous, and the United States, for the time being, has become the great creditor nation.

TRADE WELL MAINTAINED.

All things considered, the trade of Canada has been well maintained both as to volume and character. For some time before the outbreak of war, a restraining hand was placed on speculative ventures, which, in an era of prosperity, had run to dangerous excess, and we were, as a consequence, fairly well prepared to face the closing of the London money markets to flotations of all kinds. A temporary dislocation in many branches of trade followed. Reorganizations in some cases were, and may yet be, found necessary to adjust capitalization to earning power, the only logical course to be pursued when such conditions have to be dealt with. As the year progressed, the effect of the war on the trade of Canada proved less injurious than was expected. In fact, business conditions distinctly improved.

Natural resources continue to be developed and their product to find a ready and profitable sale, while many branches of manufacture have been employed to capacity in turning out munitions of war, the money value of which runs into scores of millions. The resulting employment of labor has been of almost incalculable advantage.

The most encouraging feature of the year, however, from a trade and finance standpoint, has been the bountiful harvest of the Northwest, where a greatly increased area under cultivation has given the highest average yield in the history of the country. It is estimated that the grain crop of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta has a market value to the producers of approximately four hundred million dollars, in the use of which we may anticipate not only the liquidation of much indebtedness, but the stimulation of current trade.

These truly remarkable results will, I think, have the effect of attracting the tide of emigration to our shores when the world is again at peace.

In the older provinces the harvest has been rather better than the average.

Farming, the backbone of the country, is prosperous.

There is a greater demand for the products of the mines, at higher prices.

From the Atlantic to the Pacific good fisheries are reported, also at enhanced prices.

The lumber business generally [illegible]ghout Canada, though suffering [illegible] inability to obtain tonnage to [illegible] the cut, shows some improve[illegible]

Textile and allied industries are [illegible] moment well employed, while [illegible]l Companies and those engaged in the manufacture of munitions of war are fully occupied.

In the wholesale trade, stocks of merchandise had become depleted, and necessary replenishing and better demand have stimulated business.

The financial position of the Dominion Government has been recently so clearly defined by the Minister of Finance that I refer to it now only to state that the country has been fortunate to have come through a period of general financial upheaval with its needs fully provided for and with the strength and soundness of its credit unimpaired.

POSITION OF CANADA.

The position of Canada is a highly favored one, with an assured future of growth, development and general prosperity. At present, however, we live in the shadow of the great war, to which all else must be subservient. What its duration will be, and the position in which its termination will find us, can be matter of the merest conjecture. The vast armies now engaged in the struggle cannot be kept in the field indefinitely. The financial factor is daily assuming increased importance, and in this respect the advantage is unquestionably with Great Britain and her allies.

After the war, a readjustment of trade conditions is to be expected. The flood of wealth which has attended the export of munitions and war supplies must of necessity be largely curtailed, and a new set of problems will have to be faced. As I have said on former occasions when I have had the pleasure of addressing you, if economy be exercised to meet the increased burden of taxation, of which we must bear our share, and the production of exportable articles increased to the utmost extent, to protect our gold supply and minimize our borrowings and if we keep strong in working capital, no matter what dilliculties the future may have in store for us, we can look forward to them with a degree of complacency. Our agricultural resources and undeveloped wealth will enable us to bear the strain which may be imposed upon us, and we shall in the end come safely through the period of economic upheaval and world-wide conflict—with a larger debt, it is true, but with our ability to meet it unquestioned and our economic position not seriously impaired.

In the meantime, our duty as Canadians is to watch closely the current of events, to be prepared for emergencies and to take advantage of propitious circumstances as they arise.

I cannot properly close these remarks without some reference to 400 odd gallant young men of the staff of the bank who have joined the Colors and gone to the front to fight the Empire's battles. Of these, the names of 16 have been added to the Roll of Honor, having been killed in action.

Their courage and patriotism, their deeds of valor and their glorious end will be inscribed in the bank's archives, and to the families and relations we give expression of our profound admiration of their devotion to country and Empire and tender our sincere sympathy in their loss.

Mr. R. B. Angus seconded the motion for the adoption of the report, which was carried unanimously.

THE GENERAL MANAGER'S ADDRESS:

Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, the General Manager of the Bank, then made his annual address, as follows:

Gentlemen: The balance sheet, which it is my privilege and duty to present to you to-day, reflects the result of twelve months of business conducted under conditions such as this country and its banks have never before been called upon to face.

In previous years we have experienced the effects of outside panics and crises, many of them of an injurious and even alarming nature, but as a rule the danger was brief, and the damage quickly repaired.

The year under review differs, in that there have been no such financial crisis, but what has been more difficult to surmount, a continuous period of anxiety with problems not only varying in character, but differing from any in our former experience.

You will undoubtedly feel gratified that your Bank has come through the unsettled conditions referred to without loss of strength, and is enjoying increased prestige.

As for the future, the daily difficulties will be grappled with as they arise, and we guage, to the best of our ability, the somewhat obscured trend of coming events.

As the President has reviewed in general the trade and financial conditions in Canada and at the chief financial centres abroad, my duties are confined to a short account of the working of the Bank, and explanation of the more important features of the accounts submitted to you to-day, with some detailed references to the points arising therefrom, and to local conditions in our Provinces.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

FOR SALE—DARK RED, PURE-BRED April, May hatched Rose Comb and Single Comb Rhode Island Red Cockerels, $1.50. Fine Single Comb pullets, $1.00. GEO. B. FESSENDEN, Loverna, Sask. 50—6

FOR SALE.

CASE OF TOILET GOODS CONTAINS Talcum, Liquid Shampoo, Rice Powder, Perfume, Cucumber Cream. Makes an excellent Xmas Gift. Price $1.00. D. NELSON, Lyn, Ontario. 50—2

As you are well aware, this Bank long ago ceased to be merely a domestic financial institution, and therefore it is necessary, in presenting to you the annals of the business, to touch upon conditions affecting us in London and New York, where we carry such a material portion of our primary and secondary reserves.

DEPOSITS.

Canadian Bank Deposits aggregate $1,240,308,190, as compared with $1,444,199,224 the preceding year, and $1,146,739,868 in 1913. Your total deposits have increased $38,900,000 during the past year and are $46,450,000 greater than in 1913, the figures for the three years being:—

1913	$189,572,838
1914	$197,222,674
1915	$236,022,812

We have had entrusted to our care since the outbreak of war special deposits running into large figures in connection with special transactions.

CIRCULATION.

Our Notes in Circulation are $45,280 more than a year ago. The tax on our circulation payable to the Government amounts to $127,347.

QUICK ASSETS.

Partly from policy, and partly from force of circumstances, the ratio of our quick assets to liabilities has increased to 64 percent from 55 percent a year ago, and from 49 percent two years ago. There have been times when the percentage has seemed needlessly high but you will, doubtless, agree as to the wisdom of being on the safe side.

Idle reserves are a safeguard, not a feature for regret, and should prove invaluable when the situation clears.

In this connection it is well to emphasize the fact that we have not only met the usual legitimate requirements of merchants, manufacturers, farmers and ranchers, but have given special consideration to applications from those temporarily embarrassed by the prevailing conditions.

COMMERCIAL FAILURES IN CANADA.

Commercail failures in Canada during the twelve months ended October 31st, 1915, numbered 2,883 against 2,583 for the previous year, and 1,669 during our bank year 1912-13.

SUMMARY.

In summarizing my remarks I may say that a year ago I expressed the opinion that Canada was standing the strain without collapse. This summing up of the situtions still holds good. The strain is less than could have reasonably been expected, and we are encouraged to calmly face the troubles still ahead of us because of the confidence that comes from having successfully surmounted the ordeals of the past twelve months, ordeals that came upon this country without warning and found us inadequately prepared.

There is now a decidedly more hopeful feeling throughout the Dominion, and there is excellent ground for that reassurance in the material advantages that have resulted from a bountiful harvest. When we consider that the North-West alone has produced several hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of agricultural products in the past year in an area where in the boyhood of the middle-aged not a sod was turned, we feel that this is a form of genuine prosperity to inspire confidence and in which our pride is pardonable.

When we begin to analyze other features of the situation there is less room for satisfaction.

The war in which the Empire is engaged to protect its integrity has made it incumbent upon Canada to assist the mother country in every way possible.

We have already provided a large number of troops and more will follow.

In the manufacture of munitions, clothing and other requisites, we are doing our full share. This has brought profitable employment to Canada when sorely needed, and at the same time rendered great service to the common cause. Let us, however, remember that the manufacture of war materials is a grim and transient form of so-called prosperity, that the cost thereof comes out of the national exchequer of Great Britain or of Canada, and from the blood of the flower of our manhood.

Also the United Kingdom has advanced large amounts to Canada for military expenditure, and the time may come when it will be desirable, if not necessary, for the Dominion to finance its own requirements. In any case, we must economize in every way possible so that we may bear our full measure of responsibility during the war and be prepared for the taxation that must follow.

Canada's greatest wealth lies at her feet, her economic future is bound up in the development of vast agricultural areas of unsurpassed fertility. The rate at which that development can be accelerated is dependent upon the rate of increase in our farming population. In natural sequence immigration can best be attracted to the Dominion by reducing and keeping down the cost of living. That, in my opinion, is the key to the whole situation.

GENERAL MANAGER'S SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT ON PROVINCIAL CONDITIONS.

Ontario.

A year ago conditions in Ontario were the reverse of satisfactory. With business already severely restricted and further dislocated as a result of the war, with many factories closed and others running with reduced payrolls and shortened hours, and with collections slow, manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers looked for hard times. The lumber trade was dull, building at a standstill, and lower prices for real estate were deemed inevitable. The problem of the unemployed was an added concern for the approaching winter.

Presently, however, Government orders for the manufacture of war munitions increased rapidly and many woollen mills, tanneries and machine shops were soon working to capacity. With prospects of a large crop and with increased Government expenditure for war munitions, misgivings began to disappear. The farmers, the least affected, had placed under cultivation a larger acreage than ever before, and, as a result, a bountiful crop, perhaps the best in the history of the province, has been harvested. Prices have been good. Economy is still being practised in keeping with new conditions. Wholesalers and retailers report smaller turnovers, with collections slow.

The lumber trade has been quiet. Stocks are heavy for this time of year, and the local demand light. The American trade has been moderate, but a marked revival is promised. It is expected that the cut this season will be much reduced.

The mines are now active, though the total production is less than last year. The output of silver will doubtless increase in consequence of the rapid rise in price. The value of gold mined has increased by 50 per cent. The nickel and copper mines have been greatly stimulated by the demand created by the war.

Municipal expenditure has been in keeping with the general spirit of economy. No new railway construction of importance has been attempted, nor any large power scheme undertaken.

The value of first-class city property and good farm lands is maintained, holders being unwilling to make sacrifices. Building in Toronto is reported to show good progress and the labor situation has greatly improved.

Confidence, which was lacking a year ago, now seems to be restored.

Province of Quebec.

With improved agricultural markets, and crops above the average, the rural sections of the province are in a satisfactory condition.

The high freight rates and scarcity of tonnage for shipments to Great Britain, together with a limited demand, until recently, from the United States, have resulted in a somewhat unsatisfactory year for the lumber trade. Large stocks of lumber are being wintered, and forest operations for the coming season will, as a rule, be curtailed. Scarcity of tonnage for shipment of paper to England has increased the export of that important commodity to the United States, although the price of news print there has not maintained the level to which it rose during the early days of the war.

Wholesale and retail business is reasonably good, but the commercial agencies report failures above the average.

General manufacturing conditions, especially in Montreal, have steadily improved throughout the year. The textile companies report business as being quite good, and the manufacture of munitions of war has brought activity and profit to certain important industries.

There has been little movement in real estate. The high prices at which properties are still held in the chief centres are not an accurate guide to realizable values.

Maritime Provinces.

General conditions are reasonably satisfactory throughout our Maritime Provinces. The crops, excepting apples, have been bountiful, with good prices.

Fishermen have had a successful season with a larger catch than last year and high prices.

Lumbermen on the whole have not had a good year. Last season's cut was above the average, but a dull American market, combined with scarcity of tonnage and high freight rates to England, caused a falling off in sales. Large stocks of lumber are being carried into the winter, and in consequence the coming season's operations probably will be curtailed. Within the last few weeks, however, there has been a marked revival in the American demand.

The output of the coal mines will be greater than last year, due in large measure to the requirements of the steel plants, the business of which has been largely increased by war orders.

Wholesale and retail trade is reported as in a healthy condition.

North-West Provinces.

The North-West has recovered to a marked extent from the economic dislocation of a year ago.

The season's wheat and other cereal crops have exceeded all previous records in quantity and quality, and despite the enormous yield, prices have been uncommonly well maintained.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of these results to the Prairie Provinces and the Dominion at large.

Live stock, which was decreased somewhat last year when feed was scarce, is again being increased, and the prosperity of those engaged in mixed farming and in ranching is most encouraging.

Packing plants are finding business satisfactory. The combined capacity of the plants in the North-West is about 15,000 hogs daily.

The flour mills in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are busy and are doing well. Their combined daily capacity is about 27,000 barrels.

With important exceptions, coal mining, which is largely confined to the Province of Alberta, has not been profitable during the past year.

Oil prospects have been disappointing.

Real estate is quiet, speculation has ceased.

Public and private expenditures in the North-West have been comparatively small in the year.

The expenditures of the provinces and the municipalities were reduced to a minimum. There has been some expenditure by railways on new construction, principally in Southern and Northern Alberta, in both cases serving good arable lands. Work on the Hudson's Bay Railway has been continued.

A considerable amount has been spent by the Dominion Government in the erection of large storage elevators.

The lareg advances of the Dominion Government to farmers in certain districts, principally in the form of seed, were made very opportunely and have been amply justified by the very large crop yield in those districts.

Business in many important lines is good, and should continue to improve as returns from grain yet to be marketed are received.

The general business outlook has been transformed by the large crop

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

The ballot for the appointment of auditors and the election of directors for the ensuing year was then proceeded with, and the scrutineers appointed for the purpose reported that Messrs. George Hyde, C.A., J. Maxtone Graham, C.A., James Hutchison, C.A., were duly appointed auditors, and the following gentlemen duly elected directors: D. Forbes Angus, Esq., R. B. Angus, Esq., A. Baumgarten, Esq., H. K. Drummond, Esq., C. B. Gordon, Esq., E. B. Greenshields, Esq., C. R. Hosmer, Esq., Sir William Macdonald, Hon. Robert Mackay, Wm. McMaster, Esq., H. V. Meredith, Esq., Sir Thos. Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O.

The meeting then terminated.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors, Mr. H. V. Meredith was re-elected president.

POETRY OF THE EMPIRE

Sir Herbert Warren, Oxford, Lectures on Writers of Canada and Australia

Sir Herbert Warren, professor of poetry, delivered at Oxford on Saturday the second of two lectures on the poetry of the Empire, dealing with the writers of Canada and Australia.

The professor proposed only to deal with what might be called the "Imperial" poetry of the two countries. But this he would interpret in a wide sense. He recommended two books, the "Oxford Book of Canadian Verse," selected by Mr. Wilfrid Campbell, and the "Golden Treasury of Australian Verse," edited by Mr. Bertram Stevens. In certain broad features the poety of Canada and Australia resembled each other. In both the early poety was largely immigrant; in the latter half of the century the native poetry had steadily and strikingly increased. But Canada was of the north. Australia essentially southern; the Red Indian was more romantic and picturesque than the "black fellow," Canada contained a large French province and element, and had also a huge neighbor, whose influence could not but affect her profoundly. Australia was more homogeneous and more isolated. The Imperial life of both lands might be said to have begun with poets born about 1860.

THE CANADIAN SPIRIT.

Mr. Wilfrid Campbell was certainly a poet of Empire; witness his "England," beginning:

"England, England, England, girdled
by ocean and skies,
And the power of a world and the
heart of a race,
And a hope that never dies."

Contemporary with him was C. G. Douglas Roberts. His "Canada" was a striking poem. Another poet, Theodore Roberts, struck what was more the note to-day in "The Reckoning," in which, speaking of England as "the little island in the foggy sea," he warned the world that "They who would reckon with England, must reckon with England's sons." Another Canadian, Bliss Carman, gave, in his "Low Tide on Grand Pre," very sympathetically, the feeling of Canadian scenery which had appealed so strongly to Longfellow and could be found also in Archibald Lampman, and in Theodore Rand's poem on the Whitethroat, with its refrain:

"I — love — dear — Canada,
Canada, Canada."

To feel the country too we must look at her French poetry. Louis Frechette was the heir of France, and of Victor Hugo, as Bliss Carman was the heir of England and Tennyson. But there was yet another vein of verse, represented by William H. Drummond, of Scotch family, but born in Ireland, who had gone to Canada as a boy and lived in the backwoods. Though he became a professor of medical jurisprudence, he never forgot the forests and lakes, the habitant and the voyageur, half French, half English. "Little Lac Grenier," or "Johnnie Courteau" was poetry of the Empire.

A very representative poet of Canada was Canon Frederick George Scott, of Quebec, now serving as a chaplain at the front, from which he had sent striking poems. His "Hymn of Empire," made famous by being quoted by Mr. Chamberlain during the South African War, true and great Imperial poetry, and echoing Tennyson's denunciation of the "craven fear of being great," struck the note of Canada's strength, and also of her high and noble aims. His recent poems from the front, "On the Rue de Bois," printed in "Times," and "Requiescant," and "O Canada, my country and my love!" carried still further the same ideals.

THE THREE NOTES OF EMPIRE.

There were three notes of the Empire as found in Canadian poetry: Love of the old new home, Canada. Love of the old home, England. Love and loyalty to the vast whole which united both, and linked the past and present to the future, the Empire itself. If they crossed the Pacific they would find these same three notes floating out to meet them over the southern waves. Australia was no less full, perhaps even more full, of poetry. There, too, it had begun a century ago. In Australia poetry had gone hand in hand with public life and journalism. A characteristic pioneer was Sir Henry Parkes, and another was Adam Lindsay Gordon.

But the real poetry of the Empire naturally belonged more to younger men. One of the most conspicuous was a Welshman, George Essex Evans, author of the "Secret Key." In "An Australian Symphony" he had suggested what Australian poetry might be. The same opportunity had been found by an Irishman, Mr. John Sandes. Yet another Imperial poet was Mr. Douglas Sladen. A still younger poet, Mr. Archibald Strong, had brought the earliest and latest ideals of Empire together in "Sonnets of the Empire," one of which "Australia to England," had appeared in the "Times." New Zealand was excellently represented by Mr. William Pember Reeves. Australia, too, like Canada, had her spiritual poets, such as the devoted Bishop of Carpentaria, Dr. Gilbert White, whose hymn "Australia," had been quoted with much effect at St. Paul's by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Time forbade him to include India in his survey of the Empire, and particularly such poems as "The Trumpet" of Rabindranath Tagore.

We were living in a tremendous time, "On us the ends of the earth had come." "World-might or going under" was our foemen's motto. "World-right or going under" our own. These sorrows, these struggles, these sacrifices, this anguish and agony were the birth-throes of the Empire.

NOLAN RELEASED. TO BE DEPORTED

Kingston, Ont., Dec. 7.—Nolan, the last of the three Welland canal dynamiters sentenced to life imprisonment in Portsmouth penitentiary over fifteen years ago, was released from prison on Tuesday and taken to Montreal by Inspector Devlin to be deported to the United States.

Nolan was one of the tools of Luke Dillon (Carl Dullman), who engineered an unsuccessful attempt to dynamite the locks at Thorold on the 21st of April, 1900. Walsh died in penitentiary while Dillon was released about two years ago.

WOUNDED PRISONERS LEFT TO STARVE

Montreal Man and Other Canadians Tell of Brutal Neglect in German Prison Hospitals

London, Dec. 8.—Echoes of the great struggle around Ypres in April were heard to-day in the stories of six Canadian wounded just arrived from Germany as the result of an exchange of incapacitated prisoners of war. All six, who are now in Millbank Hospital, had fallen out of the Canadian ranks in the April fighting.

Private G. W. Hincks, of the 13th Battalion, Montreal Highlanders, after lying for two days in the field with bullet and bayonet wounds in the leg, was carried off to Siegsburg, a considerable journey, without surgical treatment. "As soon as they heard that we were Canadians," he said, "they intimated how much they loved us and welcomed us." Hincks was taken to a prisoners' hospital at Cologne, where the food was such as even a healthy soldier could not eat unless ravenous with hunger. Among his mates of the same regiment left behind are Jack Harrison, Douglas Wells, and Corporal Glithere, while Private Herber, Corporal Bob Watt and Private Grimwood are at Stendhal. A brother, Robert Hincks, is still in Boulogne hospital suffering from the effects of gas.

Alexander Bullick, of Toronto, 3rd Battalion, looked very emaciated, and declared that but for the parcels of food received, some of the prisoners could not have survived. In fact, all the men expressed their gratitude to the Canadian Red Cross and private beneficence in this respect. Private Bullick was at Limburg camp, as was Private L. D. Cardy, of the Winnipeg Rifles, his home address being Port Arthur.

Lance-Corporal Fred. Long, of Peterborough, who joined the 16th Vancouver Battalion, and whose leg was broken at St. Julien, is walking on crutches. He came from Sennelager, and had no complaints to make about his treatment. He was due to come over with a previous batch of exchanges about the middle of October, but was sick at that time. Among the 13th Montreal Highlanders left behind Long mentioned Privates Schlessor, Bob Irving, and J. Anderson. He said that the men at his camp were well and as happy as possible under the circumstances.

Not seen by your correspondent, but recorded as having arrived in the same party, were Privates Robertson, of the 7th Battalion, British Columbia, and Weir of the 8th Battalion, Winnipeg.

Private A. Jones, of the 14th Royal Montreals, who came back with a previous group of exchanges, is still in Wandsworth Hospital.

STARVED INTO TREASON.

London, Dec. 8.—A convoy of incapacitated British soldiers released from German military prisons arrived in England to-day.

Two of the Irish soldiers among them told the "Daily Mail" of efforts made by Sir Roger Casement to persuade the Irish prisoners to join the Germans.

"Sir Roger," they said, "visited the camp at Limburg, and said, 'Now is the chance to strike a blow for Ireland. What has England done for you?' He promised all kinds of advantages to be derived from joining the Germans."

The narrator, Corporal Mahoney, of the Irish Rifles, added:

"We were being starved. No parcels were coming, for the people at home did not know where we were. Our food had been cut down by half. The Germans made no secret of their intention to starve us into joining them. Sheer hunger drove 50 men, some of them English and Scotch, to submit. We booed the first two out of camp. The others were taken right away.

"A month ago Sir Roger Casemont began his campaign again. A man arrived as his agent and with two soldiers, who joined him, came to the camp in the uniform of the Irish Rifles. They are sub-officers. The German guards saluted them.

"Each of us was taken before Sir Roger Casement's agent, under an armed escort, and we were again urged to join the Germans. None of us would do it, but 35 promised to think the matter over, or asked for further information. They have been placed in a room by themselves.

"Remember, it was sheer hunger that drove the first men to join. It was not solely Irishmen who gave way. Two who came back from a new campaign looked very much ashamed of themselves."

STEAMERS SUNK

London, December 8.—Eleven officers and 27 men of the British steamer Helmsmuir have been picked up, it is announced.

The Italian steamer Dimis and the Italian bark Pietro Lofaro have been sunk.

The British steamer Ignis has been sunk. The crew has been landed.

Available shipping registers contain no record of such a steamer as the Ignis.

There has been no previous information that the steamer Helmsmuir may have been sunk, presumably by a submarine. She is listed as a vessel of 4,111 tons gross, 380 feet long, built at Sunderland in 1912, and owned in Cardiff.

The Pietro Lofaro was a vessel of 517 tons gross, built in 1902. The steamer Dimis is not listed in available shipping records.

REV. DR. HUGH PEDLEY'S OPINION

Weekly Papers.

There are more daily papers being bought and read just now than at any previous time; and one gets confused by the mass of hastily flung together matter that passes swiftly before the eye. There is all the more need, therefore, for the weekly paper which has had time for reflection and for sifting. Every home should have at least one such paper. Of English and American issues there is an abundance; nor is Canada altogether lacking. I would like to recommend the Montreal "Weekly Witness," a paper that, apart from its mere news value, has an important place for its literary quality, and because of its high and discriminating independence of view. The "Witness" is under the direction of Mr. J. R. Dougall, a man of high culture whose whole life has been given to journalism. Personally I have found it very refreshing to take up the paper and find the news of a whole week before me carefully sifted, and presented in a terse and attractive way.—Dr. Pedley's Editorial in Emmanuel Church "Outlook," Montreal.



The ruins of a dwelling in La Bassee, which was shattered by the shell-fire of the Allies in a recent attack on the German positions.

ENEMY FIGHTING OVER THE "SPOILS"

Viennese Political Writer Considers it Settled That Bulgaria Will Retain Most of Serbia

Berlin, via London, Dec. 7.—Serbia's future status, which is the subject of much speculation, not only in Austria, but in Germany, is discussed to-day in a noteworthy article in the "Vossische Zeitung" by the well-known Viennese political writer, Dr. Friedjung.

Dr. Freidjung regards it as a settled matter, in view of the utterances of Bulgarian statesmen, that Bulgaria will retain not only eastern Serbia, including Nish and Pirot, which have predominantly Bulgaiian populations, but also Macedonia and a strip of the Danube, giving a common frontier to Hungary and Bulgaria.

AUSTRIA WANTS BELGRADE.

Moreover, the writer says, Austria will be unable to renounce certain frontier regulations. The Austrian military authorities, he says, demand the retention of Belgrade as a bridgehead in order to avoid another bloody crossing of the Danube in any future war, but that it is uncertain what attitude the Vienna Government will take.

The general opinion in responsible political circles, according to Dr. Friedjung, before the war, was averse to territorial acquisitions, the conviction being that Austria had enough for her own good, but that political considerations now will be the determining factor. The view predominates in Hungary, the writer says, that it would be inexpedient to annex Serbia, because this would dangerously increase the strength of the Slavs in the Dual Monarchy.

A MODERATE SOLUTION.

Dr. Friedjung, while admitting that radical views are more strongly represented in Austria, regards the Government as inclined to a moderate solution of Serbia's fate. The Government, he says, probably prefers to give Serbia continued existence, but a reduced territory, and probably is disposed to make easier terms if the Karageorgevich dynasty is previously dethroned.

Nevertheless, Dr. Friedjung says the settlement of Serbia's fate must depend upon what her conquerors regard expedient from their standpoint.

Whether independent or not, Serbia will have to adopt a straightforward and honest policy of friendly relations with the central powers. The best solution probably would be absorption by Austria, but proposals in that direction can only proceed from Serbia itself. Dr. Friedjung thinks such proposals will be possible after the passions of war have subsided.

INCREASE SLAV POPULATION.

Dr. Friedjung intimates that the decision of the central powers regarding Poland will influence Austria's decision concerning Serbia, since he says an increased Slav population in the north would render a second increase in the south undesirable.

RETURNING SOLDIERS

150 Invalided Troops Will Arrive Each Week

Ottawa, December 6.—One hundred and fifty invalided Canadian soldiers will arrive in Canada every week for the next three months. Advices have been received by the Militia Department to this effect.

The Military Hospitals Commission is now making preparations for their reception. They will be placed in invalid homes if necessary, while for those in a position to work employment will be sought. For partially incapacitated men a system of vocational training is under consideration.

The Great Peril

And How to Guard Against It

As in barn-raising so in many other matters, "many can do with comparative ease what one cannot do at all, and which a few can only do under great strain."

Will you be one who will get one new subscriber?

Or are you depending on a few to overtax themselves, that you and the nation may have the advantage of independent journalism?

Whether you are in the first or second class, BE SURE OF THIS—

Only in so far as the people do co-operate with a truly independent paper can they hope to have such papers or see them exercising more influence in the land.

Be sure also of this, that secretly many an unworthy and selfish interest is really supporting or co-operating with papers that will "play their game," and that papers so subsidized are steadily and surely driving to the wall many of the unsubsidized papers—the papers that won't be bribed.

If THE PEOPLE want really independent papers, they will certainly co-operate with any they can trust. For if they do not do so they would soon only have the kind of publisher and the kind of paper that would pipe to the highest bidder; and the dark ages, with their suppression or, perhaps, worse, perversion of truth would be back once more, and the darkness would be terrible. Had it not been for the perversion and subversion of the German press the German people would not have gone into this war.

It has been a great lesson to the world. And we are convinced that the people are getting to realize their danger, and that is why so many of the readers of the "Witness" are co-operating with its publishers just now.

It should be the dream of each reader of the "Witness," or of any other independent NEWSPAPER to send at least one NEW subscription each year. Without such co-operation such paper will always be at a great disadvantage in competing with unscrupulous journals, which are always able to get and take support from sources that honest newspapers must decline.

COL. ROOSEVELT DECLINES

Fears He Would Be Too Outspoken at Toronto

Toronto, Dec. 8.—"I cannot do it. I cannot possibly come till the war is over," said Colonel Roosevelt to F. H. Deacon, president of the Canadian Club of Toronto, who had called on the ex-President at Oyster Bay to urge him to accept the invitation of the club to address them. Mr. Deacon put in that the address could easily be made on some other subject than war.

"I cannot speak," declared Colonel Roosevelt, "except on what is in my heart. One thing that is in my heart now is war. I am criticising our Government in my own country and I cannot do so elsewhere."

Then Mr. Deacon referred to the address given by Mr. C. W. Barron, editor of the "Wall Street Journal," in Toronto, and to the effect such words had in cementing the friendly relations of Canada and the United States. Mr. Barron, he said, had shown how much the States was contributing to the cause of the Allies.

"You cannot buy honor with money," cried Colonel Rosevelt with intense feeling. "I, too, could make a good defence of the United States. Nothing," he continued, "could please me more than a visit to Toronto, but I cannot trust myself. I would certainly say what would be unwise to say."

The Colonel insisted on the completeness with which the war filled his heart and mind. Mr. Deacon him what he thought of Andre negie, who had spoken in Toront time ago. Colonel Roosevelt that he did not think much negie. "He ought to be home land," said he.

Mrs. Brown's 'Change and Rest.'

(By Mrs. Nellie L. McClung.)

On March 17th, 1915, there passed away Jane, beloved wife of John Brown, aged thirty-one years. She leaves a husband and several small children to mourn her loss.
"Thy will be done."

"I don't know what I'll do," he said—
And a big tear splashed on his sunburnt hand—
"Here's Spring upon us, my wife is dead,
And look at the Summer' work I've planned!
I've bought more land, there are men to feed,
And hired girls are a careless breed,
They smash your dishes and waste your stuff,
And never think they're gettin' enough,
And they always boil the tea!
It wasn't like my Jane to quit,
She's always been so full of grit,
At least without sayin' a word to me."

"Then she wasn't ailing?" the minister said.
He had come when he heard Mrs. Brown was dead,
To try and comfort the ones bereft.
"Oh! She grumbled some, as women will,
But she never cost me a doctor's bill;
Ain't this an awful way to be left?"
She was a dandy, was my Jane,
Strong as a horse and never complain,
I'll never get her like again.
Often when I had gone to bed
She'd stay up and thump out loaves of bread.
And when I got up, her work of the night
Was there, a bunch of them, brown and light,
I tell you it was a splendid sight!"
"I suppose you often told her so,"
The minister said,—"Well, I don't know,
It never was one to make a show;
But tho' I never said so straight
I guess she knew I liked her gait."

"I suppose she had help?" the minister said,
As he looked at the work-worn hands of the dead,
"The house is large and the children small,
One pair of hands could not do it all."
"We tried a girl for two or three days,
But I couldn't stand her dirty ways,
Jane was patient, and thought she'd learn
But she broke far more than she could earn.
Of course we always had Miss Frame
Out here for a week when the children came,
And I tell you I hated to pay, for a week,
A dollar a day to that old freak.
The house was in one continual row,
Oh! I know well what I'm in for now."

"I suppose you always told your wife
That she was the joy and pride of your life,
That home wasn't home without her face,
And how much you missed her from her place?"
"Well, maybe I didn't say so straight,
But I said things was in an awful state,
And I was tired of cold boiled tea,
And Miss Frame couldn't quit too soon for me.
I told her my mother was never in bed,
Two days in her life, till she lay there dead—
I've often and often heard that told—
She died when I was two days old."

"A splendid helpmate to you was given.
You have children too?" "Yes, six or seven,
The youngest of them has not been strong.
We never knew just what was wrong.
See, here are the kids"; and in two short rows,
Six children sat in their Sunday clothes.
Kind faced women were busy there,
Bestowing upon them unwonted care,
But the sad old wonder was in their eyes
Which only comes when a mother dies.
The littlest one, with the withered hand,
Nobody thought he could understand;
But he gathered up the air of gloom,
And his voice rang out in that quiet room;
If ever a baby spoke despair,
That little one cried—"It is not fair!"
"Come out awhile," the father said,
"That kid's sharp voice goes through my head."

Outside was a day of sparkling sun,
Which warns old Winter his days are done—
The cattle fed at the oat straw stacks,
Enjoying the sunshine on their backs;
And fat pigs did long tunnelling stunts,
Filling th eair with contented grunts;
A young colt frolicked beside the mare,
That lazily yawned in the soft Spring air,
As she nosed it about with motherly care;
While hens and roosters cackled and crew,
And openly gossiped of prospects too.

"You have lots of machines"—the preacher said,
Looking around at the rakes and drills
Which had overflowed from the big red shed;
"You've paid some big machinery bills!"
Machines were there, blue, green, and red—
A threshing machine with a canvas head!
While broken ones were weathered and grey,
As if they'd lain there many a day.
"We have to have them" said Mr. Brown,
"No matter what we have to pay;
The seasons are short, and it's up to us
To make the most of every day.
These things cannot be borrowed or lent,
So it's foolish to scrimp for the sake of a cent.
But of course, a man must use his sense,
People try to do you every day.
It isn't more than a month ago,
A fellow came all around this way,
And he was surely a smooth tongued gink,
And was bound he would sell me a kitchen sink!
Jane would have taken it on the jump,
For she's always wanted a kitchen pump.
But I showed her 'twould give us no return,
And told her I hadn't no money to burn."

—Then the neighbors came and they laid her away,
And they blamed the Lord, in the same old way;
And they wondered how, if God was good,
He could take her away from her little brood.
But looking down on that tired face,
The minister knew what had taken place;
The Great Physician—from the skies
Had looked on her with His kindly eyes,
And prescribed the cure He thought the best;
"For Mrs. Brown a Chance and Rest."
Then he did as the country doctors do,
Not only wrote, but filled it too;
So the minister blushed as he read the word
"Inasmuch as it hath pleased the Lord":
And all the way home the grey bird's song
Piped out "It's wrong! It's wrong! It's wrong!"

Mrs. Brown passed out on Saint Patrick's Day;
Mr. Brown dried his eyes by the end of May;
He painted his buckboard and looked abroad
And decided he'd try Bud Thompson's Maud.
For Maud was willing and big and strong,
And he tho't she'd be able to get along.
So he went to Maud and he laid his case,
An dtold her he thought she'd a lovely face.
He had always liked her quick, bright ways,
He believed he'd marry her some of these days.
Did she think she'd like to be his wife?—
But Maud replied—"Not on your life!
Of endless work I'm afraid I'll tire,
For an early grave I've no desire.
You've had great success in working land,
Now at housework, why not try your hand?
When you'd worked at that a month or two
You'll learn the truth your poor wife knew;
Your work has been done by gas and steam,
By man and tool and four-horses team;
Your yard looks like a machinery shower,
But your house all ran on woman power
And one day of course the power gave out,
And that is how it comes about
That you must fill that woman's place,
And you think I have a lovely face!
And you'd like it well if I would come
And pitch right in and make things hum!
But I am wise—and so decline,
You're very kind but—'not for mine!'"

John Brown drove slowly done the lane,
And wished he hadn't lost poor Jane.

—In the "Presbyterian Record."

TORTURED BY RHEUMATISM

Sunday School Supt. Tells How "Fruit-a-tives" Relieved

TORONTO, ONT., Oct. 1st, 1913.

"I have lived in this city for more that 12 years and am well known. *I suffered from Rheumatism*, especially in my hands. I spent a lot of money without any good results. I have taken "Fruit-a-tives" for 18 months now and am pleased to tell you that *I am well*. All the enlargement has not left my hands, and perhaps never will, but the soreness is all gone and I can do any kind of work. I have gained 35 pounds in eighteen months."

R. A. WAUGH.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or direct from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Public notice is hereby given that Maurice Goudrault, law student, of the city and district of Montreal, will, at the coming session of the Legislature, present a bill, in order to be admitted to law practice immediately after he has passed the required examination to practice.

MAURICE GOURRAULT, Petitioner.
Montreal, Dec. 14th 1915.

DO YOU BELIEVE THIS?

A magazine that, week by week, selects and places before you the best articles and cartoons from the English-speaking world's greatest journals and reviews must be the best publication for those who cannot take many British and American publications and would not have time to read them if they did. The more you think of this the more you will realize the force of it. It is the truth. It is axiomatic. And just this is what "World Wide" does for its readers at a mere three cents a week when taken by the year. (One year on trial to new subscribers only one dollar.) It will give you quite the most important articles on the most important topics of the moment, that are published in he British and American papers. It is a "liberal education" to read "World Wide." Scan the articles below and remember that the headings are but small indication of the life and power of the articles themselves.

WAR ARTICLES WORTH REPEATING

The "World Wide" articles on the war are by the most eminent writers and authorities on both sides of the Atlantic, and cannot fail to be of great value to you.

LOOK THESE OVER AND READ THE OFFER AT THE BOTTOM.

The following are the contents of the latest issue of "World Wide" for Saturday, December 11, 1915.

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

The Serbian Campaign—The 'Tribune,' New York.
The Empty Purse and Social Reconstruction—Lecture Delivered by Prof. F. J. Urwick—English Papers.
Our Bill to Date—The 'Economist,' London.
Mr. Ford's Peace Argosy—The 'Outlook,' New York.
Class Blindness—The 'New Statesman,' London.
The Crisis in China—By Dr. Carson Chang, London Correspondent of the 'National Daily News,' Peking, in the 'Daily Chronicle,' London.
Courtesy in Japan—The 'Post Express,' Rochester.
Dr. Buenz's Conspiracy—The 'Sun,' New York.
Emotion Without Action—The 'Outlook,' New York.
Decline of Social Humbug—The 'Times,' London.
Mexico and the Catholics—The 'Evening Post,' New York.
Erin Go Bragh—By Rosamond Langbridge, in the 'Manchester Guardian.'
Baghdad—By Perceval Landon, in the 'Daily Telegraph,' London.
Things in General.
Debating Societies.

OCNCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

The Men They Are Using Up.—The 'Survey,' New York.
'Between the Lines'—The 'Westminster Gazette.'

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

God's Englishman—By M. Andre Chevrillon, in the 'Revue de Paris.'
The Heavens In December—By Henry Norris Russell, Ph.D., in the 'Scientific American,' New York.

PASSING EVENTS. THINGS NEW AND OLD.

This Department is full of many interesting things. You miss lots of important things in hasty reading of the daily papers, but you will find them all in small compass in this review of the week's "Passing Events."

It will be a pleasure to introduce "World Wide" to you

by a free sample copy. But we cannot know who you are unless you are sufficiently interested to send in your address. It need only cost you a postcard.

Or ON TRIAL for three months, only twenty-five cents. Canadian stamps accepted.

John Dougall & Son, Publishers, Montreal.

"You don't have night riders in this part of the country, do you?" asked the Kentuckian.

"Oh, yes," replied the Northener, "only up here we call 'em joy riders."—Buffalo "Express."

given a woman
d Bailey Court
g bigamously a
s her real husband

as at the front. The Canadian allowed her twenty-five shillings ($5.60) weekly, and her husband twenty-eight ($6.32).

HAS NO FAITH IN ALLIED EFFORT

Greek King Thinks Campaign in Balkans Doomed to Failure, With Disastrous Effects on His Nation

Athens, Saturday, Dec. 4, via Malta and London, Dec. 6.—(By a staff correspondent of the Associated Press.)—Constantine I., King of the Greeks, received the correspondent of the Associated Press to-day and gave him a message for America on the attitude which Greece has assumed in the world war and the reasons for the policy which has been followed by the Greek Government.

"I am especially glad to talk for America," said the King, "for America will understand Greece's position. We are both neutral and are together determined, if it is humanly possible, not to court destruction by permitting ourselves to be drawn into the frightful vortex of the present European conflict.

"America is protected from immediate danger by the distance which separates her from the battlefield. We, too, thought that once. But the battlefield shifted, and may shift again. What is happening in Greece to-day may happen in America, Holland or any other neutral country to-morrow if the precedent now sought to be established in the case of Greece is once fixed."

The interview with the King took place at noon in the smaller palace, which is the King's personal residence, and the audience lasted an hour.

From time to time, emphasizing the earnestness and sincerity of what he was saying, he thumped the table soundly with his clenched fist. Despite the seriousness of the message he was delivering, his fine gray eyes twinkled occasionally with raillery.

"The fundamental cause of the entire threatening attitude of the Entente Powers towards Greece to-day, and of the painful situation of my country," said the King, "is the Entente's own assumption, without the slightest reason therefor, that Greece is ready to betray the Entente to Germany at the first favorable opportunity. Is it reasonable to suppose such a thing? From the very outset of hostilities in the Near East, Greece's neutrality has been stretched to the utmost to accommodate the Entente Powers, for whom we have always felt the keenest sympathy and the deepest gratitude. The Dardanelles operations were directed from Greek islands occupied by Allied troops. When Serbia was endangered by the combined Austro-German and Bulgarian attack, the Allied troops landed unopposed on Greek soil, from which, with the second city of Greece as a base, they prosecuted, not only unmolested, but aided, in every way consistent with any sort of neutrality, their fruitless and too-long-delayed campaign to rescue their ally.

"Finally, I myself have given my personal word that Greek troops will be never used to attack the Franco-British forces in Macedonia merely to allay unjustified suspicions.

"Yet, despite all these evidences of the good faith of Greece, the Entente Powers now demand, in a form which is virtually an ultimatum, that the Greek troops be withdrawn from Salonica—and that means all Macedonia—leaving our population unprotected against raids by Bulgarian comitadjis, or all the horrors of war which laid Belgium waste, should the Allies be driven back within our frontiers.

IF IT WERE CANADA.

"Just suppose the Germans were in a position to demand that your country concede the use of Boston or Seattle as the base for an attack on Canada. What would you say? And if all your military experience and the advice of your General Staff told you that such a landing was doomed to failure because made with an inadequate force, and you realized that the British troops in Canada would pursue the retreating Germans across New England, destroying as they went, would you accept the prospect without a struggle?

"But had not Your Majesty German assurance that the integrity of Greek territory will be respected?" the King was asked.

"Of course, and Entente assurance too."

"And similar assurance from Bulgaria?"

"Germany," said the King, "has given assurance for herself and her allies. But that does not prevent the German-Bulgarian armies, as a measure of military necessity, from pursuing the retiring French and British into Greece, fighting in Greece and turning Greece into a second Poland. I have that assurance also.

"That the Greek frontiers will be re-erected after the war does not rebuild towns or compensate my people for months, perhaps years, spent in living in misery as fugitives from their own land, when their country is not at war and has nothing to gain by risking devastation.

"Why, the Entente Powers treat me as if I were the King of a Central African tribe, to whom the sufferings of his own people were a matter of indifference. I have been through three wars. I know what war is. I do not want any more if it can be honorably avoided. My people do not want any more, and if they and I can help it, we shall not have any more."

"Then Your Majesty does not believe that the intervention policy of the former premier, M. Venizelos, really expressed the will of the Greek people?"

"I know it did not," replied the King forcefully. "When the people re-elected Venizelos, they elected him, not his policy. The great mass of the people of Greece did not, and will not, understand anything about the Venizelos foreign policy. They like him and they elected him, but it would be the maddest folly to assume that because they voted for a man personally popular they therefore voted to throw the country into the whirlpool of the European war. They did no such thing. War is the last thing they want. Ask them and they will tell you so.

"It is said that I have exceeded the constitution. What I have done is to apply the constitution. The constitution gives me the power to dissolve the Chamber to prevent just such disasters as, following the Venizelos policy would have proved at this juncture. My duty under the constitution was to exercise that power, I did exercise it, and will continue to exercise it as long as it is necessary to save my people from destruction.

"Another thing I want to make clear. It is said that M. Venizelos, with my assent, invited the Allied troops to come to Salonica. M. Venizelos may have expressed his personal opinion that if the Allied troops landed at Salonica Greece would not resist—how could she resist? But that Mr. Venizelos ever, as the responsible head of the Greek Government, formally invited foreign troops to enter Greek territory is wholly untrue."

DOOMED TO FAILURE.

"Your Majesty believes that the Allied Balkan expedition is doomed to failure?"

"Certainly it is doomed to failure if undertaken with no more men than are now there or on the way. Great Britain does not seem disposed to send an adequate force, and France cannot do the job alone. The minimum army that can hope to accomplish anything in the Balkans is four hundred thousand men. As that number is not being sent, that is my proof that it is Greece that must suffer, Greece that must pay for the failure of the Allied Balkan venture.

"If the Entente will assure me that when they are driven back into Greek territory they will consider the Balkan game ended, re-embark and leave Greece, I will guarantee with my whole army to protect their retreat against the Germans, Bulgarians or anybody else, and give them time to embark without being endangered. Then I would be legitimately protecting my frontiers, and it would not involve Greece in further risks. More I cannot do.

"The Entente's demand is too much. They try to drive Greece out of neutrality; they come into Greek territory and waters as though they were theirs. At Nautlia they destroyed tanks of petroleum, intended to kill locusts, on the excuse that they might be used by German submarines. They stop Greek ships; they ruin Greek commerce—as they have done with American ships, too. They want to seize our railways, and now they demand that we take away the troops guarding the Greek frontiers, leaving my country open to invasion or any lawless incursion.

"I will not do it. I am willing to discuss reasonably any fair proposals. But two things I will not concede; Greece shall not be forced or cajoled out of her neutrality; Greece will maintain her sovereignty and her sovereign right to protect herself at need."

"And if that is not satisfactory—if coercive measures are used by the Entente Powers?" the King was asked.

"We shall protest to the whole world that our sovereign rights are violated. We shall resist passively, as long as we humanly can, being forced by any measures whatsoever into a course which we know will be prejudicial to the liberties and happiness of our people."

"And when you cannot hold out longer?"

"We shall have to demobilize our armies and await the march of events. What else can we do?"

Athens, Dec. 5.—(Despatch to the London "Times")—I have had the honor of being received in audience this morning by King Constantine of Greece. The King stated that he had been deeply grieved and hurt by attacks upon him, and by suspicions as to his intentions and sentiments. He had always shown his appreciation for the English people and English life, and was more dearly tied to England by relationship, by affection, and by preference than any other foreign country.

His one endeavor must be to act in the interests of his country and keep Greece clear of disaster. This necessitated a policy of neutrality. The pitiable condition of Belgium was always before his eyes. At all costs His Majesty's desire was to keep his country from sharing the perils and disasters of the great European conflagration.

The only circumstances in which he could consent to proceed to war were if the existence of Greece was threatened or if there was certainty of victory so great that rewards would justify the sacrifice. From the very commencement the King had given most solemn assurance that Greece had not and never could cherish designs against the Allies. The whole Greek nation in history and up to the present time had been friendly to England and France. That Greece, especially her King, could have been thought capable of treachery was an insult to the country and to its sovereign. Yet, in spite of this, he personally had been treated in a manner that caused him the deepest pain.

There was a party in Greece which had been always desirous of Greek intervention. These people never really grasped the situation or realized the dangers that intervention would lead to.

The attack upon the Dardanelles was a gamble which might or might not succeed, but Greece's position had not allowed her to run such risks, nor was the Balkan policy of the Allies at any time a very definite one. Suppose Greece had joined the Allies and suppose subsequently the Allies had decided to reduce their action or retire altogether. In what position would Greece have been left?

BRAVED PERILS TO SERVE EMPIRE

Ottawa, Dec. 8.—After passing through many perils on an 8,000-mile journey to enlist for overseas service, Major S. A. Huntington was yesterday appointed to the 72nd Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders, being raised at Victoria, B.C., and has returned to take up his duties.

Major Huntington came from the uppermost corner of Alaska, crossing the Nazina Glazier with dog teams in record time. He was engaged as secretary to the late Henry Bratnober, the most famous consulting mining engineer of the north, who represented the Guggenheims, of the United States, and the Rothschilds, of England. The famous engineer was ill, and when Huntington signified his intention of enlisting his superior requested the secretary to bring him out.

The trip was successfully made, although five other boats that started before and after the little party, were crushed to atoms in the ice floes, and their occupants, two women and eight or ten men, went to watery graves. On the way down Huntington and his companion found the wrecks of several boats in the ice.

The destruction was wrought on the Tanana River, down which he had to paddle to Fairbank, about 900 miles from the starting point. For 400 miles of the hazardous trip Huntington and his companion saw no living soul. They went on from Chene to Dawson, another 1,000 hard miles and out by White Horses and Shagway. The trip was made in 34 days.

"I got Mr. Bratnober alive to his relatives, but he died in California some weeks later," said the Major. "He was the greatest friend Alaska ever had."

"NOTE" FOR AUSTRIA ON ANCONA CRIME

Communication Despatched to Vienna Calls For Answer Without Evasion

Washington, Dec. 8.—The United States has sent to Austria-Hungary a note asking for a disavowal of the submarine attack on the Italian liner "Ancona," assurances that such an act will not be repeated, some degree of punishment for the commander of the submarine, and reparation for the American lives lost.

The communication was sent by cable yesterday by Secretary of State Lansing to Ambassador Penfield at Vienna, who was instructed to hand it to the Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, Baron Burian. Word of the delivery of the note had not been received by the department to-night.

The document is understood to make a particular point of prompt assurances for the future safety of American lives. Austria-Hungary has never informed the United States whether the commanders of its submarines had been given instructions similar to those which the German Government gave to its commanders after the "Lusitania" tragedy. It is understood the note referred particularly to the charge that shells from the submarine killed or wounded some passengers on the "Ancona" after she had halted, and asked for an explanation on that point.

In despatching the note, Secretary of State Lansing acted with the approval of and after consulting with President Wilson. It is stated authoritatively that the document, which is described as being comparatively brief and decidedly vigorous in tone, was so drafted as to attempt a settlement of the controversy at once, without bringing on a series of communications, such as followed the sinking of the "Lusitania."

High officials are said to be of the opinion that the situation is one that calls for grave consideration, the state of affairs having become more complicated since the note was despatched, by reports of attacks upon American oil-carrying vessels in the Mediterranean, presumably by Austrian submarines.

News that the note had been sent came as a complete surprise to official Washington generally, the reports which emanated from the State Department earluy in the week being that no positive and corroborated evidence as to what actually had occurred when the "Ancona" went down had been received. It was said that the reports received were fragmentary, conflicting or contradictory, and that until a reply to the inquiries submitted to Austria-Hungary was received it was probable that no communication would be sent to Vienna. To-night it was suggested in some quarters that information of a most conclusive nature had come to Secretary of State Lansing, probably late Monday night, and it had been decided that the protest should go forward immediately. Whether Ambassador Penfield had transmitted the reply of the Vienna Foreign Office to the list of queries submitted by the United States could not be ascertained.

DR. GRIEL'S STORY.

The "Ancona" was sunk in the Mediterranean on November 9 while bound from Naples for New York. The only testimony of a native American survivor of the liner before the department is in a deposition by Dr. Cecile Griel, of New York. In her deposition Dr. Griel asserts specifically that the liner was torpedoed while the men, women and children in the cabin and steerage were scrambling to get into the small boats. The department has been inclined not to accept this single statement as positive proof unless corroboration was received from some source.

Muchc weight was given, however, to what Dr. Griel had to say. Her testimony was considered of so much importance that she was taken to Rome, where she told her story to Ambassador Thomas Nelson Page. A report of this conversation reached the State Department recently.

The State Department received late to-day a second despatch from the Ambassador at Rome stating that he had been informed that the "Communipaw" had been captured and taken to a port unnamed in his message. The source of his information and the nationality of the captors were not mentioned.

CANADIAN BADGES FOR NON-SHIRKERS

Minister of Militia Considering Issue of Suitable Distinguishing Emblem

Ottawa, Dec. 8.—The Minister of Militia has under consideration the issue of a badge or button to serve the purpose of the khaki armlet.

Many requests have been made lately by various organizations engaged in the promotion of recruiting, for the issue of a badge, button or armlet which can be worn by men who have proven their willingness to serve at the front, or men who are engaged in the production of war munitions. It has been urged that the use of a distinguishing badge authorized by the Government, would stimulate enlistment and at the same time would give due credit to those whose absence from the ranks is not due to unwillingness to serve.

A number of designs have, it is understood, been submitted to the Department, the one most likely of adoption being a small button bearing the Royal Crown. A decision as to the form and issue of the button will be made within the next few days.

So far as can be learned the use of the buttons will be restricted to men who have offered themselves for service and been rejected on grounds of physical disability, to men who are over the age of enlistment, and to expert munition workers engaged on the production of munitions of various kinds for the Allies. The use of the button by munition workers will tend to ensure the steady output of munitions by conserving the available labor, so far as the shell industries are concerned. In many cases hitherto good men who are valuable to the munitions industry have gone into the army in response to the call for recruits, while others are prepared to go rather than [illegible] picion of shirking.

If the button [illegible] be practically [illegible] will be employed [illegible] misuse.

VON HINDENBURG VINDICTIVE AND OPTIMISTIC

Wants War To Go On Until Three Principal Sinners Are Punished

Vienna, via London, Dec. 6. — The "Neue Frie Presse" publishes an interview with the German Field Marshal von Hindenburg at his quarters which are described as "being in one of the most important points of the line of defence which Russia had established against Germany."

The Field Marshal began, in reply to a remark concerning his popularity and his eventual triumphal entry into Berlin, by saying laughingly:

"I am already frightened about it. I do not like to be feted. Cincinnatus, who returned to the plough, is a beautiful figure. However, my entry into Berlin will not come so quickly.

"At present the enemy won't make peace. They are not yet weakened enough. We must, therefore, keep it up further."

Field Marshal von Hindenburg criticized the French demands, particularly that relating to Alsace-Lorraine. "If they want it," he said, "they should come and get it."

"The British," he continued, "appear also to have decided to continue the war. It is true that reports come from India that ought to dampen the British lust for war somewhat, but one must wait and see whether the reports are corroborated. Great Britain has her Achilles tendon. I am referring alone to India.

"In Russia also the Emperor and Government plainly desire the continuation of the war. The most remarkable thing is that all these nations do not sect they are only sacrificing themselves for Great Britain. It does not look like peace, and so Germany cannot sheathe her sword."

WAR FORCED ON GERMANY.

The Field Marshal declared that every German would rejoice if an end were put to the terrible blood-letting, but that Germany must carry on the war which was forced on her.

Questioned concerning the military situation, the Field Marshal said:

"Our tactical position is excellent. Especially in the east the German army has reached the most favorable strategic position conceivable."

He asserted that the Russian human material was much poorer than the first year of the war; that Russia could fill the gap with the reserves now mustered, but could not form new armies. The lack of officers was also a hindrance.

The Russian assertions that their defeats in July and August were due to lack of ammunition were only excuses, said the Field Marshal, who added:

"There are no signs that the demoralization of the Russian army obeerved then has been overcome."

He said he did not expect another Russian offensive, but was ready for one. The nature of the warfare had made the war one of ammunition. The extension of warfare all over Europe was a danger for Napoleon and the reason of his fall, said the German commander, but it played no role in the present conflict, in view of modern railway facilities. He concluded by saying:

"I should be especially pleased at the destructive defeat of the Italians. This war must not end without the three principal sinners, Great Britain, Serbia and Italy, receiving just punishment."

REBELS CAUSED SHANGHAI FRACAS

Took Possession of Warship By Ruse and Compelled Crew To Fire

Shanghia, Dec. 6.—Circumstances disclosed to-day show that the crew of the Chao-Ho did not mutiny, as was at first reported, but was overpowered by rebels who went in a launch yesterday afternoon from the foreign settlement to the cruiser. The launch drew up alongside the Chao-Ho, flying the admiral's flag. The crew welcomed the party, believing that Admiral Sa Cheng Ping was on board. There were about forty men in the launch. They boarded the steamer, each carrying a revolver and a bomb, concealed beneath handkerchiefs. The rebels whipped off the handkerchiefs concealing their weapons and covered the crew with their revolvers, threatening death unless their orders were obeyed instantly. They compelled the crew to open fire on the arsenal and the other warships.

The rebels were unable to make use of the heavier guns, as an officer of the Chao-Ho threw overboard the keys to the magazines containing the six-inch and four-inch shells. His action probably saved the arsenal and the foreign settlement from serious damage. Numerous shots fell in the foreign concessions, but no serious harm was done.

WARSHIP SET AFIRE.

After the engagement last evening between the Chao-Ho and the crews of the cruiser Hai-Chi and the gunboat Tung-Ching, there was no further firing by the warships until shortly before dawn. At that time the cruiser Ying-Swei opened fire on the Chao-Ho. A shot struck the Chao-Ho abaft the bridge.

Fire broke out on the Chao-Ho. The rebels embarked on the launch in which they had put out to the cruiser from the foreign settlement by yesterday afternoon, landed on the Pootung side of the city and disappeared in a body.

An attack on the arsenal at midnight was from the direction of the Hang-Chow railway. There was some rifle firing, but the arsenal troops acted promptly and calmly and repulsed the attackers. So far as has been learned, there were no casualties at the arsenal. The three men who were killed and the five wounded were shot down on the Chao-Ho.

A band of 30 or 40 rebels, armed with rifles and bombs, attacked the Chapel sub-police station at four o'clock this morning. The rebels threw four bombs, of which three exploded. One policeman was killed and three were wounded.

A body of regular troops was brought up quickly and the rebels disappeared.

COOLIES HAD BOMBS.

[illegible]ing the forenoon further trouble [illegible]ped in the vicinity of the French [illegible]sion. About 10.30 o'clock three [illegible]d men, for the most part coolies, [illegible]with bombs and Mauser rifles, [illegible]ed to seize the Chinese police station at the west gate of the native city, adjoining the French concession.

The attack was repulsed and they attempted to retreat into the French concession, resisting attempts by the French police to disarm them, firing on the French and throwing bombs at the French police station.

The French replied to the fire, upon which the rebels took refuge in houses in the Rue Eugent Bard. Fifteen arrests by the Chinese and French police followed shortly.

Intermittent firing by the rebels was kept up. The international volunteers have been called out, and posted at strategic points with orders to search for weapons all Chinese coming into the settlement.

This afternoon French police arrested a body of 25 men at Siccawei, near the native city. The men were armed with bombs, rifles and bayonets.

WRIGLEY'S

Whets the appetite
Relieves thirst
Improves digestion
Gives solace
Lightens labor
Economical in cost
Yields great benefit
Sealed Air-Tight

Two delicious flavors.

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Write for free booklet "WRIGLEY'S MOTHER GOOSE" in four colors. Fun for young and old.
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Every package sealed air-tight

Chew it after every meal

C26

NOT EASY TO GET OUT OF ENGLAND

Magistrates and Other Authorities Loth to Sign Permits For Passports

London, December 8.—The hesitation shown by magistrates and others to recommend men of military age for passports was evinced to-day when a young Australian visiting here asked the Magistrate at Lambeth to sign a recommendation. The applicant said that he proposed settling his affairs and then joining the Australian contingent.

The Magistrate—"It will take you two months to get back to Australia, another two months to settle your affairs ,by which time the war will be over. It looks to me as though you came over to dodge Australian enlistment and are now going back to dodge enlistment here." Eventually the magistrate signed the form.

A Lancashire man, twenty-five years of age, applied to a magistrate for a permit to go to Canada, his "future home." He said he had served with the Northwest Mounted Police, and on his discharge had come to England with friends. He now desired to return to rejoin the police or some Canadian unit. The magistrate, in refusing the application, told the young man he had ample opportunity to serve His Majesty here.

MONTREAL MAN DELAYED.

A Montreal business man who, having completed the matters which brought him to Europe, wishes to return home, has met with considerable difficulty in connection with some of the newer regulations governing departures from England, although he is well known here and has done business with a number of people without his bonafides being questioned. He found, however, that he had left all his papers of indentification at Montreal, and, consequently, has found difficulty in arranging the return journey.

A peculiar case illustrating the care taken in interpretations of the emigration regulations is engaging the attention of officials here. A woman and daughter, who wish to go to Canada are concerned. The daughter aged only fifteen, married some little time back a Canadian soldier, who has now been invalided as unfit for further service. He declares his parents in Canada are willing to receive his young wife, but obviously, in the official view, this statement might prove incorrect. If she is entitled to go, there still remains a question whether her mother should be allowed to go also.

JOAN OF ARC'S STATUE UNVEILED IN NEW YORK

New York, December 6.—At the dedication of a statue of Joan of Arc, on Riverside Drive, Juan J. Jusserand, the French ambassador, declared that the French nation has but one purpose in the great war, "that it can fight and win the fight." The bronze statue of heroic size represents the maid in armor on horseback, standing in the stirrups and holding a sword in her upraised right hand. The pedestal contains eighteen tons of stone from the dungeon in which Joan of Arc was imprisoned in Rouen, and from which she was led to the stake in 1431. It also contains a stone from the Cathedral of Rhims in which Charles VII. was crowned through Joan's efforts.

"ENTIRELY FALSE"

Germans Repeat a Silly Lie About Misuse of Red Cross

Berlin, via London, December 8, 11 a. m.—The Wolff Bureau circulates an authoritative pronunciamento regarding the alleged misuse of hospital ships by the British for transporting troops and munition. After referring to the twice-repeated British denial of these practices, it cites a paragraph from the Turkish official report of December 4, maintaining that British troops have been transported at night b ytwo hospital ships, and adds:

"The British Government should realize that further abuse of the Red Cross, as hitherto practised by the British, may compel the Central Powers to adopt measures adapted effectively to combat this British procedure, so out of harmony with every right and law of humanity."

London, December 9.—The official British Press Bureau, in permitting the circulation of the Wolff Bureau statement regarding the alleged misuse of hospital ships by the British, says: 'As has been previously stated on several occasions, allegations of this character are entirely false."

TURCO-GERMAN BLOW AIMED AT INDIA

Constantinople Report Says Army of 500,000 Will Move In the Spring

London, Dec. 9.—A despatch to the "Daily Telegraph" from Rome says:

"According to indirect news from Constantinople, Germany has abandoned her idea of an expedition against Egypt in favor of a great Turco-German expedition against India.

"The German project is to organize an army of 400,000 Turks, with 100,000 Germans commanded by Field Marshal Von Der Goltz, and an immense number of guns for an expedition in the spring, which will be preceded by a large Turkish advance guard which already is on the march to Bagdad. The Bulgarian army would undertake the care of the Balkan lines of communication to insure supplies to the Germans in Asia."

STATE SOCIALISM

London, Dec. 9.—The newspapers this morning describe a unique experiment in state Socialism, which will be tried at an unnamed city in the north of England, where 20,000 men will soon be employed in munition work. To provide for the men and prevent extortionate prices the Government has acquired all stores and ships in the district and will either allow the proprietors to sell goods under license, or will, in most cases, run them under direct control of the Government. The Government thus will be butcher, baker, grocer, milkman and barber to the whole population.

All the saloons, thirty in number, have been bought by the Government and will continue the sale of intoxicants, some under close restrictions, while others will be turned into lodging houses.

THE RISING GENERATION.

We all wish that we ourselves could serve more efficiently our day and generation. While doing the best we can ourselves we may i nthe great hereafter learn that the very greatest thing we ever did for the world was some passing but kindly word of cheer or advice to some young man arrived at "the parting of the ways."

Your neighbor's boy of 18 may be made into a great statesman or local leader by the mere introduction to him or to his home of a paper dealing ably with great matters. A prompt but trifling effort on your part may even produce world-wide results. If the following papers have not been taken in his home "World Wide" may be had for a year's trial for One Dollar, or the Montreal "Witness" for only Sixty-five Cents. Use coupon on Page 12.

Offer This to Your Friends

$2.00 -- for -- **$1.00**

Two Great Publications For the Price of One!

The Montreal Witness and Canadian Homestead - $1.00
The Canadian Pictorial - (See brief description on another page, under "Annual Subscription Facts.") - $1.00

Both of the Above to One Address
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Tell every Friend you meet about it!

It is their opportunity, AND YOURS!

ALSO YOU MAY send these two papers as Christmas Presents to distant addresses in Canada or Newfoundland at this half price rate. Always providing of course that they have not been taking either publication in recent years

and

ALSO YOU MAY send your own subscription at the same half rate for these two publications if you accompany it with at least one NEW Club, as above, and agree to try to "plant" the "Witness" in another home before another fortnight has gone by.

This 2 for 1 Offer is made so as to make it easier to plant the "Witness" in new homes. But new subscribers may still have the "Witness" alone on a first year's trial for **65** cents.

Plant the Montreal Witness **DO IT NOW** The Sooner the Easier and Better

Please Use Coupon on Back Page.

This offer dots not apply to Montreal or its suburbs.

What a difference!

It might make such a great difference to your friend's whole family if they got into the habit of reading the "Witness."

And it would make such a difference to your paper, the "Witness," if you introduced it to your friend.

We are confident that if you could realize what a difference it would make you would draw ykour friend's attention to the "Witness."

Don't begin by telling him that the "Witness" would do him or his family good—people don't always appreciate such activity. Tell him of its reliability and clearness in the matter of its news and editorial comment. Tell him of its splendid stories and other features of family interest. Tell him of its valuable farm and poultry hints and articles. Perhaps you might begin as below:

"THE INTRODUCTION"

"Mr. Blank, have you heard that you can get Canada's best National Newspaper on trial for one year for only sixty-five cents, or better still you can get the newspaper and Canada's most beautiful magazine, both, for only one dollar? It's quite true! If you have not been taking either

THE MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS AND CANADIAN HOMESTEAD

or

THE CANADIAN PICTORIAL

you may, by subscribing now, through me, have both of these splendid publications on trial for a whole year for a dollar bill—the regular price being a dollar each. And if before a month is up you don't like your bargain the publishers promise to refund you the full amount promptly."

That's easy enough, is it not? Yet that is all that is necessary to secure a new subscriber—and if you secure one new subscription to the "Witness" and to the "Pictoral and send us therefor one dollar, you may at the same time send another dollar for yourself and get these two publications for your own family for a year. But remember that the one dollar rate requires that both publications be sent to the same address. Almost every one of your friends is paying a dollar for some paper with possibly some trifling premium thrown in. They would prefer two worthy publications for the same dollar any time and every time if they knew of the offer. But your friends cannot know of it except through you.

To distant friends you might mark the above "Introd ction" and send them the "Witness" to read—or you might cut out the "Introduction" and enclose it in a letter to a friend. The above is only given as an example. Whether you adopt the above method or any other, put it in your own words.

Any honest way that is effective is a good way and available to competitors or others.

$50.00 Fifty Dollars -- in -- Cash Prizes

For Real Friends of the "Witness"

$25.00 for the best letter.
$15.00 " " 2nd best letter
$10.00 " " 3rd " "

Telling us why the writer took the trouble to "plant" the "Witness" in a new home and how he or she did it. The simpler the method the more effective as a rule.

RULES OF THE COMPETITION

1. The simpler and shorter the better the letter.
1. The subscription must be placed and posted to us before the end of the year.
3. The writer may have either "planted" the "Witness" in a new home and collected and forwarded the subscription to us or he or she may have presented the "Witness" as a Christmas or New Year's gift to a friend who has not been taking the "Witness"—and thus plant it in a new home. (If any such gift turns out to be for one already on the list the sender will be immediately notified and the amount refunded.)
4. The "Witness" must be "planted" at the rate of 65 cents for the first trial year—or the "Witness and the "Canadian Pictoral", both publications, for a dollar for the first trial year. In either case the subscriber's own renewal to be extended at the same time and rate for another twelve months from date of expiring of present subscription—if the expiry is due any time within the next ten months.
5. "Witness" employees and their relatives are not eligible to compete. Nor is any one in the City of Montreal or its immediate vicinity.
6. If there should happen to be a tie the subscription bearing the earliest post mark date will take the preference.
7. The decision of the editors of the "Witness" to be considered as final.
8. All those entering this competition must write the word COMPETITION clearly on the top of their letter.

AGRICULTURE

HEALTH OF OUR ANIMALS

(Report to Department by A. E. Moore, D.V.S., Chief Travelling Inspector.)

In January, according to your instructions, I visited Saskatchewan to consult with Inspector Tamblyn with reference to the work in that province, and especially with regard to the hog cholera situation.

I personally met nearly all the inspectors of the province, and carefully instructed them in the method of handling and diagnosing hog cholera, and am convinced that they are now all as capable of dealing with the disease as the other inspectors of the Dominion. I advised some changes in placing the inspectors in the field, so as to enable them to accomplish their work to better advantage, and without unnecessary loss of time.

GLANDERS.

I am pleased to say that personally I have not seen any glanders this year. I have tested with mallein twenty-two suspects, however, but with negative results, suspicion being due to various disorders somewhat resembling glanders.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Assisted by Inspectors Marriott and Hall, I have tested five hundred and ninety-three (593) cattle on seven different premises, sixty-seven (67) reacted, and seven were considered suspicious. These cattle are under the direct supervision of this branch.

TESTING FOR EXPORT TO THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

I have tested 122 cattle for export to the United States on eleven different premises and obtained only one reaction. I have also tested thirteen cattle for export to New Zealand, two of which Western Canada, and obtained two reacted, and sixty-seven cattle for actions.

During the year I have applied the intradermal test to about two hundred cattle, with results which correspond fairly well with the subcutaneous test. I believe that this method of testing will prove of great assistance, especially in doubtful subcutaneous tests, and in animals advanced in pregnancy, or presenting other conditions which might cause a fluctuating temperature. The great advantage of this method is that it may be applied under any conditions, and to very young calves. The results are more difficult to arrive at than the subcutaneous method, and requires considerable experience before an inspector becomes an expert.

Considerable progress has been made in the proper marking and labelling of these products. Owing to the absence for so many years of standards governing the manufacture, many packers have adopted descriptions of the contents of packages which could not be said to be true and correct.

During the year the Department of Inland Revenue added to the standards already in force a new section with the labelling of jam mixtures. This new section defines more clearly the necessary marking of such mixtures. This is amply justified, as the old standards permitted manufacturers to evade the spirit of the standards inasmuch as the label did not convey to the purchaser the proportionate ingredients which made up the finished product. Owing to the large number of labels on hand which were affected by this new section, we have not made such progress as we would wish, yet by continuing the present effort it is hoped to bring all into conformity during the coming year.

We have insisted that the presence of glucose be shown on the labels, as required by the standards. This requirement is being fairly well met.

While I am not at all anxious to take legal action, it may be necessary in some isolated cases to do so where the packer continues his indifference to our requirements.

A decided improvement is noticed in plants engaged in evaporating apples, also in their products, yet much remains to be done, especially in connection with the moisture content of the apples, which is fixed by law at 27 per cent, and from present information is, in my opinion, too high. Samples of apples, stock, and waste have been taken and will be tested for water-content and examined as to quality. With your permission, samples will again be taken next year and examined in the same manner. The information thus compiled will be the first of its kind obtained in Canada, and if the results of the two years' tests are such as we anticipate, it might not be out of place for me to suggest that a bulletin be issued dealing with this important subject in the hope that the information thus secured may be taken advantage of and result in an improvement in the methods of preparing and handling this.

The work of the inspectors whose duty it is to look after this particular line of food has been generally satisfactory.

CONDENSED MILK.

Nothing of particular importance has developed in connection with the inspection of this food. The sanitary methods adopted in regard to its manufacture ensure to the purchase a healthful, nourishing food at a minimum cost.

I desire to thank not only the members of the office staff also the veterinary and lay inspectors on duty at the different establishments throughout the Dominion for their hearty co-operation in carrying out the requirements of the work. The chief travelling inspectors have especially attentive to their duties and have, at considerable personal discomfort, readily undertaken the many difficult and sometimes annoying tasks assigned to them.

HOG CHOLERA.

There have been several outbreaks of hog cholera in eastern Canada this year which might have become serious had it not been for the prompt attention of the inspector. Fortunately, we have been able in most cases to prevent the inspection from spreading.

As in former years, the origin of many of the outbreaks of hog cholera has been the feeding of hotel garbage. These garbage-fed hogs are always in large lots, and consequently the losses are heavy. The practice of feeding this material should be prohibited.

As I have many times previously reported, not only do these outbreaks create new hog cholera centres all over the Dominion, but the hogs are kept in indescribable filth, and fed on material containing every conceivable thing in the way of animal and vegetable refuse, and in all stages of decomposition.

The people who collect and feed this garbage are usually foreigners, Italians, Swedes, etc., or irresponsible persons who have no regard whatever for cleanliness or sanitary surroundings.

I have instructed all the Inspectors who have their headquarters in cities to make periodic inspections of all the garbage-fed hogs in their surrounding districts, to warn the owners as to the danger of feeding this material, and to inform them that the department may withhold compensation should their hogs develop hog cholera.

This inspection has been done at spare times, and a great many places have been visited.

The most serious outbreak of hog cholera which happened this year originated in hogs belonging to a large breeder in the Province of Quebec. The disease developed soon after his return from the exhibitions.

As this breeder made numerous sales, and as his breeding hogs were in contact with many others, a large number of pure-bred hogs were consequently involved. The disease spread to twenty-six farms, and it was necessary to destroy all the hogs on these farms. Before the disease was finally eradicated, we were obliged to quarantine a large number of others, as they were indirect contacts. Fortunately, my personal knowledge of that part of the country enabled us to check the spread of the disease even far sooner than I expected.

I have also investigated several reports of suspected hog cholera in different parts of the country but found conditions usually due to improper feeding and unhealthy surroundings.

MANGE IN HORSES.

Several outbreaks of mange in horses were dealt with in Ottawa, and in the Counties of Carleton and Russell.

INSPECTION OF IMPORT HORSES.

During the year I have tested five horses imported from the United States, and which were entered on two different dates.

I am pleased to state that I have not seen a case of rabies, sheep scab, or anthrax during the year.

I have investigated several reported cases of the above diseases, but found other conditions in every case.

SIX REASONS AGAINST THE ONE-CROP SYSTEM

(By Dr. Bradford Knapp, United States Dept. of Agriculture.)

First—A one-crop system is unsafe economically because it is dependent upon crop conditions and market conditions. The failure of the weather brings disaster, and likewise the failure of the market brings ruin. Within certain limits such a system of agriculture is between the devil and the deep sea—all the eggs being in one basket, and careless handling of the basket brings disaster. Facing either way, one finds the devil of over-production and the deep sea of under-consumption.

Second—The one-crop system of agriculture does not maintain soil fertility. What chances has crop rotation to restore humus, nitrogen and other elements to the soil taken out by the plants, or for the production of manure for the same purpose. Any system of agriculture that permanently reduces the productive power of the soil is a serious economic loss.

Third—The one-crop system of agriculture fails to take live stock into account. No permanent system of agriculture has ever been devised which did not include a reasonable live stock industry. There is no more economical way of marketing crops than to feed them to live stock and market them through that live stock. A large percentage of the elements of fertility taken by the crop from the soil can, in this way, be retained upon the land in the form of manure and only a small percentage of the elements of fertility will be marketed through the live stock. In many prosperous agricultural sections of the United States the farmers are feeding live stock and figuring that they will come out about even on the live stock venture, but that the indirect benefits from increased production resulting from the manure saved will make their farming profitable which would be unprofitable without. It also contributes to farming by enabling the farmer to utilize the waste produts of the farm, and to make the waste lands return an income otherwise impossible.

Fourth—The one-crop system is uneconomic, because under it no equated system of farm management can be adopted. The farm is a business itself, just like a manufacturing plant. The farmer has his tools and machinery, his equipmentt, his land, his labor, and when these things are properly put in motion and intelligently applied to the soil, it is the business of the farm to produce wealth. The one-crop system compels the farmer to have long periods of idleness of machinery and labor. Diversified agriculture with live stock furnishes the largest possible opportunity for productive effort on the farm. It is estimated that the average number of working days of team and tools in producing a crop of cotton alone is only 100 to 125 days. What is the farmer going to do the re[st] of the time? Diversified agricult[ure] live stock make a 365 days' job. Thrift and industry are greatly to be desired. I am unable to see what benefit can be derived from having long periods of idleness. What we want is a system of farming by which we can introduce and use good business system on the farm, and get the best results from a reasonable expenditure of time and labor.

Fifth—Under the one-crop system of agriculture the return for labor comes but once in the year, whereas under a properly diversified system of agriculture the return comes in a number of times during the year. The eggs, butter, cheese, poultry, fruit, garden, hogs, cattle and grain, if made the product of one farm, give many opportunities for converting labor and the fertility of the soil into cash. With nothing to sell but cotton we turn our capital over but once a year.

Sixth—Lastly, the one-crop system limits knowledge, narrows citizenship and does not foster home building. This is because it is a non-productive agriculture and an uncertain agriculture. Surely, the man who has never been trained to raise anything but cotton and corn has a narrower range of practical education than the man who has been trained to operate a diversified farm and to handle live stock intelligently.

BEEF RAISING IN CANADA

The Beef Bullock

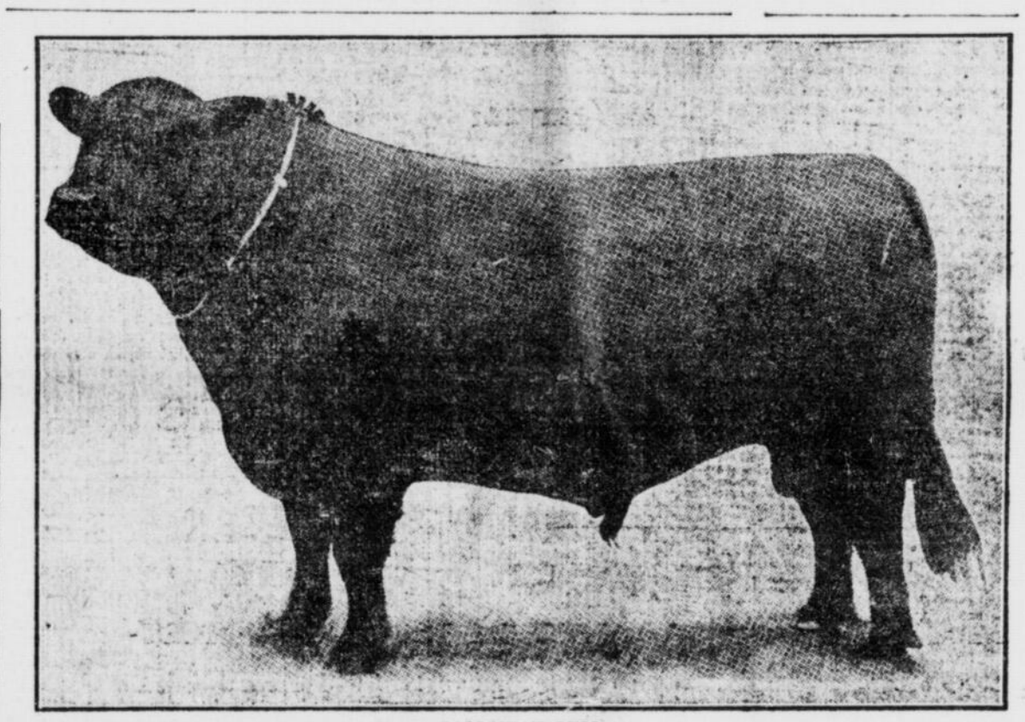
The destiny of the bullock is the block, and after that the table. Between the cattle raiser and the table is the market, and it is the demands of this that must guide the stockman in his effort to produce the most valuable bullock. There is another consideration not to be forgotten, and that is the interests of the breeder and feeder. It is through the medium of the bullock that much of the farm crop is marketed, so that much of his success as a marketing medium depends upon his thrift, or, in other words, his ability to consume large quantities of food, and to convert the maximum of this into a valuable marketable product. It is, therefore, necessary in the description of an ideal bullock to consider him from the standpoint of the breeder and feeder as well as from that of the butcher, who sets the value upon the animal from the cort of carcass it will yield.

In order to produce a high class bullock the breeder must possess a mental ideal of his object, and work towards that model. This is as necessary to the cattle breeder as to the builder of any structure. An architect must mentally see the finished building before he can draw his plans and order his materials. The wide-awake stockman who attends a series of well conducted judging schools, or visits a modern fat stock show of any magnitude and there intelligently studies the forms of the prize winning anima's, will have established a mental picture of a superior beef animal. It is for the cattlemen out of reach of such educational institutions as these that the following description is prepared.

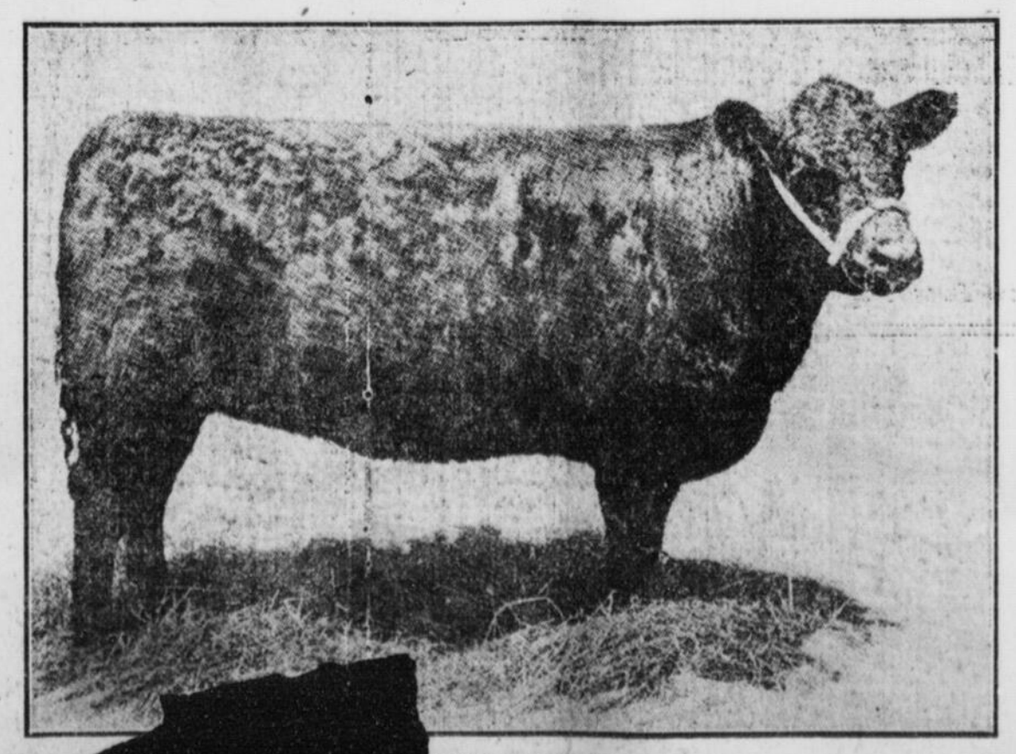
In judging an animal one looks first at its general appearance or outline. What is wanted is as nearly as possible a block formation, having comparatively straight lines, along the top and bottom, and up and down at the rear. A short neck, short legs and a good length of body are to be looked for in the model beast. The desired animal is compact and broad of back from shoulder points to hips, has a wide deep body; short and somewhat thick neck; wide, deep and full bosom; broad, thick, fleshy hindquarters, and a generally plump body. Viewed from the side the top and bottom lines of the body run practically parallel with the back quite elevel. From front or rear the outline should be rather full and broad. A straight upper line, or level back, indicates a uniform covering of flesh, which is all important to the butcher, while a straight underline denotes a good depth of barrel and chest. The former indicates a good feeder, and the latter a vigorous constitution, and these are both essential. The butcher likes a medium amount of bone leaning to fineness in proportion to the size of the animal. Coarse bone is always objectionable, as it indicates a large proportion of bone to meat, and it is meat that the market wants. Smoothness of conformation, largely determined by fineness of bone, goes with a tendency to lay on flesh smoothly in all parts—especially in the valuable parts of the carcass. An animal must not become baggy, showing lumps and rolls of fat. What is wanted is that the fat and flesh be laid on smoothly and thickly, especially on the more valuable parts, such as the loin and rib.

The head is a fairly accurate indication of an animal's quality. A long coarse head, with spiky horns, is usually associated with lack of quality throughout. An animal with an extremely short, broad head, is generally inclined to lack length of body. While the short, thick type is a good feeder, the butcher prefers greater length. A correct head may be described as being somewhat short, with the features fine and clean cut, such as one sees in a handsome man.

The feeder likes to see a moderately broad muzzle, with a good, wide mouth, and a large open nostril. The mouth indicates the strength of the digestive



GALLOWAY BULL.



GALLOWAY HEIFER.

cerns the butcher, and therefore the price he will pay for the animal.

The neck of the beef animal tends to be short, thick and muscular, of medium depth, and neatly attached to the body. The shorter the neck the better, not only because it is a cheap part of a carcass, but more particularly because a compact neck indicates ruggedness of constitution and good feeding qualities. On the other hand, undue length and scrawnyness of neck indicate a poor feeder and a narrow body. The neck should blend well with the body, uniting with it so smoothly that the point of union is scarcely perceptible. It is because a strong, thick neck is associated with a broad chest and a good lung capacity, that it is so important. The shoulder should be smooth, and in a fattened animal well and evenly covered. Over the top there should be good width, but openness between the blades is to be avoided. The top should be full and round. While the shoulders is a cheap part of the carcass it is important that it be smoothly and compactly covered, not only because of itself, but more particularly because it goes with thickness and quality of meat in the more valuable cuts farther back.

Coming below the neck we have the front of the animal, including the breast and brisket. The more width in front of the shoulder, the better the rest of the body corresponds. This gives capacity to the heart and lungs—the vital organs on which vigor so much depends. Prominence of brisket adds to the appearance of an animal, but for practical purposes it is sufficient if it is plump and of good width, indicating a roomy chest behind. A flabby ponderous brisket is objectionable; being of no commercial value or other advantage. The front legs should stand well apart, as this goes with a broad chest floor. It is important that the front legs have a wide muscular attachment of arm at the shoulder, with plenty of room from arm pit to arm pit below the chest. The shorter the leg the better, and each should come straight down, whether viewed from the side or front.

A large girth is desirable. This goes with full fore flanks and well filled crops, indicating not only a roomy chest cavity, but a good covering of flesh on top. It is along the spine on either side that the butcher gets the best cuts, and unless a fat animal has plenty of meat here, no matter how much he may weigh, he cannot command a high price. Thickness and smoothness over the ribs along the breeder and feeder. It is through the medium of the bullock that much of the farm crop is marketed, so that much of his success as a marketing medium depends upon his thrift, or, in other words, his ability to consume large quantities of food, and to convert the maximum of this into a valuable marketable product. It is, therefore, necessary in the description of an ideal bullock to consider him from the standpoint of the breeder and feeder as well as from that of the butcher, who sets the value upon the animal from the cort of carcass it will yield.

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The ear and the horn are both worthy of observation in judging a beef animal. A heavy, coarse, fleshy ear, loosely attached to the head, indicates a low degree of quality and of vigor, and consequently of ability to appropriate profitably large quantities of food materials. The horn (in the horned classes) should be flattish rather than round. Round spiky horns indicate coarseness throughout. While a good head is important, it is so more particularly to the breeder and feeder, because of what it indicates. It is the body back of the head that con- back are essential to a high class beef animal. Taking the barrel as a whole the greater thickness and smoothness the better, and from a feeder's standpoint, the greater depth the better also. Th butcher wants all the length of barrel he can get, but the feeder knows that extreme length means weakness. The ribs should be well sprung, giving large capacity, but over paunchiness is not a desirable feature, as it means waste to the butcher, and does not necessarily stand for improved feeding quality. To be an easy "keeper" a bullock should be closely ribbed up, that is, the space between the back rib and the hook point should not be great. Then the body should come well down at the flank.

The loin provides the highest priced roasts and steaks, and therefore should be massive and thick. It should rise slightly from the straight line of the back. A sagging loin is decidedly objectionable for two principal reasons, first, that it denotes weakness, and, secondly, that it lacks muscle. A low loin may be fairly thick, but in such a case it is apt to consist largely of fat rather than lean meat.

In the early days of stock improvement, wide hook points were highly esteemed, but their uselessness from the butcher's standpoint, has led to a modification of view regarding them. It is true they should be wide apart, but not necessarily more so than the loin or sirloin. Consequently the feeder or breeder looks for the hook points rounded off smoothly, not standing up when finished, covered well and showing no signs of bareness. This will indicate a large proportion of flesh to bone.

The pin bones, situated at each side of the tail head, should have fair width between, but prominence is not desirable. As a rule, smoothness over the hook points goes with similar formation of these parts. Many animals have a tendency to develop patchiness at this point. In an old cow no serious objection can be taken to bunches of fat here, but in a young animal it should not be overlooked, as it is an indication of a tendency to form too much fat, and is an evidence of lack of quality. The rump should be both long and broad; that is to say, the distance from hook point to pin bone should be great, the width should be carried well back, and be comparatively level. A drooping, peaked rump is a defective conformation, reduces the flesh capacity, and detracts from the beauty of form. Viewed from behind, the quarters should be thick, showing where the thigh naturally narrows. On the inside the fulness should be carried well down. A split up appearance is decidedly objectionable. The thigh requires to be well packed on the inside, and the flesh should be carried as near to the hock as possible. The expression, "Beef to the Heels," often heard a perpendicular line on the outside to among cattlemen, is an extreme expression of what is admird at this point of a well finished beef animal of ideal conformation.

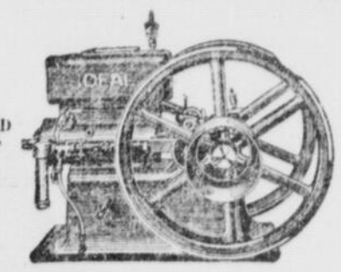
In the foregoing, reference has been repeatedly made to quality, which is as important in a bullock as in a horse, a grade of wheat or a piece of silk, if the best results are to be secured. The general appearance of an animal indicates its quality, but a closer examination is also desirable. Quality is shown in bone, skin, hair, ears and horn. A coarse bone, indicated by rough joints and heavy horns, indicates lack of quality. Coarse, sluggish ears are not seen on a beast of ine parts. The hide is not only a safe guide as to the quality, but it indicates the physical condition of the animal as regards thrift. The skin should be mellow and pliable, the hair abundant and silky. Taken in the hands the skin over the ribs should be mellow and pliable to the touch, easily grasped and stretched. A very thin hide, or one that is thick, hard and boardlike, are alike to be avoided in selecting a steer to feed or an anmial to join the breeding herd.

THE FINISHED STEER.

To succeed in the production of beef the requirements of the purchaser must be complied with. The standard of the beef market has changed greatly in recent years. Not many years ago the best markets demanded large, heavy, thick bullocks, weighing 1,800 to 2,000 lbs., but the demand has changed, and cattle of that description are no longer in demand. The bullock that commands the highest price is a compact, well finished animal, weighing not more than 1,500 lbs. on foot, and if he weighs only 1,200 lbs., he will command the highest market price, provided he has the form, quality and finish. Even the thousand pound "baby beef" is looked for by the man with the money on this side of the Atlantic, but such cattle are not shipped abroad. This change is greatly to the advantage of the producer, as other things being equal, the younger the animal goes to market, the less is the cost of food, and the greater the profit to the producer.

The British market demands cattle of moderate weights, good quality, and carrying sufficient fat in connection with the lean meat to secure a high degree of excellence without waste. To secure delicate flavor and tenderness, a certain proportion of fat tis necessary, and this should be incorporated with the flesh or lean meat rather than appear only as a covering to the muscles. The great secret in producing a carcass of beef is to treat an animal in such a way that the fat grows with it during the entire period of its life time. It is unfortunately the too common practice of Canadian beef raisers to produce all the fat that an animal carries in the course of a few months. Much of the fat put on in this way is deposited on the outside of the carcass; it is largely wasted, as it is useful for little else than tallow. The carcass that dresses out showing specks and streaks of fat throughout the lean tissue commands the highest price. Such beef is regarded as much of a delicacy as the finest turkey or lamb. The only way to be sure of prime quality is to maintain the animal in good condition by a system of liberal feeding from birth to maturity. Then the finishing period is comparatively short, and the carcass produces the highly desirable marbled beef.

It will be gathered that the requirements of both the feeder and the butcher must be considered in the selection or breeding of the most profitable steer. The feeder must have in his animal good bone, roomy paunch, and a deep, broad chest, while to the butcher's steer these parts have no particular value, because it is in these that much waste occurs. Giving the requirements of both feeder and butcher due consideration a standard of perfection has been built up in which each part of the animal is afforded a numerical value according to its importance.

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THE GALLOWAY

(By David McCrae.)

The district known as Galloway, in the southeast of Scotland, and now comprising Kircudbright and Wigtonshire, gave its name to the hardy, hornless breed of beef cattle that have for many centuries been bred in considerable numbers on the uplands and rough pasturage of the district. The true Galloway is a hardy, well-shaped, profitable beef animal. Its body is long, deep and round; back straight and broad; leg short and stout; foot large; the coat of hair shaggy and black, with often a brownish tinge. Of all the hornless breeds, it has the oldest record. In herds it can be fed and handled like a flock of sheep when carefully and kindly treated.

Much has been written about the origin of polled cattle; scientists have claimed one or other of the wild breeds as their progenitors. How or when the first were domesticated is unknown. Whether or not Jabel, the father of such had cattle, had polled cows amongst his first herd, is not known but it is known that polled cattle were described by Heroditus, who wrote over 2,300 years ago. Heroditus says that the domestic cattle of the Scythians were without horns. Galloway was early inhabited by the Picts, and Bede, one of the earliest English historians, known as the venerable Bede, says: 'The nation of Picts came (as reported) out of Scythia'; what more likely than that from Scythia they brought their hornless cattle, and that these were the progenitors of the modern Galloway breed? Long before the union between England and Scotland considerable numbers of Galloway cattle were taken south to be fatted on the richest pastures of England. Their beef, of excellent quality, mottled and marbled, the fat and lean intermixed, gave them a famous name in the old days. In 1723, the author of 'A Journey Through Scotland' says he saw a thousand bullocks grazing in one park in preparation for the markets in Norfolk and Suffolk. Dairying and cheese-making have invaded the old home of the Galloway, and it would now be hard to find a herd of a thousand in that section. They are still in the front of good beef-producers and at the Smithfield and other fat-stock shows have taken a good place. A Galloway steer was recently awarded the Grand Championship of the Smithfield Show.

A considerable importation of Galloways was made in 1853, by Messrs. Graham of Vaughan, York county, near Toronto. Records were not kept by the Board of Agriculture till 1872. The descendants of that first importation are still numerous, and good enough yet to win in our larger shows. Geo. Miller, Markham; John Snell, Edmonton, Ont., (now Snelgrove); Wm. Hood and Thomas McCrae of Guelph, were also early and extensive breeders. The latter made many importations, and so far-reaching were his sales that, at the sales of the International Show, in Chicago, 1909, every animal but one in the sale was traced to stock at one time in this Canadian herd.

In 1871, J. N. Smith and R. B. Caruss, of Michigan, came to Canada and purchased herds of Galloways. Shortly after, Peter Davy, of Wisconsin; M. R. Platt and A. B. Matthews of Kansas City, and J. McHardy of Emporia, Kansas, bought herds and the descendants of these animals are now widely scattered over many of the United States. The latest success of the Galloways is at the United States Government Farm in Alaska, where, after a trial of several breeds, the Galloways have been selected as the best fitted for that northern post, and they are now using them for dairy purposes, as well as for beef production.

Galloways are naturally polled. So marked is this polled character that the produce of a pure-bred Galloway bull with any breed of horned cattle almost invariably gives polled calves. No other breed of polled cattle will equal the Galloway in this respect. Galloway cows crossed with a white Shornhorn bull produce the celebrated "blue-greys," the most famous feeding animals in that land. From this cross all animals are fed for the butcher. They not only fed economically but produce the highest quality of beef.

All improvement of the breed has come from within, by careful selection, and in recent years the advance in quality has been marked. Attempts at improving by crossing with other breeds, which have been often tried, have all failed. In the Canadian west, Galloways have been used for crossing native cattle, grades and others, with marked success. Their size has been quoted against them, as they look much smaller than the Shorthorn. They weigh much heavier than they look, and are always a first-class butcher's beast when ready for the block. The late Mr. Andrews, of the Crane Lake Ranching Company, reported that the steers from his Galloways weighed more in Winnipeg than those from his Shornhorn bulls. This he ascribes to their better rustling qualities. The Galloways, he said, were always first out in the cold winter days, and the last to return to the bedding-ground. They are much the hardiest of all the beef breeds, and should be splendidly adapted for our extreme northern pastures in the great west.

Though Galloways are the oldest of the pure bred breeds of British cattle, their Herd Book records are very modern. Unfortunately all the papers and documents which had been collected relating to the breed, as well as the pedigrees, were lost by a fire which destroyed the Highland and Agricultural Society's Museum and Records in Edinburgh, in 1851. Since that time a new book was begun, and the first volume of the Polled Herd Book was published in 1862. This was compiled and arranged by Mr. Edward Ravenscroft, and contains pedigrees of animals of

THE GALLOWAY.—CONTINUED.

the Polled, Aberdeen-Angus and Galloway breeds. Few of the breeds of Galloways joined in it. In 1878, the Galloway Cattle Society published its first volume of pedigrees, arranged by the able secretary, Rev. John Gillespie, D.D., of Mouswald Manse, Dumfries. No pains were spared to make this record full and complete. Several volumes have followed since that time.

Registration in the United States was commenced in the early eighties. Eighteen volumes of the American Galloway Herd Book containing upwards of 35,000 pedigrees have been issued.

Registration for the breed is now carried on in Canada under the National Records system. It was begun by the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario, who published the first volume of the North American Galloway Herd Book in 1883, containing over 1,300 pedigrees. Afterwards the Canadians joined for several years in the American Records but are now recording in Canada for the second volume of the Canadian Herd Book.

BACK TO HOGS

How To Make Them Profitable.

Discussing the general problem of preparing for the pig crop Mr. W. F. Stevens, live stock commissioner for Alberta, made the following remarks in a pamphlet issued a few years ago:

"It is an established law of breeding that the condition of the sire and dam, at the time of conception, determines to a great extent the condition of the offspring at the time of birth and their dominant characteristics through life. The ancestors of the animals to be mated must have been stock that raised large strong litters (not less than seven) which could be brought to a finished condition and to a weight of 200 lbs. in six months. The short, thick-set variety that cease to grow when they have attained a weight of 150 lbs. should be avoided. They almost invariably throw small litters and may have difficulty in farrowing. Likewise the extremely long, shallow-bodied, loosely-built, 'cat hammed' species are undesirable, particularly when two of the same type are to be mated. They are hard feeders and generally get over weight before they mature. Sows of this type usually throw large litters; they are good mothers, and if bred to a boar of one of the thick-set, early maturing breeds, will farrow pigs of good feeding qualities, but there is danger of a want of uniformity of type in the offspring.

"The type of pigs to be sought for are those whose outstanding characteristics are depth of side, good length and a well-sprung rib. These are the points which indicate strength of constitution; and constitution and the preservation of constitution should be given first consideration when selecting and caring for breeding animals, because a lack of constitution in the parents is followed by irregularity of type, small feeding capacity and susceptibility to disease in the offspring. Quality and smoothness, strength of bone and pastern are also important, but should not be secured at the expense of constitution.

RANGE AND FORAGE.

"The essentials of an environment suitable for breeding animals are such as will afford them an abundance of sunlight, fresh air and exercise during the day, and warmth and freedom from dampness at night. After four years of travel throughout the province, the writer does not hesitate to say that two-thirds of the piggeries in Alberta are defective in one or more of these respects. He is also convinced that 50% of the pigs farrowed in Alberta between January 1st and April 30th, 1913, died before they were four weeks old, and that 75% of this loss was attributed to faulty environment and improper feeding and management. During the summer months the housing problem is an easy one; that of providing range is more difficult because it involves fencing and for that reason too many swine growers fail to provide sufficient range to derive the greatest possible benefit from it.

"There are no rules for determining the acreage necessary to pasture a given number of hogs. Rainfall, the nature of the soil, tillage, amount of grain feed, are all factors that enter into the problem. In most parts of the province, one-half acre of well cultivated land sown to a suitable forage crop will be sufficient to pasture one brood sow and her progeny of seven pigs. The amount of grain that should be fed in addition to the forage thus supplied will vary 3 to 10 lbs. per day according to the size of the sow and number and age of pigs following her.

"The plants that may be safely relied on as forage in all parts of the province are winter rye for late fall and early spring pasture, and a mixture of winter wheat, oats and barley for summer use. The rye should be sown about August 1st in well prepared land. The mixed grains should be sown about April 15th in the south part of the province, and about May 1st in the country farther north. An easy way to provide a liberal supply of winter forage for all kinds of live stock, is to sow winter rye in a crop of barley. The ground should be ploughed to a depth of at least five inches. It should be harrowed once and then rolled. The barley should be sown to a depth of about two and one-half inches. When the young crop has attained a height of about three inches, it should be harrowed lengthwise and winter rye should then be drilled amongst it at a depth of about one inch. If the soil has been well packed, as suggested above, the depth of the various drillings can be easily regulated and the crop be benefited by the extra cultivation given to the ground by harrowing and cross-drilling. If the soil has not been well packed then there is danger of injuring the main crop by having the harrows and the drill penetrate the ground below the barley and breaking their hold on the soil. The winter rye will be held in check by the early crop, but, immediately after this has been harvested, it will make rapid growth until the weather turns cold. It can be pastured until June 1st, and then ploughed under or left to mature a crop of grain.

"In those districts where alfalfa is grown, this plant may be relied on as the main forage crop for summer use. Dwarf Essex rape is much prized by many swine growers. In order to be relished by swine it must be crisp and brittle with sap. If it becomes dry and stringy it is useless. In districts where the annual rainfall is about 20 inches and the soil somewhat sandy this brittle condition can be maintained even though the crop be pastured. But if the rainfall is light or the soil inclined to bake after being saturated with water, better results will be obtained by growing the rape in a plot of ground adjoining the swine pens, cultivating it carefully and feeding it as required.

"Growers of white pigs will need to be very careful in the matter of handling rape. The dew that gathers on the leaf of the rape plant has a tendency to develop sores on the skin of any animal upon which it falls. As white hogs have thinner and more tender skins than dark ones they are the first to suffer from this cause, and they make little or no growth while suffering from irritation incident to the ailment. Animals that are suffering from such sores may be relieved by the application of creolin, or lubricating oil.

FREQUENCY OF BREEDING.

"To question of how many litters to raise per year is a perennial one and apparently no nearer settlement than it was half a century ago. All systems have their advantages and disadvantages. Climatic conditions, equipment and the amount of care the swine grower is prepared to give to his animals, will determine the system he should adopt.

"One litter per year with mature sows. This system permits of conducting the business with but little expenditure for housing. Where it is adopted, the sows should not farrow until late in the spring or early in summer. The weather is then warm and there need be but little outlay for shelter. There is at that time an abundance of succulent feed and if the sows are allowed the run of a pasture lot, they will keep themselves in health, their milk will be cool and wholesome, and the death rate among the young pigs will be small. The pigs may be permitted to follow the sow for an indefinite period, and they will get a better start than they would if weaned at six or eight weeks of age. After the pigs are weaned, the sows can be given the run of a pasture lot and kept at small expense until bred again.

"Aside from the advantage of being able to keep a large number of sows with an inexpensive equipment there are many advantages to be derived from this system. The vitality and breeding power of the animals can be maintained until they are six or seven years old, and if they are not permitted to get too fat, they will throw stronger and larger litters than they would if bred twice a year. One disadvantage between the time of weaning the pigs and the time for breeding for the next litters is that they sometimes fail to get in pig when served.

"One litter per year, using young sows. Some farmers follow the practice of having their sows farrow when one year old. They permit the pigs to follow their dams until ten or twelve weeks old and then fatten the sows for market. The desired number of sows is then selected from the young pigs for breeding the next year's crop.

"This is a very easy and sometimes a very profitable way of growing pork. But it is carried on at a great loss of vitality and breeding power. It is invariably followed, in a few generations, first by uneven, then small litters and afterwards by susceptibility to disease. Some swine growers have endeavored to overcome this tendency, by using aged sires, but they were then confronted by the fact that there was an increase in the number of sows that had difficulty in farrowing.

"The system of breeding immature sows only can be followed for six or eight years without serious deterioration, provided care is exercised in selecting them out of large even litters, and keeping a few aged sows for supplying any deficiency in the number of suitable breeding animals that may occur as a result of the severe system of culling that must be practised in order to maintain the vitality of the herd. In this system a boar of from twelve to eighteen months old should be used.

"Two litters per year. The percentage of swine growers in Alberta who make a success of raising two litters of pigs from each sow per year is small. The difficulty lies in the fact that our summers are somewhat short. The spring litters must therefore come at a time when there is danger of cold weather. When this occurs, unless the housing, care and management are good, the death rate will be high.

"Then again the pigs from the autumn farrowing are still small when winter arrives, and it requires good housing and a skilful feeder to secure a growth from small pigs during cold weather that is commensurate with the amount of feed consumed and labor involved. For these reasons many swine growers contend that one full litter cheaply grown is much to be preferred over two fractional litters grown at a greater cost in feed and labor. Raising two litters per year from each sow draws heavily on her vitality. It shortens her period of usefulness, and is one cause of uneven litters.

"Three litters every two years. Swine growers that are able to protect their pigs from cold, and who have the time to give them the extra care that they require during the winter months, will find the practice of having the sows to farrow every eight months a profitable one. By this system each sow farrows three litters every two years. There is sufficient time between farrowing to permit the pigs to follow the dam until they are ten weeks or three months ago, and they are then less likely to have their growth arrested when weaned. The sow will have from four to six weeks in which to recuperate before she is bred again and her vitality will be conserved thereby, and there will not be so long an interval between the time the pigs are weaned and the time the sow is bred again, so as to make her an uncertain breeder.

"In order to get the best results from this system, the breeding of the sows should be so timed that a fixed number will farrow every four months. Thus a swine grower with twelve sows can divide them into two groups of six each, one group farrowing every four months, and in the course of each year eighteen sows will have farrowed. As only six sows would farrow at one time, a piggery containing but six farrowing pens need be provided; these would always be in use and would justify a considerable expenditure in their construction. They would need to be large enough to provide sufficient opportunity for exercise during the winter months. Such a piggery would have to be so built as to afford protection against cold and to be sufficiently well ventilated to carry off the moisture that accumulates during cold weather where animals are kept. If the style of housing permits, a feed cooker could be profitably installed for preparing feed at all times and supplying artificial heat during extremely cold weather. Under this system of management three sets or styles of buildings are necessary. The first is the housing for the sows from the time the pigs are weaned till the sows are due to farrow again. This may be a very cheap and rough affair. The second is the farrowing pens. These will need to be a much higher order of building. Where a large number of sows are kept and there is no artificial heat, a house of the balled straw type will be found useful.

NOVEMBER CROP REPORT

Weather.—The weather during the autumn has been mild and favorable for outside farm work. The greater part of October was fine, and summer-like days were frequent. There were 146 hours sunshine. The highest temperature was 67 and the mean 48.5. The rainfall was 3.73 inches.

November has also been fine and mild, but with much less sunshine. The highest temperature was 49, the mean 38.1 and the rainfall 4.67 inches. There was frost on the 14th, and hard frost on the 17th. There were 48 hours of sunshine.

Hay.—The final returns for the hay crop were reported in September showing a better than average crop.

Wheat.—The final estimate of the wheat crop shows it below average in all of the countries, but as there was a very considerable increase in acreage the total yield will be about the same as that of last year. The weather was not favorable for harvesting.

Oats.—In King's Country, there was a little better than average crop, in Queen's a little below average but in Prince, particularly Western Prince, it was very light. In the latter county there will not be nearly the usual amount offered for sale. Harvesting operations were not completed till after the middle of October.

Barley.—Barley, too, is much below average and again the reports of best yields come from King's County.

Corn.—The late open season, free from frosts, was very favorable to the development of corn. Very little, however, was sown and some of what was sown was afterwards ploughed under.

Potatoes.—Potatoes are a little better than half an average crop. The cold, wet weather of spring delayed the planting and in some instances killed the seed, so that a second planting was necessary.

Again, the last two weeks of September and the first of October were wet and cold, so that the season was shortened at both ends in addition to being unfavorable as well. On this account the potatoes did not make their usual growth. There seems to be no depreciation in quality.

Roots.—The turnip crop is not uniform. In some districts it is excellent, in others very poor. The last three weeks of October were warm and dry so that they did not make their usual growth at this time of year. Those who harvested the last week in October did not have nearly as large a crop as those who harvested three weeks later. Some damage was done by Club Root. Mangels and Carrots were generally an average crop.

Live Stock.—Live stock conditions generally are improving. There are a lot of good horses being offered for sale but there is practically no demand.

Good beef cattle are scarce, but the market is over-stocked with steers and heifers of the dairy breeds and aged milch cows. The latter class is at present being offered on the Market Square at from six to seven cents per pound by the quarter, while dealers are offering seven cents per pound live weight for the former.

Milch cows are in good demand. Large, well developed, freshly calved cows are bringing from $70 to $80. An improvement is noticeable in this class of stock.

Sheep are receiving more attention to-day than ever before. More pure bred sires are being used and more care taken generally. Quite a number of institutes sold their lambs co-operatively, realizing as high as 7 1-4c. per pound live weight.

There is nothing new in the Hog situation. About the usual number have been marketed.

The Poultry industry continues to make progress. More crate fattening is being done than formerly.

CROP YIELDS.

(100 Represents Average).

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Corn	Potatoes	Roots
King's	93	104	92	76	55	89
Queen's	96	93	89	73	60	83
Prince ..d	85	74	75	74	59	70
Average	91	90	85	74	58	81

The following is a fair estimate of the Field Crops, and their value at market prices, for the year 1915, and the average estimated yield for the years 1909-1914:

$11,130,000

Crop	Average 1909-14	Yield 1914	Yield 1915	Value 1915
Wheat	533,000 bush.	550,000 bush.	600,000 bush.	$ 720,000
Oats	6,368,400 "	7,250,000 "	6,500,000 "	3,120,000
Barley	156,800 "	160,000 "	130,000 "	100,000
Peas and Beans	11,800 "	15,000 "	12,000 "	30,000
Buckwheat	88,400 "	90,000 "	80,000 "	60,000
Mixed Grains	558,400 "	600,000 "	480,000 "	275,000
Potatoes	6,000,000 "	6,000,000 "	2,750,000 "	2,125,000
Roots	4,268,800 "	4,200,000 "	4,000,000 "	700,000
Hay	260,000 tons	300,000 tons	300,000 tons	4,000,000

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Its Work During the Past Year

The report of the Minister of Agriculture for Canada for the year ending March 31st, 1915, is a full and complete story of the operations of the Department in all its divisions and branches. It is consequently a very informative publication. Indeed there is a deal in the report of which every municipal officer as well as every one interested in agriculture and the public health might advantageously become possessed. In particular has this reference to the regulations relating to tuberculosis formulated for the purpose of ensuring a pure and wholesome milk supply for cities and towns and especially to prevent the sale of milk from tuberculous cows. In this connection it might be mentioned that the department undertakes, through the Veterinary Director-General, to aid any city or town acting under the regulations to carry them out and to control bovine tuberculosis. Owners and managers of cold storage plants are reminded that under an order in council of June 20th, 1914, they must give the public the preference in the use of refrigerated space and must not contract to give said space to one firm to the exclusion of the said general public.

Particulars are given of amendments to the Destructive Insects and Pest Act. Information is also conveyed relative to trading with the enemy. Summaries of reports regarding dairy operations will be found of value, especially as regards arrangements for refrigerator car service, for the proper carrying out of which by the railway companies the department holds itself responsible. From May to October the railways in Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia must run refrigerator cars weekly or fortnightly for the carriage of butter at regular rates and without extra charge for icing. Commencing from the middle of June and for eleven weeks, hence the department pays icing charges up to $5 per car for the conveyance of cheese. Similar arrangements are in force for the carriage of fruit from August 1st to October 1st.

The work of the Seed Commissioners' Branch, which gains in importance yearly, is told in detail, as is that of the live stock branch, the activities of which are farther reaching than ever they were. A full account of the grading of wool is given. Reports from all the Dominion Experimental Farms and Stations indicate the wide scope of the work that is being done, and the remarkable variety of tests and experiments that are undertaken. This part of the report will be found especially enlightening relative to the comprehensive nature of the operations at the farms and stations. Details of the proceedings of the Fruit and Entomological branches are deserving of minute attention, being both instructive and useful. The Publications Branch, from which the complete report can be obtained free, also receives attention as does the Branch of the Canadian Commissioner of the International Institute of Agriculture. Particulars are given regarding the issuing of patents of invention and a summary of the work of the Public Health, and also of the Health of Animals Branch under the direction of the veterinary inspector general, Dr. Torrance.

An appendix contains the reports of the Director-General of Public Health and his staff and of Canadian Exhibition Commissioner, Wm. Hutchison, relating to Canada's exhibit at the Panama Exhibition, San Francisco. It also gives the text of the British order-in-council restricting the importation of dogs, all of which have now to be licensed to land.

Could Not Stand

The Least Excitement.

Was So Weak and Run Down.

Many women become run down and worn out by their household cares and duties never ending, and sooner or later find themselves with shattered nerves and weak hearts.

When the heart becomes weak, and the nerves unstrung, it is impossible for a woman to look after her household or social duties. The least little exertion or excitement leaves her in an exhausted condition, and not fit to do anything.

On the first sign of any weakness of the heart or nerves, you will be wise if you start to take Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

This remedy will act directly on the disordered heart making it beat strong and regular, and will also invigorate and strengthen the nerves so as to make them steady and firm.

Mrs. J. A. Williams, Tillsonburg, Ont., writes: "I cannot speak too highly of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I suffered greatly with my nerves. I was so weak and run down, I could not stand the least excitement of any kind. I believe your Heart and Nerve Pills to be a valuable remedy for all sufferers from nervous trouble."

Milburn's Heart and Never Pills are the original remedy for all heart and nerve troubles. Price 50 cents per box, 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

VEGETABLE SEED SITUATION.

The following extract of an article from a newspaper of Gothenburg, Sweden, will be of interest to growers of vegetable seeds. The article refers to the Board of Directors of the Agricultural College of Alnarp, Sweden, asking for a Government grant for the encouragement of vegetable seed growing.

"The Board points out that the war has most clearly emphasized the importance, for the country, of home production of vegetable seed. Owing to the most important vegetable seed producing countries having prohibited the export of such seed, the prices of a great number of important vegetable seeds have risen enormously. And, still worse, some seeds can hardly be obtained at any price. It is reported, from a well-informed source, that vegetable seed growing in the countries engaged in the war has been largely neglected during the past summer, and that for this reason further advances in prices can be expected. Reports from Germany state that the supply of seed of spinach, carrots, most kinds of cabbage, onions, cucumbers and peas is very small. Furthermore, Germany has prohibited the export of vegetable seeds to the end of the war. There is therefore every reason to fear that we have to face the possibility of a very serious shortage of certain vegetable seeds."



America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed

Mailed free to any address by the Author

H. CLAY GLOVER, V. S. 118 West 31st Street, New York



LATE CHRYSANTHEMUMS

In December the chrysanthemum grower begins to propagate plants for the following season. It would seem that those varieties which flower first should be propagated first, yet the rule is exactly the opposite, the reason being that those which are slow to flower require a long period of growth. The best shoots for the purpose spring from the base, coming up through the soil. Some varieties produce a great number of them, and others very few and not for a long time. Still, if the plants are cut down almost level with the soil immediately after flowering, a sufficient supply can usually be obtained.

THE BEST CUTTINGS.

Side-shoots do not make good cuttings, as they are apt to flower prematurely and poorly. The shoots from the base will often be found to have emitted roots, and in such cases it is tempting to leave them as they are, but one of the best-known growers recommends that only the tops, two or three inches long, should be used, on the ground that they "make plants sooner and have a cleaner growth," the latter expression meaning that they are freer from small and superfluous side-shoots. Each cutting should terminate just below a joint, and the lower leaves, those which would be in contact with the damp soil and therefore liable to decay, should be removed.

The soil may consist of equal parts of loam, leaf mould (or crumbling manure) and sand. Four or five cuttings may be inserted firmly round the side of a four-inch pot. They root there more readily than they do in the centre, because of the greater amount of moisture, and especially because of the greater amount of air which reaches them through the porous material of the pot, air being as necessary to the growth of the roots as it is to the growth of the wood.

The pots may be placed in a shady corner of the greenhouse out of a draught, or, better, may first be packed in a box, with a sheet of glass over it. There the cuttings may remain without much attention beyond an occasional spraying and the removal of moisture deposited on the glass, until the formation of roots is indicated by the commencement of growth. Once rooted they will want light and air, but the less coddling they get the better.

GLADIOLI FOR EARLY BLOOM.

J. D.—Yes, there are early-flowering varieties of gladioli which in your part of British Columbia with its English climate, may be planted in December and should come into bloom in June. They have not the stateliness of the late varieties with their massive spikes of bloom but are perhaps more graceful and yield nothing in brilliance.

Their culture is exceedingly simple, the two requisites being an open position and plenty of sun. Dig a trench two feet deep, put in half a foot with rubble to give good drainage, then fill up with ordinary good soil, mixed with well-decayed manure. Some growers advise no such special preparation at all.

Plant the corms in clumps of one color about six inches deep, and cover the bulb with silver sand before filling in the soil. They may be planted from now till the end of December.

FOR BEDDING AND POTTING.

They have a dwarf branching habit, are good for bedding, and, flowering in June and July, they look well in front of phlox and galtonia (Cape hyacinth), with its white bell-shaped flowers.

If potted and grown in a cold greenhouse, they may be had in bloom in April and May, and are splendid for house decoration. Five corms may be put about an inch deep in a 5in. pot, in a compost of two parts loam and a half-part each of leaf mould with manure, and silver sand. The pots should be covered with fibre or ashes until growth appears.

The best varieties for the greenhouse are Blandus, white, red, and yellow; Cardinalis, scarlet with white veins; Colvillei alba; The Bride, pure white and very early; Insignis, with large crimson flowers flaked with purple; and Delicatissima, or Blushing Bride, white, with pink flakes.

The most vigorous bedding varieties are America, a lavender pink, and Ne Plus Ultra, a bright rose, with magenta shading and white flakes. The most brilliant of all is Ardens, or Fire King. Sarnian Gem and Salmon Queen, both salmon, are particularly worth mention, as well as Rosy Gem for cutting.

There are at least ten other varieties, and a charming display may be obtained by planting half a dozen of each variety in groups. As they become better known, they will be extensively grown.

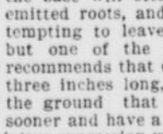
ASPEDISTRA A FAILURE.

Mrs. W.—The plant is evidently in a poor condition and really needs to be repotted and kept in a warm greenhouse for the winter. If you cannot place it there, keep it barely moist until April or May, then repot. A weakly plant with only two leaves is hardly worth the trouble unless for some sentimental reason and you would be wise to throw it out and replace it in the Spring with a new plant.

LAWN-SAND FOR WEEDS.

Ontario—The active ingredient in the lawn-sand is used for killing weeds in lawns, in sulphate of ammonia which may be applied at the rate of an ounce to the square yard. The best time for this is in spring or early summer and the addition of dry sand makes its even distribution more easy

Deafness



Perfect hearing is now being restored in every condition of deafness or defective hearing from causes such as Catarrhal Deafness, Relaxed or Sunken Drums, Thickened Drums, Roaring and Hissing Sounds, Perforated, Wholly or Partially Destroyed Drums, Discharge from Ears, etc.

Wilson Common-Sense Ear Drums

"Little Wireless Phones for the Ears" require no medicine but effectively replace what is lacking or defective in the natural ear drums. They are simple devices, which the wearer easily fits into the ears where they are invisible, soft, safe and comfortable. Write today for our 168 page FREE book on DEAFNESS, giving you full particulars and testimonials.

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The 'Witness' Pattern Service

To obtain these patterns fill in coupon at foot of this department, send it to us with ten cents for each pattern wanted, and they will be sent to your address. Allow one week margin beyond time necessary for return of mail, as orders are handled in rotation.

The home dressmaker should keep a catalogue scrap book of the daily pattern cuts. These will be found very useful to refer to from time to time.

1518—A CHARMING AND DAINTY NEGLIGEE.

Ladies' Kimono or Lounging Robe.

Figured china silk and shadow lace are here combined. The model is also nice for cotton or silk, crepe, challie, cashmere, batiste, lawn or percale. For warmth one could choose eiderdown or flannelette. The fronts are lapped at



the closing. The sleeve is short and finished with a neat cuff. The neck edge is trimmed with a lovely deep collar. Blue faille or silk poplin, with trimmings of white satin, would develop this model very effectively. The pattern is cut in three sizes: Small, Medium and Large. It requires six yards of 44 inch material for a Medium size.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 11 cents in silver or stamps.

1363—A UNIQUE AND STYLISH DESIGN.

Ladies' Costume, with Sleeve in Over Back, with Two Styles of Collar, and Waist Fronts.

This simple, but attractive model, offers several style variations. It may be made with a flaring or a low rolled collar, a sleeve in wrist or short length. The fronts may be shaped in points or in straight outline, and closed at the side, or finished with a revers. The skirt is cut circular and with four gores. For linen, pique, corduroy, poplin, repp, gingham, chambrey, taffeta, serge, percale or lawn, this style is very suitable. The pattern is cut in six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inch material for a 36 inch size. The skirt measures about 3 yards at the foot.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 11 cents in silver or stamps.



1520—A SIMPLE POPULAR FROCK FOR MOTHER'S GIRL.

Girl's Dress with or without Belt, and with Sleeve in Either of Two Lengths.

Batiste, lawn, percale, gingham, chambrey, taffeta, repp or voile, cashmere or poplin, are all good for this attractive style. The dress portions are mounted on a square yoke, and the fulness below the yoke portions may be gathered or shirred, or finished as at with smocking. The pat- s: 4, 6, 8 and 10 ¼ yards of 36 in. ize.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 11 cents in silver or stamps.

1526-1527—A STYLISH COSTUME.

Waist 1526. Skirt 1527.

Comprising Ladies' Waist Pattern 1526, and Ladies' Skirt Pattern 1527. As here shown, worsted plaid in green and blue tones was used, with vest and collar of white satin, and facings of green velvet. Th waist and skirt may be finished separately if desired. The styles are good for velvet, silk, poplin, serge, broadcloth or corduroy. The sleeve is new and graceful, in wrist length. It may also be finished in short length, with a turnback cuff. The skirt has box plaits over the sides of back and front, and flares gracefully at the foot. The Waist Pattern in cut in six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 in. bust measure. The Skirt Pattern is cut in six sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. It requires 5½ yards of 54 inch material for a medium



size for the entire dress. The skirt separate could be developed from 5 3-4 yards of 54 inch material. The waist from 3½ yards of 27 inch material, with 1½ yard of lining.

This illustration calls for two separate patterns, which will be mailed to any address on receipt of 11 cents for each pattern in silver or stamps.



"WEEKLY WITNESS" PATTERN COUPON.

Please send me

Pattern	
No.	
No.	
No.	
No.	

for which I enclose.....cents.

Name .....

Street and No .....

P.O. .....

Prov. .....

For blouses, etc., give bust measure in inches.

For skirts, etc., give waist measure in inches.

For Misses and Children give age only in years.

N.B.—Be sure to cut out the illustration and send with the coupon, carefully filled out. Price 11 cents, in postal note or stamps for each pattern, unless otherwise specified. Costumes usually consist of two separate patterns, and hence call for twenty-one cents.

Address: Pattern Department "Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead," Witness Block, Montreal.

POULTRY



FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE POULTRY FATTENING STATION IN MANITOBA

In order to help the farmers in preparing and marketing this season's poultry crop, it has been decided to open this fall a Farmers' Co-operative Fattening Station in the Poultry Department of the Manitoba Agricultural College. This station is to be operated on a strictly co-operative basis, ensuring to the farmers the best prices for their poultry. The demand in Winnipeg for properly dressed poultry of high quality is much beyond the supply, and it is hoped to obtain the advantages of the extra prices paid. Not only will the Fattening Station provide best prices for the farmers, but it will ensure a much better finished product for the consumer.

The chickens are to be shipped in from the farmers, fattened in the poultry plant, then marketed. Only the actual cost of fattening and handling the poultry will be charged against the farmer and deducted from the price received, dressed.

Spring chickens only of the heavier breeds will be taken. Before shipping, the farmer must communicate with the Poultry Department of the college, stating the number he wishes to have fattened: also the breed. The importance of this rule is due to the fact that a limited number only can be handled at one time; by complying with the supply can be regulated so that there will be no overcrowding. The farmer will be notified when to ship as soon as the Poultry Department has received particulars from him.

Farmers must furnish their own coops, the express on which will be deducted from the amount their chickens bring on the market. All coops must be properly addressed to the Poultry Department, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg.

It will take from fourteen to eighteen days to fatten the chickens. They will then be killed, dressed and sold at the highest prices possible and the returns made to the farmer. Returns should be in the farmer's hands about three or four weeks after the chickens are shipped.

POULTRY MARKETING PROJECT IN SASKATCHEWAN

In recent years the price realized for dressed poultry at country points in the

It will take from fourteen to eighteen result that but little interest has been taken in poultry raising. For the low prices there are several reasons, chief among which might be mentioned the fact that farm-dressed poultry is seldom properly killed and bled and consequently does not keep well even in cold storage. Knowing this, dealers have refused to handle the poultry except on a wide margin. To remedy this condition, the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, working in conjunction with the Poultry Husbandry division of the Provincial College of Agriculture and the Canadian Northern Railway, has arranged to operate a Poultry Demonstration Car over certain parts of the C. N. R. lines. A baggage car has been fitted up as a poultry receiving and killing station. A six weeks' itinerary providing for one day visits to thirty-four selected towns has been arranged and farmers or others having poultry to dispose of are invited to fit up their birds, and bring them in alive to the car. Experts from the Poultry Husbandry Division, who accompany the car receive, grade and kill the birds, and also assist the producers with the plucking . When the birds have been properly killed and graded, a representative of the Co-operative Organization Branch of the Department of Agriculture takes delivery of them and makes advance payments at prices in accord with their quality. When the birds have been cooled they will be packed in boxes holding twelve birds each and shipped to Regina, when they will be sold or held in cold storage until market conditions are favorable. When all of the birds have been disposed of, a final payment, which will return to the producer every cent realized from the sale of his birds, less the cost of boxes, transportation and storage, will be forwarded. The itinerary extends from October 5 to December 3.

WHEN TO FEED THE MASH

Thirteenth Annual Report of the Hatch Experiment Station, pp. 123-129.

Here is reported an experiment having for its object the determination of the relative merits of feeding a mash in the morning as compared with the system of giving it late in the afternoon. The experiment was continued for nearly a year, with two lots of fowls, each composed of 20 Barred Plymouth Rock pullets. The mash used was commonly mixed with boiling water about twelve hours before use. The morning mash was always given as soon after light as possible, the evening mash just before dark. The whole grain given to both lots of fowls was scattered in the straw in the scatching shed; for the fowls in one coop early in the morning, for those in the other coop about an hour before dark.

The experiment was divided into two portions, a winter and a summer test. During the winter test the hens having the morning mash laid 793 eggs, while those receiving the evening mash laid 758 eggs. During the summer test, the hens having the morning mash laid 583 eggs, while those receiving the evening mash laid 570. It will be seen that neither in the winter nor the summer experiment was there any very considerable difference in the number of eggs produced.

The conclusion which we may arrive at from the evidence at hand may be stated as follows: For egg production with the lighter breeds of fowls it is good practice to feed from one-third to one-half of the grain ration ground and moistened, while with the heavier breeds, especially when closely confined, whole grain scattered in the little gives better resuts.

The experiments performed at the Hatch Station and by myself both indicate that it is immaterial whether the mash is fed in the morning or at night.

PREPARING DRESSED POULTRY FOR MARKET

After the bird is dressed the feet and head should be washed, using a stiff brush, and the vent should be well squeezed to remove any dung. If this is not done the chicken will likely develop a green butt.

If any food remains in the crop after bird is dressed, an opening should be made into the crop at the extreme side, and just above the wing or the shoulder joint, and the food taken out.

It is absolutely necessary that the animal heat be allowed to pass out of a dressed bird as soon as possible after it is killed. The numerous bacteria that are always present begin to develop very rapidly as soon as the

A GOOD TYPE FOR FATTENING



Note the length of back, the depth of body and the excellent vigor possessed by this bird. There are good profits in fattening birds of this type.

bird is dead unless it is cooled. Cold retards the development of bacteria, and when the temperature of the bird is near freezing, the development is very slow, and when frozen it is practically suspended. A dressed bird, however, should not be placed at once where the temperature is too low, for in that case the bird will not cool properly. If the bird is placed immediately in too cold a temperature, the heat is held within long enough to give the putrefactive bacteria a chance to develop to a sufficient extent to give the bird an offensive flavor when cooked. The birds should be cooled for about 12 hours in a temperature of about 30 to 35 degrees before ebeing packed.



This is the same bird after being crate-fattened for three weeks. Note the length of keel and the excellent fleshing over the whole body. As shown here the bird is finished to command the top price on the best of markets. Raised and fattened by the Poultry Department of Macdonald College.

The heads of all classes of standard packed birds should be wrapped. The only exception is with the "squatted" or export packed birds. Either 30 parchment paper or grease proof imitation may be used. The most attractive and practical head wrap is made from a sheet of paper cut as follows: Use 24 by 32 size sheets of parchment paper.

All poultry should be put up in an attractive style. It should be selected for quality, assorted for size, and packed in approved stylee in new boxes of proper size and suitable material. The determining of the quality, the assorting as to size, the style of packing, and the appearance and shape of the boxes to use, are approaching a uniform standard. Grading and packing should be done as soon as the birds are properly cooled. No birds should be packed the same day that they are killed.

All birds must be dry plucked, gradually but thoroughly chilled before packing, packed with head and feet on, and put on the market undrawn.

The very bad practice of marketing birds drawn, which is now being carried on in some markets in our country, should be discontinued. When birds are drawn they tend to become tainted, and spoil much faster than undrawn birds.

If the poultry is to be marketed immediately, pine boxes may be eused to good advantage, and are cheaper, but if the poultry is to be frozen and stored, whitewood or cottonwood boxes should be used.—M. A. Jull.

BRITISH COLUMBIA Poultry Breeding Stations

(By J. R. Terry, Chief Poultry Instructor.)

During the past season the Provincial Department has placed out twenty Poultry Stations as compared with eighteen last year. The breeds utilized are as follows:—

White Wyandottes	11 pens
Barred Rocks	5 pens
Rhode Island Reds	2 pens
Buff Orpingtons..	1 pen
White Orpingtons	1 pen

Despite the high price of feeding stuffs, practically all of the caretakers report greatly increased sales of settings. Although the Department requires a minimum sale of fifteen settings per station, some of the stations have disposed of nearly fifty settings. A remarkable feature is the fact that in some locations as high as $70 per ton has been paid for wheat, and at one station the breeder has paid $9 per cwt. for beef scraps. This is just double the price of this feed stuff at close points. The stations are performing a valuable work, especially in the newer sections of the country, notably the Bulkley Valley and Peace River countries. In these districts previous to the inauguration of the stations, settlers were practically unable to purchase poultry of any kind excepting the nondescript varieties offered for sale by the native Indians. It will be noticed that the whole of the pens are composed of fowls of the general-purpose breeds.

THE INFLUENCE OF MILK FEEDING ON GROWTH AND MORTALITY

The Connecticut Experiment Station, through Dr. L. F. Rettger, Professor W. F. Kirkpatrick and R. E. Jones, has done considerable experimental work in determining the value of sweet and sour milk for chick feeding, particularly with reference to combating bacillary white diarrhoea.

The investigations of bacillary white diarrhoea, which deal with the carrier problem, the microscopic agglutination test as an important aid in the diagnosis of ovarian infection in adult fowls, and milk feeding and its influence on growth and mortality, have been summarized as follows:

"Female chicks which are infected with bacterium pullorum when small may develop into permanent bacillus carriers and be a constant source of danger to young and old stock. This carrier condition may be established in fully 25 percent of an infected flock. Thus, the last link in our proposed cycle of infection has been experimentally proved.

"The microscopic agglutination test devised by F. S. Jones is an important aid in the recognition of bacillary white diarrhoea infection in laying hens.

"Sour milk feeding has a most beneficial influence on the growth of chicks and in lessening mortality from all causes. As an important agent in the prevention and suppression of white diarrhoea its value is somewhat doubtful, and further investigation is necessary before unqualified statements can be made. Milk which is soured by the bulgaricus bacillus of Metchnikoff possesses no distinct advantages over naturally soured milk; on the other hand, it has several disadvantages. Its method of preparation involves considerable time and care, and it is not relished by chicks to the same extent as naturally sou d milk."

The experiments demonstrated that the feeding of milk to young chicks has a most favorable influence on the growth and on the lessening of mortality of the chicks. It tends to prevent mortality from all causes, and if fed soon enough and for a sufficiently long period, greatly reduces the death rate caused by bacillary white diarrhoea.

Late rexperiments demonstrated that sweet and sour milk are apparently of equal value in their relation to growth and mortality, and that the different degrees of souring do not alter the results of milk feeding. The combined results on the 2,250 chicks fed show that those which received the sour milk gained 0.26 lb. per ten chicks for each pound of total solids consumed; the chicks that were fed sweet milk made a corresponding gain of 0.25 lb., and those which were not given any milk, 0.2 lb. In the lots of chicks which had been infected with bacterium pullorum the mortality precentage was in the case of the sour-milk-fed chicks 40, sweet milk 39, no milk 54, and with uninfected lots 17, 16 and 30 respectively.

It is concluded that the value of milk as a food for chicks does not depend upon any acids that may be present nor upon any particular types of microorganisms, but upon the natural constituents of the milk. It is said that when milk is supplied freely to chicks it is important that they have abundant exercise, otherwise they are subject to leg weakness. This applies more particularly to early hatched chicks that are brooded wholly or for the most part indoors. The feeding of sweet or sour milk to young chicks has not been found in any way injurious to the chicks. If the milk is clean and not too old, none but the most favorable results should accompany its use as a food for chicks. There is no preference in the choice of sweet or of sour milk, but it seems very desirable that the same kind of milk be supplied throughout the milk feeding period.

It is found that certain soils have a tendency to produce certain types. This is true of all stock—sheep in particular. The tendency of clay soils is to produce yellow-legged fowls. Wyandottes reared on sandy soils have paler legs than those from the same breeding-pen reared on stone loams. Consequently, white and black-legged breeds do better on light loams and yellow legged ones on clays.

EGG-LAYING CONTEST

Fifth International Egg-laying Contest, held under supervision of Provincial Department of Agriculture, at the Exhibition Grounds, Victoria, B.C., from October 22, 1915, to September 21, 1916, 11 months.

CLASS I.—LIGHT-WEIGHT VARIETIES, SIX BIRDS TO A PEN.

Pen.	Owner.	Breed.	Months. Eggs.	Total Eggs
2.	J. A. Hanson, R.D. 2, Corvallis, Ore.	W. Leghorns	....	95
18.	L. M. Ross, Cowichan, V.I., B.C.	"	.. ..	92
10.	G. O. Pooley, R.M.D. 1, Duncan, B.C.	"	.. ..	87
11.	Miss Eva Hart, R.M.D., Sidney, B.C.	"	.. ..	76
20.	J. C. Butterfield, Saanichton, B.C.	"	.. ..	73
15.	L. F. Solly, Westholme, B.C.	"	.. ..	64
9.	Mr. and Mrs. Chalmers, Thrums, B.C.	"	.. ..	59
7.	V. H. Wilson, Koksilah, V.I., B.C.	"	.. ..	58
14.	W. H. MacConnell, Somenos, V.I. B.C.	"	.. ..	58
19.	A. R. Lowe, Lake Hill, P. O.	"	.. ..	48
13.	H. A.Hincks, Langford Station	"	.. ..	45
3.	A. V. Lang, R.R. 3, Victoria, B. C.	"	.. ..	53
4.	Norie Bros, Cowichan, V.I., B.C.	"	.. ..	40
1.	J. O. M. Thackeray, Chilliwack, B.C.	"	.. ..	38
5.	T. Livesley, Atchelitz, B.C.	"	.. ..	38
8.	J. Graves, Saturna Island, B.C.	"	.. ..	26
17.	Flertche Bradley, 100 Waverly St., Ottawa	"	.. ..	13
12.	O. P. Stamer, Cowichan, V.I., B.C., Anconas	.. ..	.. ..	11
6.	J. A. McCallum, Grand Forks, B.C.	W. Leghorns	....	10
16.	A. Unsworth, Sardis, B.C.	"	.. ..	4
	Total			978

CLASS II.—HEAVY WEIGHT VARIETIES, SIX BIRDS TO A PEN

26.	C. G. Hamilton, Port Washington, B.C., W. Wyandottes	.. ..	105
35.	S. S. F. Blackman, R.M.D., Sidney, B.C., S. C. Reds	.. ..	90
27.	G. D. Adams, Box 840, Victoria, B.C., W. Wyandottes	.. ..	80
37.	Dean Bros., Keatings, V.I., B.C., W. Wyandottes	.. ..	78
31.	Hall & Clark, 215 Robertson St., Victoria, W. Orpingtons	.. .. ..	73
33.	P. S. Lampman, Law Courts, Victoria, B.C., S. C. Reds	.. ..	73
26.	A. E. Smith, R.M.D. 2, Victoria, B.C., S. C. Reds	.. ..	69
40.	D. Gibbard, Mission City, B.C., Barred Rocks	.. ..	55
23.	A. R. Gillies, Clover Bar, P.O., Alta., Barred Rocks	.. ..	52
24.	R. B. Venner, Colwood, P.O., V.I., B.C., W. Wyandottes	.. ..	52
34.	E. D. Read, Duncan, V.I., B.C., W. Wyandottes	.. ..	41
22.	Rosecroft Poultry Farm, R.F.D. 2, Wenatchee, Wash., W. Dottes	..	32
21.	F. W. Frederick, Phoenix, B.C., R. I. Whites	.. ..	21
25.	Reid & Greenwood, Box 928, Victoria, B.C., S. C. Reds	.. ..	20
30.	W. S. Stewart, 1473 Fort St., Victoria, B.C., W. Wyandottes	.. ..	11
38.	J. H. Cruttenden, 237 Princess St., New Westminster, B.C., Buff Wyandottes	.. ..	8
29.	Jas. Wood, 1153 Caledonia Ave., Victoria, B.C., Buff Orpingtons	..	2
32.	Mrs. W. H. Higgs, Sooke Way, near Victoria, B.C., White Cornish	..	..
36.	C. W. Robbins, Chilliwack, B.C., Buff Orpingtons	.. ..	..
39.	D. Nicol, 1733 Bank St., Victoria, B.C., S. C. Reds	.. ..	..
	Total	.. ..	862

Average price of eggs, 32c per dozen. Temperatures, highest, 73 deg.; lowest, 28 deg.; mean, 48.4 deg. Lucky enough, the first two days of the contest were fine and bright. The rest of the month has been worse than the average November weather. Twenty-twodays' rain fell, and on one day there was a very heavy hailstorm. Heavy galesof wind have been experienced, and also several frosty mornings. Despite allthis, the total eggs laid during the month has beaten all previous firstmonth's records. One thousand eight hundred and forty eggs were laid, being207 eggs better than the next highest yield. If anything, the present contestants appear to be, on the whole, the finest ever entered. Only three pensfailed to lay, all of these being in Class II. For the first time in the historyof the contest, a fowl in each class had to be returned on account of the presence of non-standard plumage.

J. R. TERRY, Director.

W. H. STROYAN, Poultryman.

P. POULIN & CO

Want Broilers and Poultry of all kinds. Prompt returns. No commission. Write for prices.

BONSECOURS MARKET
Montreal

POULTRY

ANCONAS.

COCKERELS. — FINE VIGOUROUS utility stock; will produce heavy winter layers; $2.00 each up. Buttercup Cockerels, same. Get Spring Breeders now. Write, A. C. APPS, Brantford, Ont. 47—6

CAMPINES.

GOLDEN CAMPINE COCKERELS and pullets, $1.50 each; trio, $4.00. WILL J. MASON R.R. No. 3, Wiarton, Ont. 49—7

LEGHORNS.

HOMESTEAD S. C. W. LEGHORN Yards. Cockerels bred from imported stock, of over 200 eggs in a year, one dollar each. ARTHUR GILBERT, Mount Elgin, Ont. 49—6

DUCKS.

THREE PAIR OF YOUNG PEKIN Ducks, $2 per pair. Five handsome Green-headed Drakes, $1.25 each. Three Cochin Bantam Cockerels, cheap. N. R. DRAYTON, Gore's Landing, Ont.

WHO WANTS ENGLISH PENCILLED Indian Runners? I made $130.00 from 8 Ducks; have thirty yet to sell; two Ducks, unrelated Drake, $5.00. J. W. NASH, Owen Sound, Ont. 49—6

ORPINGTONS.

WHITE ORPINGTONS—Large Snow-white cockerels at $1.50, $2 and $3; pullets, $1.50; cock, $2. LEO O'KEEFE, Norwood, Ont., R.R. No. 4. 45—6

ROCKS.

SEND 15 CENTS FOR BOOKLET, "Egg Production for Profit," explaining my method of producing winter eggs at cost of 12 cents a doz. C. P. CULLIFORD Beachville, Ont.

FOR SALE, BARRED ROCK BANTS. May hatched. Pairs, Trios or Pens; also, one Trio of Yearlings; prize stock ribbons with birds. H. A. BALD, 3 Acadamy street, St. Catharines, Ont. 45—6

WYANDOTTES.

BRED TO LAY WHITE WYANdottes for sale—Hens, $1.50; pullets, $1.00, and cockerels, $2.00. EDWIN DAVIS, Emerson, Man. 49—7

POULTRY SUPPLIES.

POULTRY BANDS—25, 20c; 50, 35c; 100, 65c; 200, $1.00. Postage paid. Samples free. F. CROSS, Montague, Mass. 33—26

EGGS WANTED.

EGGS WANTED. — HAVE YOU ANY new laid eggs? Highest price paid by J. D. ARSENAULT, 142 Sanguinet Street, Montreal. 49—6

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE, MAMMOTH BRONZE White Holland Turkeys, African White Chinese Geese. All bred from my Ottawa prize winners. Write me before buying. Mrs. A. LAPOINTE, Tincap, Ont. 47—6

PIGEONS FOR SALE — PIGMY POUerels, $5.00; Barred Rock Cockerels, $4.00; also White Wyandotte Cockers, $3.00; Barred Rock Cockerels, $5.00. Send for particulars. J. L. HARLAND, Clinton, Ont. 49—6

WHO WANTS THIS BARGAIN? 12 pure bred White Leghorn pullets $12. Regal strain White Wyandotte cockerels, $3 and $5 each. J. LOUCKS, Newburgh, Ont. 49—2

FOR SALE. — FAWN AND WHITE Indian Runner Ducks, from first prize stock; ducks, $1.00; drakes, $1.25; money back if not satisfied; one pair Muscovy ducks, two years old, won first prize wherever shown, $7 the pair; young Muscovies, $5.00 a pair; also New Zealand red hares, from imported stock. W. J. TRATHERN, Caledon, Ont. 48—3

POULTRY BOOKS.

FOR SALE, EXHIBITION AND Breeding stock. S. G. Dorkings, Blue Andalusians, S. C. Anconas, Indian Runner Ducks, fawn and white, also Pearl Guineas. Write for particulars. E. E. McCOMBS, Fenwick, Ont. 48—2

ANIMALS FOR SALE.

FOXES. — BLACK, PATCH, SOME Red Cross, with large percent Silver blood; also, one female Coon; price low for quick sale. T. R. LYONS, Waterville, King's Co., N.S. 47—6

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS. — SALARY AND COMMISsion, to sell Red Tag Stock. Complete exclusive lines. Specially hardy. Grown only by us—Sold only by our Agents. Elegant free samples. Write now to DOMINION NURSERIES, Montreal. 24—28.

BELGIAN HARES.

BELGIAN HARE OR RABBIT, FROM prize winning stock, hardy, healthy, well grown. Booklet on rabbit management, uses, and testimonials, ten cents. This amount deducted from any purchase within a month. J. D. McRAE, Orono, Ont. 49—3

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WE REQUIRE PARTIES TO KNIT men's wool socks for us at home, either with machine or by hand, especially for war purposes. Write for information. THE CANADIAN WHOLESALE DIS. CO., Dept. G., Orillia, Ont. 38—13

FARMS FOR SALE.

160 ACRES, WITH ONE MILLION feet of timber; land fine for agriculture; near railway. Price $10 per acre. R. A. BURRISS, Port Arthur, Ont. 49—6

A MATCHLESS FARM OF 88 ACRES, in Slate River Valley, near the Industrial Farm, Fort William. Improved; worth $75 per acre, but will sell for $40 per acre. R. A. BURRISS, Port Arthur, Ont. 49—6

FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS

ADVERTISING RATES.—Under this heading advertisements will be inserted without display at a cash-with-the-order rate of one cent a word per insertion, twenty-five cents being the minimum amount of an order for a single insertion, and forty cents the minimum amount for orders of more than one insertion. SIX consecutive prepaid insertions will be given for the price of FOUR a number or a single letter to be counted as one word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the 'Witness' Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made.

Copy for insertion in these columns should be in the 'Witness' Office not later than Friday morning to secure proper classification in following Weekly Edition.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, NEAR WINNIPEG, FINest farm and garden land in Tache, St. Andrew's, Ste. Anne's and St. Norbert, and ten acres garden land overlooking St. Andrew's Locks in acreage to suit. All at a bargain; payments easy. J. A. STANGER & CO., Lockport, Man., 48—6

SOUTHERN MANITOBA FARM FOR sale, 590 acres. Highly improved for mixed farming; well fenced. Good soil, water, timber and conveniences. J. J. MOIR, Killarney, Manitoba. 48—6

FARMS FOR SALE — BEING SOUTH part of lots 13 and 14, Con. 1, Bayham, Elgin County, situated on gravel road between Pt. Burwell and Vienna; high and public schools, canning factories, stores, churches, 1½ miles each way; ½ mile to C. P. R. station; rural mail and telephone; large frame house, 2 large barns, stone foundation; 1 implement house, 2 gas wells $50 each a year and free gas, contains 95 acres more or less good land, good water and draining privileges. Also adjoining 14 acres; nearly new hip roofed barn; house, with cellar; good orchard on both. Also, adjoining 35 acres, with white brick house and other buildings; young orchard and other fruit; good fronts and evergreens on all. Will be sold at reduction to sell all together for quick sale. Apply to ROBT. N. WILKINS, Vienna, R.R. No. 2, Ont.

HOMESTEAD AND PRE-EMPTIONS. —Located in Sunny Southern Alberta, 10 to 12 miles from railroads. W. HOYLE, 1706 6th Avenue North, Lethbridge, Alberta, Can. 44—6

LIVE STOCK.

JERSEY BULL FOR SALE CHEAP, as owner cannot winter him. Thoroughbred registered yearling; took first prize and diploma at fair. A magnificent animal. E. J. FLANDERS, Upper, Melbourne, Que.

ONE CHOICE AYRSHIRE BULL'S Calf, seven months, $40.00; one extra quality Berkshire boar, eight months, $30.00; also, younger one. ISAAC REED, Orillia, R. 3, Ont. 48—6

HAMPSHIRE PIGS FOR SALE.—One 2-year old hog, one 5-months hog; sows, 5 months old, one sow, 3 years old; pigs, 6 weeks old. All are registered, and are first class pigs. WESLEY W. FISHER, Benmiller, Ontario. 49—2

SHORTHORN BULLS, 8; ALSO 25 Heifers, registered and of the best Scotch breeding; prices reasonable. A. J. WATSON, Bolton, Ont., R.R. No. 1. 9—6

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN COWS and heifer calves for sale; well bred. Prepaid safe delivery guaranteed. Also, very nice filly. M. M. BEATON, Scotstown, Que. 48—6

FOR SALE, REGISTERED AYRSHIRE Calves, both sex. Young Bulls fit for service; also, Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. G. N. PERCIVAL, Glen Buell, Ont. 48—7

ALDERLEY EDGE AYRSHIRE CATtle and Yorkshire Swine. Both sexes. J. R. KENNEDY, Knowlton, Que. 48—6

FOR SALE, REGISTERED CLYDESdale Stallion Pride of Maple Grove (14637), bay, stripe, feet white. Foaled Sept. 24, 1912. Low set and should weigh a full ton when full grown. Will be sold on reasonable terms. Address, FRANK SPARROW, Arnprior, Ont. 45—6

REGISTERED DAIRY SHORThorns.—Three bulls, one two years old, and two 10-months old. Will sell very cheap. Write for prices. ROBERT ANDREWS, Burk's Falls, Ontario. 46—6

FIVE CHOICE YOUNG POLAND Sow Pigs. An ideal farmer's breed at farmer's prices. RALPH LIBBY, Stanstead, Que. 47—6

FOR SALE — REGISTERED CLYDESdale stallion, Pride of Maple Grove (14637), bay, stripe, feet white. Foaled Sept. 24, 1915. Low set and should weigh a ton when full grown. Will be sold on reasonable terms. Address, FRANK SPARROW, Arnprior, Ont. 45—6

TOWER FARM OXFORD SHEEP, Champion Oxford flock of Canada. A choice lot of shearling rams and ewes, also ram and ewe lambs bred from imported and prize-winning stock. See our winnings at Toronto and Ottawa shows. Erin or Hillsburg Stations. Long-distance phone. E. BARBOUR, R.R. 2, Hillsburg, Ontario. 45—6

MEADOW LAWN SHORTHORNS.— We are offering a select lot of Scotch bulls and heifers from 10 to 18 months old from the Claret Wimple Martha Roan Lady families. Sired by Proud Monach, No. 78792, by Hood Royal, imp. If you are looking for a right good bull, come and see this offering. G.T.R. and C.P.R. F. W. EWING, R.R. No. 1, Elora, Ontario. 45—6

FOR SALE — CHOICE YORKSHIRE Pigs, May farrow, either sex. S. HAYWARD, Busby, Alta. 44—7

SEEDS FOR SALE.

IMPROVED BANNER SEED OATS. From prize winning field. Order from sample now, at 90 cents per bushel. Sacks free. WM. L. DIXON, Varney, Ont. 49—6

Warm milk is less viscous than cold, and therefore more easily passes through a fine filtering medium; hence the reason for filtering milk immediately it leaves the cow. All freshly drawn milk contains a certain amount of dirt, etc., and this should be removed by filtration before it has time to dissolve in the warm milk.

LIVE STOCK.

CARRICKFERGUS HERD OF DUROC Jersey Swine. Spring gilts bred and ready to breed, right kind. Sired by "Brookwater Orion," a massive hog, with good proportions, bred by Professor Mumford, the expert judge on swine at the "Panama Pacific," and the royally bred "G. W. Colonel," imported from Ohio. Dam's daughters and granddaughters of grand champions imported. Fall boars and gilts like breeding. The farmer's hog at farmer's prices. Express charges prepaid. Safe delivery guaranteed. WALLACE HAGGAN, R.R. No. 1, Port Burwell, Ontario. 49—6

DOGS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, ONE FOXHOUND BITCH, two years old; color, white with tan head; no better bred dog in Canada. Will sell cheap for quick sale. Apply, JOHN O. PEACOCK, R.R. No. 1, Bayfield, N.B. 49—7

IRISH WATER SPANIEL PUPS, FOR sale, from imported stock; best duck and chicken dogs. Box 379, Neepawa, Man. 46—6

FOR SALE, SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS. Dog pups, $5.00 each; one bitch pup, $3.00; two months' old Dec. 3rd. WM. SWAINE, Canso, N.S. 48—2

FOR SALE.

CHRISTMAS EMBROIDERY Package, containing four Stamped Linen Novelties, and enough cotton to work same, for 30 cents. Miss E. FRANCIS, Box 142, Station B., Montreal, Que. 45—6

SEND 25 CENTS IN STAMPS FOR information and price list of the most profitable fur-bearing animal, the Black Siberian Hare. SIBERIAN HARE CO., Hamilton, Canada. 49—26

THE BRIGGS TANNERY — FUR AND Hide dressers. Makers of Coats and Robes. Harness Leather for sale. East Calgary. 50—6

HAY PRESS FOR SALE. — DAVIS Hay Press, as good as new, complete, with Self-Feeder; also cutting box and horse-power. W. F. SOMERSET, Port Sydney, Ont. 45—6

ENGINES, 30 OF VARIOUS SIZES, marine and stationary. Send for lists. GUARANTEE MOTOR CO., Hamilton, Ont. tf

RAW FURS.

TRAPPERS, ATTENTION! — RAW Furs wanted. Get the highest prices with reliable assortment. Send for price list. H. HALMOWICZ, Retail Manufacturer, 267 Main street, Paterson, N.J. 46—6

FOX, COON AND SKUNK. I WANT 20,000 skins, and all the furs you get at highest prices. Don't sell a skin until you have my price list; trapping methods free for a stamp; write at once. Choice live foxes for sale; war prices. E. W. DOUGLASS, Stanley, N.B. 46—6

EDUCATIONAL.

THE DEBRISAY METHOD IS THE Royal Road to Latin, French, German, Spanish. Thorough mail courses. Students everywhere. Highest references. ACADEMIE DeBRISAY, Ottawa, Ont. 24—32

YOUNG PEOPLE. — For Five Dollars cash, and easy payments, you can take private instruction at home by mail in Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Shorthand, Typewriting, or Arithmetic. Write now. LISTOWEL BUSINESS COLLEGE, Listowel, Ontario. 45—6

STUDY AT HOME. NO MATTER where you are, we can teach you in your spare time. Ten years' successful work proves the efficiency of our methods. Courses in: Commercial Course (Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Business Correspondence, Commercial Law), Shorthand and Typewriting, Beginner's Course, Journalism, Special English, Elementary Art, Mechanical Drawing, Architectural Drawing, Electrical Course, Engineering (Stationary, Traction, Gasoline, Marine, Locomotive, Automobile), Matriculation, Civil Service, Teachers' Examinations, or any subject. Ask for what you need. CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, Limited, Dept. W., Toronto, Canada. 48—6

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, AT PINEY, MANITOBA, one two story house, 26 x 24, all metal sided and solid; four big bedrooms upstairs, and 3½ foot hall through the whole floor. All nicely painted inside, and outside limed, 24 x 14; and ½ acre lot; ¼ acre in garden; also floors, well drilled, and with two inch pipes 80 feet deep. This property is right opposite to the track at Piney Station, and also good stable, 24 x 40, 1½ story, with galvanized siding and best kind paper roofing, with lot 108 feet 10 inches by 208 feet 10 inches deep. These properties, both together, are good for all kinds of business, specially drug store and doctor. This property is clear from all encumbrances, and open to moving for new buyer May 1st, 1916. Price $2,500, for both house and stable; $500 cash, the rest to suit buyer at 6 percent. Dated at Piney, Manitoba, November 18th, 1915. B. A. ANDERSON. 48—6

TEACHERS WANTED

WANTED, YOUNG LADY TO ACT as Governess to three children, ages from 8 to 12 years. Must have a knowledge of music. Salary $20.00 per month. Good home; Methodist family. Mrs. CHAS. McCARTHY, Piapot, Sask. 49—3

SEND 25 CENTS IN STAMPS FOR information and price list of the most profitable fur-bearing animal, the Black Siberian Hare. SIBERIAN HARE CO., Hamilton, Canada. 49—6



A MAGAZINE PAGE FOR HOME-MAKERS



OUR HOME CLUB

"THE LADS DESERVE THE BEST."

WINTER NEEDS.

The troops in Serbia are facing their foes across valleys deep with snow; the troops in the trenches in France have sleet and the piercing cold of the north-east winds off the sea to add to the discomfort of trenches that are constantly full of water and mire.

One boy writing home last week said: "You would not believe how hard it is to keep socks on your feet. They are wet all the time, and the heavy boots we cannot do without wear through the factory-made socks in no time. So please knit me some good strong ones."

THE BEST TOE YET.

Is it new? Well, hardly that, for my friend says she has been finishing off the toes of socks that way for twenty years, but she also says she thinks it is far and away the best method.

Narrow off the toe of a sock until you have 28 stitches left; divide these evenly on to two needles. Break off your wool, leaving about six or eight inches, and thread it into a blunt rug needle.

Hold the two knitting needles in your left hand so that the end of wool is at the right hand end of the back needle, that is, the one furthest from you. Slip or sew your needleful of wool from right to left through the first stitch on the front needle (the one next you) and pull the wool through, but do not take the stitch off the knitting needle. Keeping your wool under the needles sew from right to left through the first stitch on the back needle and slip it off.

Next sew back (that is from left to right) through the second stitch on the back knitting needle, and leave that stitch on. Then sew back (left to right) through the first stitch (the one you first sewed through) on the front needle and slip that stitch off the needle.

Next sew (right to left) through the second stitch on the front needle, leaving the stitch on the needle. Then sew (right to left) through the second stitch (the one you back-stitched and left on) on the back needle, and slip it off.

Repeat until all the stitches have been taken off.

If your wool has been drawn moderately tight and kept in place you will find it almost impossible to tell where your join is, for the weaving in and out of the stitches makes a real knitting stitch perfectly flat and leaves you with only the end of wool to darn in carefully.

Try this out by knitting an inch or so and finishing off in this way. You will find it extremely simple to do, though difficult to describe.

An English girl made the following little verse which fixes the method in your mind once you have worked it out:

Sew the front and keep it on,
Sew the back and take it off.
Back the back and keep it on,
Back the front and take it off.

Be sure to put "Witness Home Club" and the name and address of the sender on the outside of each parcel, also on the list of contents enclosed and on the list forwarded to the Home Club, "Weekly Witness," Montreal. Through failure to follow these instructions many have missed having their work acknowledged in this department.

Almost all railways and express companies are carrying Red Cross packages free of charge.

N.B.—Parcels should be sent C.O.D., addressed simply "Red Cross Society," 45 Belmont Park, Montreal, Que., and marked "Red Cross Supplies."

A SPECIAL REQUEST.

Red Cross Headquarters appreciates thoroughly the fact that so many of our Home Club members are accustomed to knitting, are indeed experts, and we are asked to concentrate on socks, wristlets, mitts and fingerless mitts. Towels, sheets and pillow cases are also much needed.

The very life and welfare and efficiency of our soldiers depends largely on the work of the people at home.

We would like to know that in every "Witness" home there were those who were working for our soldiers and the Empire. Very much has been already accomplished by "Witness" readers, who in many centres have not only worked themselves, but mobilized the talent and energy of their churches and districts in connection usually with the Red Cross organization, which is doing such splendid work everywhere.

If you can, organize a Red Cross Branch; if you cannot, then get together those of your own family and do all you can; sew and knit, make supplies and gather funds.

All inquiries as to how and what to make, or how to organize a branch of the Red Cross will be cheerfully answered by the Editor of the Home Club.

OUR ALLIES WHO DIE FACING GOD.

An English nurse, Sister Martin Nicholson, early in the war offered her services to the Russian Red Cross Society and worked in Warsaw. Back in London for a brief rest she had most interesting things to tell of the courage and sensitiveness of her patients.

"Russian soldiers," she said, "are the hardiest in the world. Many men brought in ought to be dead. If they were German, or even French or English, they would have succumbed to their wounds.

"A Siberian—these troops are the hardiest of the lot—was brought into the hospital with both legs and one of his arms badly broken by shrapnel. It was necessary to amputate all these limbs. A little while after the operation I spoke to the man. 'Give me back two legs, one arm will do, and I will go back to fight for the Little Father,' he said.

"This same man, who had faced great agony without flinching, cried like a child later when shown some little kindness. Their tears are the result of deep emotion—and this combination of hardness and deep feeling is surely one of the most extraordinary traits in the Russian character.

"The wounded found on the field of battle are usually lying on their backs, their faces turned to heaven. The reason was explained very simply to me by a wounded Siberian.

"'You see,' he said, 'we believe God is on our side, and we like to die facing Him. So when we are badly hit and we feel that all is up, we try to fall on our backs.'"

DOWN TO SLEEP.

November woods are bare and still;
November days are clear and bright;
Each moon burns up the morning's chill,
The morning's snow is gone by night;
Each day my steps grow slow, grow light,
As through the woods I reverent creep,
Watching all things "lie down to sleep."

I never knew before what beds,
Fragrant to smell and soft to touch,
The forest sifts and shapes and spreads:
I never knew before how much
Of human sound there is in such
Low tones as through the forest sweep
When all wild things "lie down to sleep."

Each day I find new coverlids
Tucked in, and more sweet eyes shut tight;
Sometimes the viewless mother bids
Her ferns kneel down, full in my sight;
I hear their chorus of "good-night,"
And half I smile, and half I weep,
Listening while they "lie down to sleep."

November woods are bare and still;
November days are bright and good
Life's noon burns up life's morning chill;
Life's night rests feet which long have stood;
Some warm, soft bed in field or wood
The mother will not fail to keep
Where we can "lay us down to sleep."

—Helen Hunt Jackson.

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HEARTS OR DIAMONDS

(By Susan Hubbard Martin, in the Pittsburg "Christian Advocate.")

She had not for ten years been back to the place where she had once lived. Prosperity has attended her husband, and all his enterprises. They had an elegant mansion to live in now, and her husband had insisted on buying her diamonds and a touring-car. But through it all Frances Graham was still the sweet, unspoiled woman of those earlier years.

He had asked her that morning to accompany him on an unexpected western trip, and though she seldom travelled, with him, this time she had not refused. "It will take us through Finley, George," she said thoughtfully—and then her eyes grew dreamy. "I wonder if the little home we lived in stands as we left it?" she mused. "We were so happy there. Do you remember how poor we were, and how you used to help me wipe the dishes? Those plum trees too, and the vines—they must about cover the house now. And there's Nellie Reynolds. She has three children. We used to have the best times exchanging recipes and comparing fancy-work. And then there's the little church of which I used to be a member. I wonder whether it still has as much of a struggle as it used to?"

"George, could I stay in Finley for a little time? You could go on, and come back for me later. I want to see it all again."

Her husband smiled. "Why, certainly, dear, we can arrange all that," he said.

Mrs. Reynolds came into her friend's presence one morning during those wonderful first days in Finley. In her hand she held a small white envelope.

"Fanny," she cried, "an invitation has been sent us to Mrs. Senator Ingram's bridge party. I think we should feel quite honored. Do wear that loveliest green gown, and your diamond cross, will you?"

Her friend looked up. "When is it, Nellie?"

"Thursday afternoon. Her affairs are always functions, and elegant ones too. It isn't every town that can boast of a United States Senator and his family, Fanny. I'll accept for you, of course."

Frances Graham's fine face was thoughtful. "I'm afraid I can't say yes to that, Nellie. I'd like to please you, dear, but Thursday afternoon the Mission Circle meets. I used to belong to it, don't you remember? I want to go once more. This will be my only opportunity."

"But, Fanny," cried little Mrs. Reynolds, "I want you to meet and know Mrs. Senator Ingram. She spends every winter in Washington. And besides, I want the society ladies of Finley to see your diamonds. I'm so proud of you, dear."

Her friend kissed her. "Then I must be worthy of it," she answered gravely; "and, Nellie, don't you know that hearts are more than diamonds? At church on Sunday I met the president of the Mission Circle, a little, shabby woman with a pale, tired face. I promised her then, Nellie, I would attend the meeting Thursday."

And do what she could, little Mrs. Reynolds could not persuade her friends out of it. She had not reckoned on Frances Graham's love for missions.

* * * * * * *

At the church parlors that afternoon the little president looked paler than ever. She was braving a bad headache in order to be there—and besides, the missionary spirit evidently was not working. The meeting was slow in beginning. There was nobody to play the piano, two or three women came in late, and the president was visibly troubled. Then Frances Graham rose.

"Madam President," she said gently, "I will play, if you want me to."

The little president smiled. "Oh, thank you—and, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Wells, who was to lead the devotional, is not here. Could you—would you take her place?"

Frances Graham could not resist the pleading voice.

"Certainly," she said.

The little president leaned back in her chair, relaxing a little as the white hands swept the keys, and hearts and voices taking courage at the melody that poured forth sang as they had never sung before at a missionary meeting in Finley. "Come Thou Almighty King."

For her Scripture reading she took just one verse from the first chapter of Joshua, "Have I not commanded thee? Be strong and of good courage. Be not afraid, neither be thou dismayed; for the Lord thy God is with thee whithersoever thou goest."

And then she followed that up with a little talk on courage that warmed and thrilled every woman's heart there. To know and realize that the work of the world had been done, not by many women, but a few! Every eye was fastened on the lovely woman in the plain hat and suit, and the inspiration of her words were such that there wasn't a dull moment on the programme after it.

"How can I thank you!" cried the little, shabby president when it was over.

"By accepting this;" and then she pressed into the tired little president's hand a roll of bills. "Use it in any way that seems best," she said. "I used to belong to this Circle. I love it still. I know it still has needs."

"Oh, thank you," murmured the surprised little president. A soft color had flooded her thin cheeks. She could scarcely believe what had happened. Their poor, struggling little Circle to have an uplift such as that! The tears came to her eyes.

"I appreciate everything and your coming here to-day; you can not know what this has meant to us. I knew later that Mrs. Ingram was giving a party this afternoon; I never thought of seeing you after that."

Frances Graham smiled. "You forget, I too love missions," she answered gently.

The tired, little president had blossomed into happiness. "I know you do," she said humbly; "and even you will never realize what you have done for us this afternoon—not alone the singing and the devotional meeting; not alone the money; but the fact that you cared enough to come. To put aside other things for us! Oh, that will give us courage in the days to come! This money will tide us over, too; give us just the help we needed. It seems to me I couldn't have kept up much longer. Now, praise the Lord, I shall go on."

"And to think you are leaving Finley without once wearing that lovely diamond cross," mourned little Mrs. Reynolds the morning of her friend's departure. "Oh, Fanny, I wanted you to go to that bridge party at Senator Ingram's—I can't get over it."

Frances Graham bent and kissed her friend's cheek. "In this world, Nellie," she said gravely, "I have found that hearts are of infinitely more value than diamonds."

And then she mused. She was thinking of that pale, little president of that Mission Circle in Finley, and of what it had been possible for her to give to it.

"Are you referring to bridge?" questioned little Mrs. Reynolds a trifle puzzled. "I don't play it very well yet."

"Don't ever play it, Nellie," said Frances Graham, still gravely. And then she added gently. "I am referring to the hearts that pertain to human lives, little friend—that's all."

SHOULD SHE TELL ALL?

I mentioned that confidential matter you told me to nobody except to Tom. Of course I told him."

I was present when a wife said this to her unmarried sister. I was not surprised at the indignant flash that came into the younger woman's eyes, nor at the resentment with which she exclaimed:

"You told my secret to Tom! What right had you to do that? It was my secret—not yours. Why should Tom know it?"

Of course the wife thought her sister unjust and unreasonable, writes Virginia Terhune Vandewater, in the New York "World." I felt that the girl was entirely right.

"Be careful what you tell to a married woman," warned a man. "What she knows her husband will know."

What a man knows his wife often does not know. I am glad she doesn't. People call men secretive; at all events a man who is worthy of the name can keep a secret. Of course, there are masculine exceptions—but I am talking now about men, not about cads. Some women, too, are safe confidantes—even though they are married. I am thankful this is so, otherwise some of us would be driven to depending upon the sterner sex for our friendships.

In this day there are many wives who claim the right to reserve from their husbands, yet one occasionally meets those who still cling to the old notion that a woman should talk as freely to her husband as to her own soul. I insist that her contention is wrong.

For there are things which a woman should not tell her husband. It goes without saying—for it has been said so often—that one of these things is her friend's secret. The mere accident of marriage does not confer upon anyone a right to part with that which has been given to her as a sacred charge. It ought not to be necessary to preface or follow such a confidence with the warning, "Please do not mention this, even to your husband." Some of us like to think that in our own cases such a warning would be superfluous. I wonder what the husband must think of the wife who tells him that which she is not justified in imparting to anyone.

Another of the things that a woman should not tell her husband is the rude or presumptuous remark made to her by another man. Remember, I am not dealing with the young girl to whom a man is impertinent or insulting, nor of the ingenue who may not know how to take care of herself. But I am referring to the woman of the world—the woman who knows men and women, and who is certainly quite able to resent any discourtesy or unwarrantable liberty of speech or manner.

"What is one to do," asked a woman of forty, "when a man tells one vulgar stories and considers them funny? Should not one complain to one's husband?"

The first vulgar story a man tells a woman may be his fault; the second one is her fault. That is a rule that generally holds good. If a woman shows a man that she is displeased with the so-called "funny story" he will not tell her another. She, surely, has enough sense and enough dignity to look after herself under ordinary conditions. Therefore, I say that it is a sign of weakness and of a lack of consideration on the part of the wife if she tell her husband that a man has not shown her the respect due a good woman. If such a man be a frequent guest at her husband's home there may be a reason for her to suggest to her husband that his guest is not quite a gentleman, but if the offender be a casual acquaintance, why complain of him? One word from her will be enough to show the man his place.

Another of the things that a woman should not tell her husband are the faults of the members of her family. She will forget them; he will not, but will remember them when she wishes them to be regarded as bygones. Nor should she call her husband's attention to the neglect or unkindness of members of his own family. If she can let him feel that she loves his mother and is fond of his sisters, so much the better.

Surely there are reserves that are as great virtues as are certain so-called truths that lead only to embarrassment and unhappiness for all.

WHOSE?

The moment came. We said good-bye with smiles,
Sad smiles; each for the other's sake was brave.
Before you lay the perilous ocean miles,
The trenches, and perhaps—who knows? —a grave.
I mourned my loneliness to come. "Dear heart,"
You said, "whose is the harder part?"

And now for me remains the shell of life;
A round of days that pass without a goal;
Dark, wakeful, endless nights, with anguish rife,
When Fear, long-chained, stalks forth and rules my soul.
Lover of mine afar or near, dear heart,
Say now: Whose is the harder part?

JESSIE H. WAKEFIELD.

RENUNCIATION.

Thy ways have made me trust myself, dear Lord,
And all I am, completely in thy hands;
I can but be as thy great will commands;
In comfort, or in sickness, health restored
Of mind and body, rich or scanty board,
Living or dying, still thy tender bands
Bind me to thee, in these or unknown lands,
For I am thine, what more can life afford?
Then let me trust my dear ones unto thee.
If dear to me, to thee how much more dear?
If for their good seek I, who cannot see,
How much more thou, with love and power untold;
Myself I give thee—small the gift;—grown bold,
I give thee those I love, without a fear.

—Sonnets by Caroline Hazard, in "A Scallop Shell of Quiet."

A MOTHER'S SCHOOL.

Dunfermline, Scotland, maintains a clinic or mothers' school where children between infancy and five years of age are examined. When any defect is found, the mother is advised to consult her physician, and place the child under treatment. In this way many physical defects are remedied before the child enters school. In addition, the mothers receive instruction in the care and hygiene of children, supplemented by advice and instruction given by the district nurse. It is clear that this tends to keep the mother in close touch with the health authorities, a point of no little importance in the general education of the public in health matters.

Our Canadian cities should follow this admirable example.

TO KEEP HANDS FROM CHAPPING.

This is the season when hands that are sensitive are a torment to their owners. Often it seems with the greatest care nothing can be done to prevent painful chapping, often cracking and always unsightly redness.

Yet with proper treatment the skin may be kept in fairly good condition through the most severe weather.

Never go without gloves; also never wear mittens, unless gloves are worn, underneath them. Nothing will so surely chap sensitive skin as a woollen, porus mitten.

Do not make the hands oversensitive. For this reason fleece-lined gloves do not agree with every one, and it is a mistake to be continually doctoring with greases and lotions.

Do not subject the hands to extremes of heat and cold. If you have been in a very hot room, to go immediately out of doors with the hands unprotected will roughen the skin. In the same way washing with very cold water one time and the next time with very hot water is injurious.

Be careful about keeping the hands much in water, either cold or hot, during freezing weather. Always use tepid water.

Be careful in the selection of your soap. Nothing is so ruinous to the skin as a cheap soap, or, rather, one that does not agree with you. This is not always a matter of cost. Experiment until you find one to suit, then stick to that brand.

Chapping is frequently caused by not rinsing the hands thoroughly. See that no particle of the soap is left on the skin.

Another cause of chapped hands is neglect of drying. A hasty rub with a towel will not answer. Dry every part of the hand carefully, using a soft towel.

Do not scrub the hands too vigorously. When the knuckles and around the finger tips are soiled rub lightly with a pumice stone before washing the hands. When using a nail brush on the hands see that the bristles are not too coarse.

Some women find it necessary to use greases of some sort from the beginning of cold weather to the close. Avoid such constant use, if possible, and be sure that you have a lotion that suits your skin.

There are many varieties of cold creams and skin foods, also various liquids warranted to prevent chapping. This may be true in one person's case and not in yours. Buy small portions the first time until you discover effects.

Glycerine, for instance ruins some skin, while it whitens and softens other skins; the same is true of camphor ice of mutton tallow, as well as numerous proprietary preparations.

Benefit can often be had by greasing the hands well at night. Before greasing the hands at night see that they are well washed with tepid water and a good soap. Rinse and dry well, then rub in the grease.

In some cases the hands can be kept smooth by rubbing the hands each time of washing with a non-greasy lotion. It takes but a minute or two for this to evaporate. Glycerine and rose water, in the proportion of two parts of the former to one of the latter, is excellent for most skins. If a little lemon juice is added as well it suits some persons better.

BE BRAVE.

It was a principle with one of England's great modern artists never to reveal the frequent moods of sorrow to which his sensitive temperament made him the victim, but rather always to display a brave and hopeful temper—"to ease life for everybody," as he said. It is a chivalrous way in which to bear one's self for the sake of the encouragement which even the forced attitude of good cheer may bring.

There is a very subtle danger in sorrow; it tends to magnify itself and to induce selfishness. It pushes into the inner circle of all occasions and declares its presence. We must reckon with this, and not permit the thrusting forward of gloom or grief. Life does not need to be made easier for everybody, for there is so much in it that is disheartening at the best. We all need to be heartened, and it is the gracious ministry of many who feel the sorrow of the world most keenly to bear themselves so bravely that their very presence brings blessing. In the process of encouraging others we ourselves become braver. One way in which to prevent despair is to make life easier for others by the assertion of what little bravery we have at the moment. This act induces courage. It also helps the battle for our friends.—"Zion's Herald."

HOME COOKING

CURING MEAT AND MAKING SAUSAGES

CURING MEAT AND MAKING SAUSAGE.

There is something about a finely seasoned sausage or a piece of pickled meat which tempts one's appetite and invites enjoyment on those days when all fresh meat seems too fat or too lean or somehow tasteless. While a continuous diet of salt meat is injurious both old sea captains afloat and doctors ashore recommend a morsel of salt pork or a rasher of bacon to the unfortunate whose food has refused to stay with him.

At this time of the year those of us who are in the country are busy curing meat and planning to preserve it so as to give our families a more varied bill of fare than the old-fashioned pork-barrel allowed.

Those who live in the city may by buying at the market a quarter of pork, beef or mutton save money and make possible a supply of savory dishes that will add much to their holiday larder.

When one has a meat chopper it is quite a simple matter to make fresh pork or meat sausages exactly to one's taste. While prime beef or mutton which has been secured fresh and tender and cured by one's own pet method is altogether different from the so-called corned meat of the shops.

It is a little too late for you to have ham or other smoked meat of your own curing in time for the holiday season if you have not already prepared it, but a lightly salted tongue or a savory sausage you may still have. Your family and guests will show an almost amusing appreciation of such things when served as a variation to the ever-present turkey of the season.

Do not think you must put up a barrel full of meat at once. You can cure the extra piece the butcher sends you in an earthenware jar or butter firken. It will be all the better for being used as soon as it is sufficiently salted.

Beef pickle—4 quarts of cold water, 1lb. common salt, 6 oz. brown sugar, 3-4 of an oz. of saltpetre. Boil all together for 10 minutes, skimming frequently. Strain into an earthenware vessel; when cold put in the meat, and let it remain in pickle for 10 days. If not completely immersed it must be turned every day.

Beef spiced—10 or 12 lb. of thin flank of beef, 1-2 oz. saltpetre, 1-2 oz. baysalt, 1-4 oz. black pepper, 1-2 teaspoon ground ginger, 1-4 teaspoon ground mace, 1-4 teaspoon ground cloves, 3 oz. common salt, 3 oz. brown sugar. Remove any bones, skin and gristle and rub the beef well with the bay salt and saltpetre, previously reduced to a powder and mixed together. On the following day mix the spices and pepsin well together and rub them well into the meat. Add the common salt and sugar to the brine in the vessel, turn and baste the meat in this for a fortnight, then wash it in cold water, roll and bind securely with string and boil in the usual way. The aitch bone, round or any other part may be spiced, and the time lengthened or shortened to suit individual taste.

Pork pickled—As pork does not keep well, cut it in pieces as soon as the pig is cold. Rub the pieces well with salt. Put them into a pan with a sprinkling between each piece, and as it dissolves on the top, sprinkle more on. Lay a coarse cloth over the pan, and over it a board, place a weight on the board to keep the pork down in the brine. If air is excluded it will keep two years.

Liver sausages—2 lbs. calf's liver, 3-4 lb. salt pork or fat bacon, 1 small onion very finely chopped, 1-2 a teaspoon powdered sage, sale, pepper, sausage skins. Wash and dry the liver, chop it finely, and pass it through a wire sieve. Chop the pork or bacon, finely, mix it with the liver, add the onion, sage and a liberal seasoning of salt and pepper. Mix well together, 3-4 fill the well-cleaned skins with the preparation, place in boiling water, and simmer gently for 1-2 an hour. These sausages may be used fresh or kept by placing in a jar and pouring over them hot lard. If preferred smoked they should be hung for two or three days in the smoke of a peat or wood fire. They may be eaten without further cooking or fried and served hot.

Beef sausages—2 lbs. beef, 1 lb. beef suet, 1-4 teaspoon powdered allspice, salt and pepper, sausage skins, frying fat. Chop both beef and suet finely as possible, add seasoning and mix well. Press lightly into prepared skins, prick well, fry in hot fat until cooked and brown. If skins are not available, the mixture may be shaped into small cakes and floured before frying.

French sausages—1 lb. pork, fat and lean, without skin or gristle; 1 lb. lean veal, 1 lb. beef suet, 1-2 lb. bread crumbs, grated rind of 1-2 a lemon, nutmeg, teaspoon powdered sage, 1 teaspoon savory herbs (parsley, thyme and savory, powdered), 1-2 teaspoon of majorum. Chop pork, veal and suet finely together, add bread crumbs, grated lemon peel, and a grating of nutmeg, add remaining inredients to the sausage-meat, and when thoroughly mixed, either put the meat in skins or pack in small jars, pouring over top melted lard. When wanted for use make into small cakes, flour and fry.

CORRESPONDENTS' DEPARTMENT.

Questions and Answers in Practical Housekeeping.

Q and A in Practical Housekeeping

Dear Madam,—Why do you always recommend dripping or clarified fat for frying instead of butter or lard? I had always supposed the heavy fats, like beef and mutton, made greasy doughnuts or croquettes.

MRS. H. T. S.

What you call the heavy fats and also the oils should be used for frying already coked food, such as croquettes, Cheese fritters, fish fillets must be fried at a lower temperature to ensure their cooking through before browning. Butter burns so easily that it is only good for sauteing. Compare the following list and it will give you an idea of the heat of the various fats: Butter boils at 150°F. Lard at 210°F. Clarified fat at 250°F. Oil at 390-400°F. A small ball of butter if coated thickly with breadcrumbs and egg may be fried in boiling fat or oil and still retain its shape, while if dropped in boiling water it will melt and mingle with [illegible] because the water would not be [illegible] ough to immediately coagulate the albumen of the egg and thus imprison the butter.

Dear Madam,—Will you in your cooking column tell me whether oatmeal is valuable as an article of diet and whether it is difficult to digest.

A READER.

Oatmeal has very high nutritive value, about 1,860 calorics per pound, an authority states. It is particularly rich in protein and fat. It is only difficult to digest when not properly cooked. Ordinary oatmeal should be cooked not less than four hours. Certain of the oat preparations on the market have been thoroughly cooked by the manufacturer but if there is any sign of indigestion following the use of any oat food double the time of cooking and try it again. It is too valuable a food to lose.

Dear Madam,—Having enjoyed the recipes printed in your column, would like to know if there are more kinds of peroxide than one. I think there must be as I got a bottle and it was the kind used for cuts or sores and I think there must be a kind for bleaching, as this did not bleach at all, and would be awfully glad if you would kindly tell me where to get it. Thanking you for the many helpful recipes.

AN INTERESTED READER.

There are now many firms manufacturing peroxide or hydrogen dioxid, and some makes are possibly not so strong as others. Any good druggist should be able to furnish you with a good make. You do not say for what bleaching purpose you want it. Used on the hair it is extremely injurious, making it an unwholesome yellow, exactly the color it makes a cork stopper if such is used. An unwholesome green follows later. For the skin it is useful at times to remove a line such as comes from wearing high stocks or collars, but it is too drying for frequent use. It is perfect as a tooth wash, cleansing out all decaying matter, though something more is needed to prevent tartar forming.

***Housekeepers are invited to write to the Editor of the Home Page of the "Weekly Witness," asking for suggestions; recipes will be given on request, and we will be pleased to have favorite tried recipes sent for publication in this column.**

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Do not keep vinegar in a stone jug, for the acid may affect the glazing and be rendered unwholesome. A glass bottle is the best vinegar receptacle.

Do you clean the receiver and the mouthpiece of the telephone every week? It really is quite as important as stirring up the dust under the tables, especially if several persons use the 'phone daily.

An indispensable tool for the handy woman is the plier, costing twenty-five cents and ranking next to the hammer. Secure those having a wire-cutting arrangement in the side so there will be no temptation to use scissors for that work.

Fine table liners should be frequently changed in order that hard rubbing may not be necessary in laundering them, as frequently the cleaning process is severer than actual wear.

I keep my bread in a large six-gallon crock, and cover with a pan crock. In this way it is kept moist and fresh until the last of my baking of bread, each week, is used; furthermore, since using the crock I am never troubled with moldy bread; the porous condition of the crock gives plenty of ventilation. Never put bread in a closed box or crock until cool.—Housekeeper.

AN OLD MAID.

Day after day she knits and sews,
Waiting for nothing—yet she waits;
Hemmed in by silence, pansy rows,
A set of Lytton, five old plates.
There is a bird that seldom sings,
Four genre pictures on the wall—
Day after day she sees these things,
And that is all.

Great joys or sorrows never came
To set her placid soul astir;
Youth's glowing torch, Love's leaping flame
Were never even lit for her.
The harsh years only made her wear
Misfortune like a frail perfume—
It hung behind her on the stair
And filled the room.

Tending her lilac grief with tears,
Her soul grew prim and destitute;
An empty guest-room, locked for years,
Musty with dreams and orris root. . .
The strengthening cares, the kindling strife
Of living never swept her high—
For even in the midst of life,
Life passed her by.

—By Louis Untermeyer, in the "Smart Set."



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CHASE & SANBORN, MONTREAL.

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THE BOYS' AND GIRLS' PAGE

The FOREST CASTAWAYS

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By FREDERICK ORIN BARTLETT

SYNOPSIS.

Bob Harden and Phil Wenham school chums and room-mates, are neither of them physcially fit, and when Bob has been turned down for the hockey team, and Phil for the debating team, Mr. Harden, Bob's father, who is going into the woods of Maine "for a camera hunt," decides to take the two boys with him. Mr. Harden and the two boys set out, but on the very first day the boys lose sight of Mr. Harden and the guide, and so are alone in the woods. After considerable wandering the boys come upon a deserted camp, where they are glad to set up housekeeping. Fortunately the former occupants have left some provisions.

CHAPTER IV.—Continued.

His next discovery was a bowl half full of sugar and a box of salt.

"They'll help out a lot," commented Harden, as Wenham jotted them down on his list.

The next shelf contained only dishes. But on the third sheif he found another tin of crackers and then a groping reach into a dark corner brought to light a jar labeled "jam." "Behold!" exclaimed Phil.

"Are you sure it is jam?" cried Wenham.

"That's what it says on the outside."

"Hadn't you better look in?"

Harden pried open the cover. A dark-red confection was revealed. The label was correct.

"And the jar is full!" exclaimed Harden gleefully.

He took out a bit on the end of his finger.

"Strawberry."

"Let me taste—just to be sure."

Wenham tasted. He closed his eyes blissfully.

"Strawberry," he agreed.

"That stuff is all right," admitted Harden, "but we aren't going to give a teaparty. I'd rather find something solid. Now for the next shelf!"

"Shelf No. 4," wrote Wenham. "Go ahead."

Harden poked in behind a lot of loose paper and excelsior. He ran his hand the length of the shelf.

"Score zero," he said, with a sinking heart.

Nothing remained now but the closet below and the drawers. He opened the first of these and was well rewarded.

"Now," he exclaimed, "this is something like. Here are a lot of tin cans!"

He drew out one.

"This is real food! Tomato soup!"

And there was not only one can, but six. And the next drawer revealed still more—two of corn, two of tomatoes, and one of canned beef. The third drawer presented another lot—three more. Harden lifted one of these to the light.

"What do you think this is?" he exclaimed, with satisfaction.

"Steak," suggested Wenham, thinking of what at the moment he would relish most.

"They don't can steak," answered Harden. "But this is better than steak—baked beans!"

He read the label slowly and with dramatic effect: "'Baked beans with tomato—catchup.' My, but I'd swap all the jam and marmalade in the State for a dozen of these!"

The closet now remained. Upon opening the door, he found a flour-barrel, and hastily pulling off the cover, saw that it was about a quarter full.

"Our luck is growing better every minute!" he exclaimed. "We'll have a square meal yet."

Behind the barrel he found a five-pound pail of lard and two strips of bacon.

The bacon roused Wenham's interest a bit, but he was indifferent to the discovery of a small tub of salt pork safely preserved in brine. But these things made Harden breathe easier than all the rest put together. Flour and pork would keep a man from starving a great deal longer than the daintier sweets. They went through every other nook and cranny in the room, but, except for a peck of dry beans, they found nothing else. This, then, comprised the raw material upon which they would have to live for half a year. Even if relief came sooner, their daily rations must be upon this basis. They must reckon, not upon luck, but only upon the actual conditions facing them at this moment. As they were moving into the next room, Harden's eyes lighted upon a greasy book, which he pounced upon with satisfaction.

"Just what I need," he exclaimed—"a cook-book!"

Wenham looked dubious as to just how much advantage this would prove, but said nothing.

"Now," said Harden, as they squatted before the open fire, "let's see just what we have here."

Wenham added up the items: one box and a half of crackers, one jar of jam and half a jar of marmalade, two cupfuls of rice, one can of cornmeal, one cup of coffee, half a can of tea and half a can of baking powder, half a bowl of sugar and a box of salt, six cans of tomato soup, two cans of corn, two cans of tomatoes, one can of tinned beef, one can of baked beans—"with tomato catchup," put in Harden—one-quarter barrel flour, one five-pound pail of lard, two strips of bacon, one tub of salt pork, one peck of dry beans.

"Well," commented Harden, "we're better off in some ways than Robinson Crusoe. We've more grub to start with, and I'd rather have the woods to depend upon for food and help than the ocean."

"And there are two of us," put in Wenham.

"That's a big help," agreed Harden. "On the other hand, we haven't either powder, guns, or fish-hooks. If we ate all we wanted, this amount of food wouldn't tlast us a month. That means we must divide it by six, and it will be a close call at that. This gives us a fighting chance, and that's all."

"We haven't been through this room yet," said Wenham.

Harden jumped up eager to continue the search.

"That's so. I don't expect to find any more food, but we may find the means of getting some."

Their search here really narrowed itself down to the big centre table, the shelf over the fireplace, and a large trunk in one corner. The table drawers brought to light a half dozen short pieces of string, a cigar box containing odds and ends of wire, tacks, etc., and finally an old reel with about thirty feet of fish-line wound on it. They found no hooks, however. The shelf over the fireplace gave them nothing but a few wire nails, an iron file, and an empty tobacco box.

"Nothing very promising in that lot," commented Harden. "Now for the trunk."

"It doesn't seem quite right to go through a man's trunk, does it?" questioned Wenham.

"Would you object if you owned the camp?" demanded Harden.

"No. But——"

"Well, that's all we have to go by. We won't do anything we wouldn't let a couple of fellows in the same fix do in our own camp. Besides, we're keeping account of everything and can pay it all back. I think that fair enough."

The fact that the trunk was not locked quieted Wenham's conscience a good deal, and the further fact that it contained nothing of a personal nature or of any intrinsic value removed any lingering doubts as to the propriety of the act. They did, however, find several things which to them were worth more than their weight in gold. Chief among these was a revolver in good condition.

Harden examined it and found that it contained three cartridges. He removed these and then cocked and snapped the weapon to make sure it worked.

"Bob," he exclaimed, "this is the next best thing to a rifle. It gives us three chances at more food."

Furthermore, it meant protection. Harden had not voiced his fear, but he had felt himself hoplessly unprepared to meet any danger which might call for the use of firearms. An occasional mountain-cat still prowled about the woods, and when hard pressed by hunger was a formidable antagonist.

"Do you know how to shoot?" inquired Wenham, doubtfully.

"I've shot with Dad."

"He always carries a revolver, but he never shoots except in self-defence or for food. But when a man has to choose between dying and killing, he kills."

Harden reloaded the revolver and placed it on the mantel.

"It isn't anything to fool with," warned Harden. "We'll leave it here until we have to go some distance from camp."

He came back to the trunk. This time he brought to light two steel traps. These, again, might prove the means of furnishing them with food. The rest of the trunk was filled with old clothes, shoes, and hats. Before the six months were gone, these, too, might prove valuable.

"Well," commented Harden, as he drew out the last old coat, "take it all in all, we have enough here to give us a fighting chance, as I said a while ago, and that's all a fellow ought to ask for. We might have struck a lake without a camp and have died in the woods."

"Ugh!" shuddered Wenham, "it doesn't seem possible a man could die where an animal can live."

"Why not? Animals die where men are able to live."

"That's so," agreed Wenham. "I think we have a better chance in the woods than a rabbit would have if he was cast away in a city house."

"Have you made a list of all these things?" asked Harden.

"Yes."

"Then the next thing for us to do is to plan out some way of helping Dad."

"What do you mean?"

"We can't sit here snug and tight with Dad out fighting that blizzard. We've got to help him in some way."

"If we only could!"

"I've thought of one thing: we can build a smudge fire in front of the camp as soon as the snow stops. We'll keep it going all the time so that in the daylight the smoke can be seen above the trees, and at night anyone on the lake can see the glow."

"It would be a signal—like a flag on a tree."

"Only the smoke can be seen a good deal farther than a flag."

Wenham considered a moment. "Phil," he exclaimed suddenly, "I've thought of even a better idea than that!"

CHAPTER V.

AN INTERRUPTION.

Harden looked skeptical as Wenham, in the first enthusiasm of his idea, sprang to his feet. The latter's mechanical ideas were, as a rule, gathered from the pages of magazines and were apt to be decidedly impracticable. Harden expected him to suggest something like the building of an aeroplane and flying back home.

"Well, what is it?" he asked.

"A kite," answered Wenham.

"The man-carrying kind?" inquired Harden.

"No. But don't you see that we can send a kite up ten times higher than smoke? We could tie a flag to it—"

Harden didn't wait for Wenham to finish.

"Bob," he cried enthusiastically, "that's a corking idea! There's plenty of wood around here for the framework. But how about string?"

"There's the fish-line and two or three pieces of twine. If that isn't enough, we can cut up the old clothes—"

"Right again!" exclaimed Harden. "We can't use strips because they'd be too heavy. What we'll have to do is unravel the cloth and weave three or four strands of the yarn together. If the threads haven't rotted, they ought to hold. That will be your job. I'll get busy with the framework."

Harden piled more wood on the fire and began at once a search for a box. He found one in the kitchen made of soft pine. It was dry and light and strong enough for the purpose. He brought it back and knocked it to pieces. With his sharp jack-knife he found no trouble in whittling out the strips. He used some of the string they had found, to tie together into a cross the framework, and then used the fish-line to string it. In a couple of hours he had finished this much, and in the meanwhile Wenham had woven some ten feet of string. They tested this, and it gave promise of holding well.

During lunch Harden mixed a pot of flour paste, and after eating, the two resumed work once more. There were plenty of old newspapers in the closets, and, with his lap full of them, Harden sat down to cover the framework. But, as he picked up the first one, his eye happened to catch the date-line.

"Hello!" he exclaimed, "this crowd must have stayed late. Here is a Bangor paper dated October 4."

He glanced at the headlines and gave a low whistle. Then dropping his knife, he read with breathless interest the despatch before his eyes. When he had finished he gave another low whistle. Wenham raised his head.

"What is it, Phil?" he inquired, pausing in his monotonous work.

"Just listen to this:

Bangor, October 4. The posse sent out to search the woods around South Twin Lake for W. D. Manson, who escaped two weeks ago from the State penitentiary, has returned empty-handed. Sheriff Weston is sure that the man who asked for food at the Leonard house near the station is none other than the escaped convict, but he is now convinced that, instead of following the railway track or lingering around the scattered farmhouses here, the desperado pushed straight into the woods. If that is the case, it is only a question of time when he will be forced to the settlements, unless he prefers to starve to death or freeze in the forest. Manson was desperate and would probably prefer death to imprisonment. He was scantily clad and unarmed. Of course there is a chance that he may find a camp, but, even so, he could not possibly last through the winter. Camp-owners leave but little food behind them and have been too often the victim of petty thefts to leave their guns behind. The sheriff has warned all guides to be on the lookout for Manson, and has sent his description to every post office along the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad.

"We've got him either way," said Sheriff Weston, in an interview with the "Press" reporter. "If he stays in the woods, he will freeze in a week or starve in a month; if he comes out, he is sure to be recognized. But, in my opinion, Manson will never come out."

Conductor Brown of the ate mail is now positive in his identification. He says he noticed a man acting peculiarly and standing by the rear of the last car as the train neared South Twin. This train does not stop except upon signal, and as there were no passengers to alight, the man must have swung off in the dark. He took a big chance of being killed instantly.

Manson was convicted of complicity in the Wareham bank robbery. He refused to tell who his confederates were, and stoutly maintained his innocence to theend. He was sentenced last June to ten years at hard labor."

Harden dropped the paper.

"Well," he demanded, "what do you think of that?"

"Phew!" exclaimed Wenham, "it's enough to make your flesh creep to think of a man freezing to death out here."

"I suppose it served him right."

"Didn't the paper say he denied the crime?"

"Oh, yes, but they all do."

"And yet he may have been telling the truth."

"What makes you think that?"

"Because," argued Wenham, "a guilty man would rather take his medicine in prison than come out here to die."

"Perhaps he escaped after all."

"We haven't found it very easy."

"It's easy enough in the fall, with the woods full of guides," said Harden.

"But he couldn't ask a guide," persisted Wenham. "They were all warned to be on the lookout for him. Why, he couldn't ask anything of any one, Phil! It must have been terrible."

"Couldn't he follow a guide?"

"Whereto? It twouldn't do him any good to get out. Why, he was a lot worse off than we are."

"Then—say, I think you'll make the debating team all right. You ought to have been his lawyer."

"Dad says it's sometimes easier to defend a guilty man than an innocent one."

"Well, I'm sorry he had to starve to death even if he was guilty."

"And he would have to, just the same," mused Wenham, "even if he was innocent. Think of it—in here from the first of October! Perhaps he found some such camp as this."

"There are not many like this. And then he didn't even have a hatchet or matches. Why, he probably died in a month."

"I wish you hadn' read about him," said Wenham, resuming his work. "I can feel everything he must have suffered."

Even Harden was left in a more sober mood, but he buckled down to his work and tried to forget the story. By dark he had finished his kite, including the tail, and Wenham had completed another ten feet of string. That evening Harden allowed for supper only four crackers, a spoonful of jam, and three slices of bacon apiece. And Wenham, with the memory of the poor convict's struggles still fresh, did not even protest, though when he had finished he looked wistfully at the cracker-box.

"It isn't easy to stop," admitted Harden, "with so much grub in sight, but we simply must reckon on the possible five months ahead of us. We'll have to go on limited rations until we see if it is possible to trap anything. It looks now as though it might clear up to-morrow, and if it does we'll set our traps."

They turned in early, and Harden was up at daybreak to peer out the windows.

As he saw the clear blue sky and the sun streaming down upon the glittering white snow, he gave a shout that brought Wenham out of bed all a bound.

"What is it, Phil? Have they come?"

"The sun has come, and that's the next best thing," exclaimed Harden. "We'll get after our smudge fire to-day, set our traps, and finish the string for the kite. Hustle into your clothes. This is going to be our busy day."

Though their appetites still gave relish to their fare of bacon and crackers, Harden looked a little wistfully toward the flour-barrel as they prepared their breakfast.

"I'd like to try my hand at biscuit," he said, "but I suppose it's better to wait until we have more time."

"And aren't so hungry," added Wenham, sarcastically.

After breakfast they put on their snowshoes and went outside to reconnoitre. If either had any lingering hope that this lake before the camp might turn out to be, after all, the one they had left, the first glance dispelled it. This was not only a smaller body of water, but of a wholly different shape. It was long and narrow, while the other had been almost round. Behind it rose a line of hills which they had never seen before. But they wasted little time in futile regrets and wonderings. Harden at once chose a site for the fire near the water's edge and led the way into the pines for wood. They found plenty, and in an hour had a brisk blaze started. As soon as this was burning well, Harden piled on the larger timber to give the fire a good body. Once this was flaming, he threw on the older and wetter logs which they had collected. On top of all he then heaped green hemlock and pine boughs. In response a heavy spiral of smoke curled slowly skyward. Scarcely a breeze disturbed it, so that it rose and rose until it reached above the highest trees.

Half starved, the boys returned to their noon meal, and after this resumed their task of gathering wood enough to keep the fire going through the night. It was dark before they had finished, so that they were forced to leave both kite and traps for the next day's work. But looking out the camp windows that night, they saw the fire burning, a red beacon which could be seen the length of the lake, and went to sleep well satisfied.

The next day they sent up their kite about twice the height of the tallest tree. Against the blue sky it made a conspicuous signal.

"Bob," exclaimed Harden, enthusiastically, "I think we've gone Robinson Crusoe one better on that. No one can strike this lake now without seeing one of the two signals."

(To be Continued.)

"Did you ever listen to a play with your eyes shut?" she went on, advantageously, having maintained an incessant chatter since the rise of the curtain.

"No," he replied, softly, "but I have tried listening with my mouth shut."

THE BOYS' AND GIRLS' BIT.

We know the "Weekly" Boys and Girls all want to help in the purchase of the Motor Lorry for the work of the Red Cross, and we are starting a "Dime Fund" specially for "Weekly" Boys and Girls, to which each boy and girl reader of the "Weekly" is asked to contribute.

HOW TO SEND YOUR DIME.

Take a piece of cardboard the size of your envelope; in it cut a hole the size of a dime, and fit the dime into the hole. Write your name and address plainly on a sheet of paper and fold the cardboard in this sheet of paper. Enclose in an envelope nad address "Dime Fund," care John Dougall & Son, "Witness" Block, Montreal, Canada.

The money contributed will go to swell the "Motor Lorry Fund." Every dime received will be acknowledged in the "Northern Messenger" with the giver's name. Here is war work for boys and girls who cannot fight in the trenches—get your friends to contribute, too. Send us the money and their names with your own dime. If every "Messenger" reader does his or her bit we shall easily make up a large sum to help the great work being done by the Red Cross Society—alleviating the suffering of our wounded men at the front.

DR. WELLINGTON KOO

(Foster Ware, in New York "Evening Post.")

Back in the dim, distant days of 1908—they certainly seem dim and distant in view of all that has happened since—a certain young student at Columbia experienced a great shock. After months spent studying politics under Prof. Charles A. Beard, he was about to put what he had learned into practice by taking part in a mock Republican National Convention. Nearly everybody in the university had some role or other to play, with the members of the class in politics as the star performers.

Now if this student had one fault it was that he took his studies rather more seriously than the average undergraduate. He even took politics seriously— and the mock convention, too. It was his way. And so, when the job of nominating Uncle Joe Cannon fell to him, it came as something of a shock. He didn't want to do it.

He took Professor Beard aside and told him so—very politely. He did not wish to be unfair to Mr. Cannon; he did not pretend to know very much about the gentleman. But from what he did know, he did not exactly admire Mr. Cannon or approve of the principles Mr. Cannon stood for. In short, he just didn't think Uncle Joe would do for President. Now, if he could only speak for some one like Mr. Hughes.

CARRIED A HEAVY HEART.

But men like Mr. Hughes were scarce, and besides some one had to nominate Uncle Joe. The young man, so informed, turned away with a heavy heart.

When the night of the "convention" came, there was oratory galore, some of it good, some of it bad, and much of it indifferent. The spokesmen for Hughes, Taft, Roosevelt, and a host of others were in turn greeted with frantic applause. But of all the speeches that night, the one that seemed to ring with true conviction was that which placed in nomination the name of Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois. Any one hearing it—except Professor Beard—would have thought that the speaker was as staunch a friend and ardent admirer as Uncle Joe ever had.

"I had no idea you felt that way about Mr. Cannon," remarked one surprised professor after the applause had died down and the young man had taken his seat.

"I don't," was his reply.

Even though the speech did not swing the convention or stampede it or anything like that, it did make a deep impression. Some one else was nominated, but Uncle Joe ran far stronger than many another forlorn hope.

Now when a college student could turn a trick like that it is not a bad guess to say that he had in him the makings of a first-class diplomat. It is a very good guess, considering that he had come here from China for the express purpose of studying international law and fitting himself for a diplomatic career. Some day that young man would be heard from, you might have predicted, but you hardly would have given him only until 1915 to make good.

WHEN KOO CAME BACK.

Yet that is exactly what Vi Kyuin Wellington Koo has done. When Dr. Koo returned to this country a few weeks ago it was as China's first Minister to Mexico, Peru, and Cuba. He travelled a bit, made a few speeches, and then journeyed to New York, where his former classmates and Columbia friends and professors promptly took him in hand, gave him a luncheon, and sent him on his way to Mexico City after duly impressing upon him their opinion as to who was the greatest man that ever set out to carry a Columbia diploma and the credentials of the Chinese Republic into Mexico.

But Dr. Koo got no nearer to Mexico than Washington, D.C., and there he is likely to remain for some time to come. An announcement last Monday brought him to a full stop. It was that Dr. Koo had been chosen to succeed Kat Fu Shah as Chinese Minister to the United States.

Minister Kat is going home. It is said that he incurred the displeasure of the Yuan Shi-Kai Government by his reports of the attitude of the American Government during the Chino-Japanese negotiations last spring. Whether this is true or not, it is a fact worth noting that Dr. Koo is a close friend of President Yuan, and is believed to be in sympathy with the latter's leaning toward a monarchial form of government in China. Furthermore, Dr. Koo, as Under Secretary in the Chinese Foreign Office, served on the commission which conducted the negotiations with the Japanese Minister in Peking last spring. It has even been hinted that it was he who had most to do with drafting China's final reply to the Japanese demands.

In a sense, China's new Minister is a man without a diplomatic history. Having been promoted from another Ministry, which he was not permitted to fill, he has no past. Nations in that position are said to be happy. The same may be true of foreign envoys. It is quite conceivable that more than one foreign envoy in Washington looks upon "China's Coup d'Etat," as he has been called, with feelings of genuine envy.

NOT A RAW RECRUIT.

Still it would not be true to call Dr. Koo a raw recruit. He is not a young—diplomatically speaking—as he looks. To begin with, he is a mandarin. When the United States remitted the Boxer indemnity, China decided to send the pick of her students to our universities. Koo was one of the first to come. He entered Columbia in 1905, having previously studied at St. John's College, Shanghai. It takes the average student four years to get his bachelor of arts degree. Koo did it in three. He was made mate otafsrrs cmfwypmfwy was made master of arts in 1909, and for three years thereafter studied international law under Prof. John Bassett Moore. It was in this subject that he took his Ph.D., the subject of his dissertation being "The Status of Aliens in China."

Koo's memorable championship of Uncle Joe was by no means his only achievement of the sort as an undergraduate. He was one of the most active young men on the Morningside campus. Besides "making" Phi Beta Kappa, he started as a reporter for the "Columbia Spectator," the students' daily paper, and became its editor-in-chief. His editorials, by the way, were notable for the excellence of their English. Koo was also a member of the Board of Student Representatives, and was one of the twelve men elected from his class to the Senior Society of Nacoms.

A DEBATING SPECIALIST.

His specialty, outside of the classroom, was debating. As a member of the Columbia 'varsity debating team, Koo went to Ithaca in 1908 and helped defeat the Cornell debating team, of which Miss Elizabeth Ellsworth Cook was a member. Koo's speech on that occasion is said to have turned the tide in Columbia's favor. The story is told that his team mates reached Ithaca in a state of blue funk. They dreaded the ordeal of confronting the famous co-ed, and the thought that, win or lose, their efforts would only bring ridicule hardly added to the gayety of the occasion. The attack of "nerves" was at its height when they sought out Koo.

"Yes," he told them, "I, too, am worried. I have only brought one evening-dress tie with me, and look at it—soiled. What is to be done?"

His fellow-debaters fled to the nearest haberdasher and returned with half a dozen white ties of assorted models. Koo selected one, arrayed himself in it, and went forth to the fray with a light heart. He was the calmest man in the auditorium that night—and the best dressed. Koo always was what the students call "some dresser."

During his post-graduate days at Columbia, Koo took an active interest in the affairs of his countrymen here. He was editor of the "Chinese Students' Monthly," and as president of the Chinese Students' Alliance, did much to advance the interests of Chinese students in America. He had a strong following among the Chinese students here and was, in a sense, their leader. More than one conference took place between Koo and Dr. Sun Yat-Sen here during the revolution that overthrew the Manchus and established the Republic of China.

Soon after Yuan Shi-Kai became President, Koo was called back to China to become English Secretary to the President, as well as Secretary to the Cabinet—the highest position delegated to any of the students who were sent for at that time. Later he was appointed to the Foreign Office, and soon elevated to the position of Counsellor, corresponding to the post lately held by Secretary Lansing in this country.

His fellow countrymen here as well as at home, regard Dr. Koo as one of the ablest and most brilliant of the younger generation of Chinese officials. When the post of Minister to Mexico was created he was selected for the difficult mission because of his peculiar fitness to handle the many intricate diplomatic questions that were certain to arise with the restoration of responsible government across the border. The same qualifications should stand him in good stead in his new post.

Dr. Koo married the daughter of Tang Shao-Yi, also a Columbia graduate. Tang was President Yuan's Premier in the early days of the Republic, but international political questions drove him into private life soon after assuming the portfolio. If events should ever deprive China of the leadership of President Yuan, there are only two or three men whose abilities would enable the country to survive the disorganization which would necessarily follow. Foremost among these is Tang Shao-Yi, the father-in-law of the new Chinese Minister to the United States.

SOMEWHERE IN BRITISH SEAS

"Somewhere in the British Islands," or its surrounding seas, there is a place which in the largest scale map of the arena of war would not occupy more than a minute fraction of a pin's head. A few thousand men—less in total numbers tha nthe casualties of a normal land attack—there rest quietly on strange machines wrought of steel and iron, all of which could be packed into a few square miles. But these men and machines are the Grand Fleet of the British Empire. And the contents of this fraction of a pin's head will decide the war, with the end coming perhaps to-day, perhaps to-morrow; but with the end assured," says the Nation.

THIS IS THE SPOT

"If our enemies could only obtain, as a gift of the gods they worship, some earthquake or volcanic or frightful natural upheaval, how inevitable would be the choice! Not London, the heart of the Empire, not the millions who hold the line from East to West; but just this tiny spot in the ocean where a commander, always watchful, controls machines the fear of which keeps the German fleet in hiding behind booms and protective mines, and whose existence gives the freedom of the ocean, not only to the armed forces of ourselves and our Allies, but to the peaceful plying of the commerce of all the merchantmen of the world—except those of our enemies.

"The German flag flies nowhere in the seven seas. The German merchantmen and great liners have been banished from them like a dream when one awaketh. The whole gigantic oversea trade which Germany has built up with so much care and pride—trade which is vital to the welfare of her people, destruction of which means gigantic misery and ruin—has fallen like a great house to the ground. The few German warships which existed outside Germany when war began have been hunted down, and lie, for the most part, deeper than ever plummet's sounding in the abysses of alien oceans. The great German ports, once the scenes of busy life, repost like cities of the dead. The great German merchantile sea lords proclaim their bankruptcy.

"The sanest of the German naval experts, such as Captain Perseus, now openly declare that the decision on the sea is settled, and in favor of England. They acknowledge that the Allied Fleets were not only at the beginning vastly stronger than those of Germany, but that every day increases that disproportion of strength. The immense effort of Clyde and Wear and Tyne is creating a new Navy and doubling the strength of our sea-power. So much is this true that they have even begun to instruct their readers in the theory that sea-power does not much matter—these readers having spent three hundred millions on the theory that "the future of Germany lies on the water.'

"All the while the oversea products on which depend the German vital forces steadily decline. Rubber is unobtainable. Copper and similar metals have to be dismally accumulated by scrapping private houses or melting down church bells. Their cotton industry and wool industry for civil supply have almost ceased, and even for military equipment are proving steadily insufficient; while the price of the vital articles of food has risen to such a height as to cause rioting, recrimination between class and class, and, amidst masses of the women and children left behind in the towns, discontent and despair.

"ALL'S WELL!"

"If already this internal cancer is developing, how much is it likely to develop during the winter cold and the coming of spring?

"This increasing chaos and confusion, demonstrations of hunger, debeneration amongst the spirit of the people, and strangulation which, as it increases, will plunge Germany headlong into such ruin as no civilized nation has ever yet suffered, are due in the main to the efficiency, determination, and untiring vigilance of those who guarding the gates of all the oceans, to-day can still signal, 'All's well!'"

PRESERVING OUR TIMBER

The penalties of large fines, heavy costs and imprisonment in the common jail, imposed by the Quebec province authorities on settlers who have been found guilty of destroying standing timber by carelessness with clearing fires, make up a total that should act as a warning for the future. The St. Maurice Forest Protective Association has succeeded in securing penalties on guilty settlers running up to $150 and in case the offender could not pay, he has frequently been sent to jail. Such good effect has come from these prosecutions that settlers are taking more and more care with their fires and avoiding the serious consequences to themselves and the owners of valuable timber in their neighborhood.

Francis Morin, a settler of St. Ignace du Lac, was prosecuted for having set fire without a burning permit and pleaded guilty before Magistrate Marchaldon at Three Rivers. He was condemned to pay a fine of $10 and costs of $44.50, and upon his failure to meet the fine, served one month's sentence in the Three Rivers jail. Albert Beaulieu of St. Ignace du Lac, pleaded guilty and was fined $10. In default of payment he was sentenced to one month in the jail. Joachim Safoie, of St. Charles de Mandeville, was fined at boliette by Magistrate Lacroix, $1 and costs of $13.70. Arcine Belleroses of St. Michel des Saints, was fined $3 and costs of $11. Leonard Charette, of Notre Dame de la Merci, was fined $1 and costs of $37.35. Unable to meet his fine and costs of $57.15 Damien Desroches, of St. Damien, served one month in the common jail. Desroches was found guilty of setting fire to the forest in order to obtain employment as a fire fighter. Ernest Bouchard, Louis Guerin, Doc Hervey, Philippe Claveau, Philippe Brassard, David Tremblay, Durgine Ellefson and Mederic Tremblay were prosecuted for having set fire on the Brule River. The first five were all arrested while at work in the bush and imprisoned in Roberval until they had supplied bail. The trial is slated for December.

A SCATHING LETTER

A scathing letter has been sent to Ferdinand of Bulgaria by the Duke of Orleans, who writes:—

"Sire,—The attitude which you have taken in this war imposes upon me the painful duty of begging you to adopt steps to take back the insignia of the Bulgarian Orders with which I was invested; I said 'adopt steps to take back' these insignia, because I cannot send them to you myself, but your Majesty has only to address himself to your ally who occupies my castle, and from whom my safe must no longer hold any secrets.

"I authorize him to return to your Majesty the insignia of the Orders, which I will no longer be able to wear.

"Your Majesty will understand that in the circumstances I am obliged to warn you that the moment your arms are lifted against France your name will be struck off the Chapter of the Knights of the Holy Ghost.

"Your Majesty has striven since childhood to link yourself with France, and to wear robes of the Knights of the Holy Ghost has always been your ambition, but now another ambition has arisen; the Czar of the Orient and the son of a Princess of Orleans has renounced his origin and his alliance to throw himself into the arms of our worst enemy.

"I do not ask you to give back the insignia of the Order of the Holy Ghost, which were officially bestowed upon you in the past. I wish, on the contrary, that these memories of France, which you have betrayed, should forever pursue you as a living remorse."

A GOOD STORY

In Lord Redesdale's "Memories," there are a number of stories of Lord Beaconsfield. One may be quoted:

There was one amusing incident in connection with the Berlin Congress. One day it was announced that on the morrow Lord Beaconsfield was to address the assembled statesmen and that he would speak in French. Lord Odo Russell, who was a master of tongues, heard this with no little alarm, for it was well known that Lord Beaconsfield's French was very much of the Stratford-atte-Bowe type. Lord Odo, always clever, went to him and adroitly turned the conversation on to the next day's conference. Lord Beaconsfield announced his intention of speaking. "In what language do you propose to speak?" asked Lord Odo. "In French," was the answer. "I am afraid that will be a very great disappointment to the colleagues," said Lord Odo. "You see they know that they have here in you the greatest living master of English oratory, and of course, they are longing to hear you." The great man smiled his pleasure, and the speech was delivered in English.

Lord Odo, adds Lord Redesdale, "was wont to declare that he never knew whether he took the hint or accepted the compliment."

Mrs. Church—"Wouldn't your husband like to go and fight in the trenches?"

Mrs. Gotham—"No; trying to get a seat in the Subway is about all the underground fighting he wants."—Yonkers "Statesman."

WORLD'S WELFARE

THE PHYCHOLOGY OF ALCOHOLISM

An Impression of a Lecture by Dr. Crichton Miller.

How often, thinking of the fighting line, one remembers the faces of the men who went to hold it first. There were those of whom we caught a glimpse over a year ago, when, on that first solemn Intercession Day, the great door of the cathedral opened to let them march in hundreds down the aisle. And amongst the many—calm, equipped and strong—walked new recruits, their faces shining with the light of sacrifice; others, bearing marks of a bitter fight with life; whilst one, at least, betrayed that he was shadowed by grim fear. But all alike marched then with set faces toward the Altar with its gleaming Cross, and before them and behind, came priests and magistrates, Red Cross knights and ladies, all one in service to the same great end.

The memory of that scene came back again when, amid the peace of "Jordans," Dr. Crichton Miller lectured to the Friends' Temperance Union Summer School. He, too, caused a long procession to pass before our view, the sad, seared company of those who fail to meet the call of life, however critical the hour, because enslaved by alcohol. And as they passed it seemed as though one heard the questions:—"Who will rally these into an army and march beside them equipped and strong? Who will lead these to make the great renunciation and fight the phantoms that lure them to their doom? Who will surround these with healing, spiritual forces, and the powers that restrain and save? Who will restore to the nation this lost wealth of precious human lives?

To the first of these efforts, a study of the psychology of alcoholism, our lecturer devoted two illuminating hours. Looking at it, to begin with, from the individual point of view, we were told that it was futile to ask the question:—"Is alcoholism a vice or a disease?" The fundamental fact must be grasped that it may be one or the other, and sometimes may be both in combination. Alcohol is taken "to modify the feeling tone," and called to consider why any particular individual is drinking, we must discover to which of three sets of people he belongs.

The first desire to raise their feeling tone from a normal to a supernormal, or from a minus to a normal height. For instance, a young fellow at college in the best of health and spirits, deliberately plans to get drunk that he may raise his feeling tone from a normal to a plus, an uncovenanted thing he has no right to ask; therefore, in him, alcoholism is pure vice. But at his side stands another man who has started life and will end it with a handicap. Born old and deficient in joie de vie he flies to alcohol to gain relief from the melancholy that is congenital, and his desire to raise his feeling tone from a minus to a normal must be looked at from an entirely different point of view.

Then comes a second set, the victims of some physiological or psychological condition, which makes them long to modify their feeling tone. And here two women appear in view. The first, of good family and fine presence, called to exert herself physically and lead a strenuous society life develops alcoholism and for a clearly-defined physical cause—anæmia. Given a rest cure, allowed to lead a gentle life amid happy surroundings, the desire leaves her, but may to return again when she resumes her hustling activities. The second is a more pathetic figure still. The young and charming wife of an officer now at the front, devoted to her husband, and childless, to her intense grief; she has sought to break the tension and gain oblivion by taking alcohol. Now, after four or five definitely defined drinking bouts in ten months, she has been placed in a retreat. Here, again, the only thing out or order is the feeling tone. Perfectly healthy and with no social temptation, the cause of her depression is purely psychological, due to the great disappointment shadowing her life.

The third, and last, set of this series includes those who drink to gain relief from some variable or chronic state, such as that which belongs to the sorely harassed man to whom the verdict has been given that he must go on with life knowing that the intolerable buzzing in his ear will never cease. In desperation, he flies to alcohol to change his feeling tone, and the only way to help him is to bring about the same result by therapeutic means.

Periodic drinkers followed, divided into two large and distinct classes. In one of these the ordinary drinker is placed, the man whose will depends upon his work, his friends, and his environment, and who will obviously keep straight an a Prohibition State. Temptation comes to him through something or someone outside himself. But the other class contains the periodic drinker of the genuine type, the man whose drinking depends entirely upon internal factors, upon a change which happens inside himself. For instance, here is a strong, handsome society woman who for weeks at a time will be offered alcohol regularly at lunch and dinner every day. Yet urged to take it, she will refuse, loathing the taste in every shape and form. Then, suddenly, or perhaps with a few hours' warning, there comes an inward change, and when that occurs she will drink anything, even methylated spirits, to get away from herself; to change her feeling tone.

Here the procession ended, amid the silence of those who had seen it pass, but how would it have affected the man in the street, we wondered, the man to whom a drunkard is just a drunkard and nothing more, unless, indeed, a fool. To-day, that contemptuous person, even though he be only the man of the village, has a unique chance to estimate numbers. If "slack" enough, he can stand from early morning until noon, and watch twenty thousand men in khaki pass, and know that even then he has only seen a number representing a third of the brave Britishers whom war has slain within a year. But does it strike him as he turns away, deploring such a sacrifice, that any year, with his mind's eye he might watch sixty thousand of his fellow-countrymen and countrywomen pass on their way, not to heroes', but to drunkards' graves? But no, that thought is never with him and therefore, from generation to generation, the waste goes on. How can he be enlightened and made to look on the problems with the sympathy that comes to those who understand? Only in one way. The man in the study has knowledge which he is willing to share; and this, grasped by intelligent men of good will must be used as a spur to drive him at last into action—this lethargic, indifferent brother of ours!

How important, then, to learn Dr. Crichton Miller's opinions upon the problem from the social point of view. First, we were told that the responsibility of the individual must be brought home to him at the right time and in the right way. Responsibility is at its maximum after the first offence, so lightly treated as a rule, and those in whom alcoholism is pure vice, who deliberately arrange to get drunk merely for the pleasure of it, ought to be flogged. The lecturer maintained that he still adhered to this opinion in spite of all the condemnation that had followed its first expression before the Society for the Study of Inebriety two years ago. It was a psychological truth that the thing that lasted longest, and penetrated last into that region of mental fog into which the drunkard was advancing, was the dread of physical pain.

Were we amongst those condemned as sentimental because we failed to accept this dictum with enthusiasm, or was it rather that we remembered that it takes "a soul to move a body," and that through such men as Henry Drummond was, the Conqueror of the flesh can be awakened even in "young bloods"?

But, be that as it may, any drastic treatment is to be preferred to our present laissez faire concerning the early stages of this social ill. Of course, the system now in vogue—imprisonment, preceded by a lecture administered in a magistrate's cruel invective—was utterly condemned. And yet no other course is open until the long-desired experts yet to be created can take the matter in hand. Dr. Crichton Miller frankly admitted that the ignorance of medical men barred the way, and yet what could be expected since a student might go through the whole period of his training and be taught little or nothing concerning the genesis of alcohol? Those who wished to change this state of things could do no better work than to rouse the Medical Council to action by instituting Chairs and Lectureships on alcoholism.

But, looking forward to the time when these experts have appeared upon the scene, what then? This:—that every case of intoxication should be submitted first to a Board, containing at least one trained man, which would determine culpability, through investigation. Next, in accordance with its verdict, the culprit or patient would be sent either to a retreat or, better still, ordered to attend a dispensary. In nearly every advanced country except England these institutions were already in operation, and it was more than time for her to fall into line. Attending there at regular intervals, the patient would get the treatment that he needed, and would also be kept under observation, perhaps through the nurse who would visit his home to administer daily injections; a nurse, representing not the arm, but the finger of the law. The important thing to remember was that these people ought to have liberty as far as possible, but liberty hedged round by the least galling and efficient kind of watching. As it was, men and women drifted into doctors' hands and drifted out again uncured because there was nothing to strengthen their weak determination. But necessarily, if, after trial, the individual under treatment failed to retain the attitude of a dutiful patient, then the police must be informed; he would be arrested again and dealt with accordingly.

And concerning those two forces the lecturer concluded with one brief word of admonition. Called to preach to his audience, he would have chosen as his text, "the Failure of Faith." To him it appeared as though an enormous amount of prayer and effort had been expended in connection with the temperance movement, which had brought forth little fruit. And why? Because they had sometimes forgotten that although God had promised to use the weak and foolish things of this world to work miracles and confound the wise, He had not pledged Himself always to work only through those agencies. Might He not now be saying to them, "I will not give the increase to seed sown without method, without system, without watering"? Were they not being called to a tremendous co-operation between all the forces working toward their end, since only through co-ordinate thinking, prayer and action would it be achieved. —"National Temperance Quarterly."

THE CHRISTIAN CONFLICT IN CHINA

(By K. L. Chau, B.A., secretary of the Chinese Students' Christian Union of Great Britain.)

What is the outlook of Christianity in China to-day? We must be on our guard against entertaining too optimistic a view. As I review the field of China to-day, I find that there are four great barriers against the advance of Christianity. The first great foe, undoubtedly, is the revival of Confucianism. This is due to the new-born sense of veneration for the past. Societies for the diffusion and discussion of Confucian ethics are to be found. There are also Confucian preachers and Confucian apologists. It is good to know that idolatry is virtually dead, but we must reckon with the fact that Confucius is being put upon a pedestal higher than ever. In a word, he is being honored as God.

The second great enemy is a very natural one. During this upheaval, and after it, politics and mechanical science will absorb the attention of young China to the exclusion of everything else. In England to-day, where there are about 300 Chinese students, over 75 percent are studying political economy and science. That shows which way the wind blows. Religion will have no place. After all, the students abroad, and those who read about the great European crisis, will think that England's greatness is due to political constitution and scientific discoveries rather than to moral principles. It is an easy mistake to make, because it is the mistake which the West is making for herself.

The third great foe against the advance of Christianity is one very peculiar to the Chinese. We adore literature and intellect. It is the undue elevation of education. "Education is everything. It is the one thing needful for China. What is good of religion? What is it but rank superstition? For the ignorant it is all right, for the women folk too, but not for the enlightened. The enlightened have no need of religion whatsoever."

The fourth great barrier is very insidious. It is a sort of palliative to men's yearning after God. I refer to our enshrining nationalism or patriotism as our national God. After the French Revolution the French people worshipped Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity. One of the results of our revolution is that nationalism is taking the place of God.

THE HOPEFUL SIDE.

It is not easy to conquer this fourfold enemy; but allow me to throw on the screen of your mind the other side of the picture. It is full of hope; I testify that even to-day, if every missionary were withdrawn from China, Christianity would spread of itself. It has taken root, and it will grow. This is a bold statement, and I give you reasons for making it. There are four great potent forces which make Christianity advance in China.

The first bright hope is this. Our leaders see the need of Christianity. They see that Christianity not only makes for the salvation of the individual, but for righteousness and equity in the nation; and the men who are most keen in social reforms, such as the movements against opium smoking, and foot-binding, and gambling, are men who are saturated with Christian ideals, and many of them are keen Christians. Their life and their energy can not but recommend their faith to their followers.

The second help is that with the birth of the Republic there has dawned the era of religious freedom. Already the Twentieth Century Edict of Nantes has been issued. By that every man has the right to believe according to the dictates of his conscience. Christians are no longer looked upon as foreign spies. Missionaries are not looked upon as spies sent by their respective governments to spy out the land of China; Christians are no longer debarred from holding important positions in the government. Undoubtedly, that is a great help to the advance in China.

The third great friend is the breaking of the bond of superstition. Railways and other means of rapid transit are being developed. They will help to unify the different dialects of the Chinese spoken language. What a gain that is every one of us knows. Moreover, as the Roman roads in the early days were the guiding lines for the apostles in their preaching of the Gospel, so in our days the railways ought to be the direct lines for the Christian evangelist to advance into every nook and corner of that colossal land.

The fourth help is, that China is governed by students. Educational missions are of the greatest strategic importance. If you once get hold of the students, you will get hold of China. There are men who have been nurtured in the mission schools. Some of them have become nominal Christians, and some of them very keen Christians indeed. Their sole desire is to win China for Christ. In the wonderful meetings of the Students' Campaign conducted by Dr. Mott, and by Mr. Eddy, thousands and thousands of students were so interested in the Gospel that they devote their time and energy to a close study of the life of Christ. That is their attitude toward Christianity. They are the future leaders of our country. Their attitude is one of an open-minded inquiry into the truth of Christianity. What China needs, they think, is a moral revolution, a change of the heart. A new spirit is required. That is why they inquire into Christianity, because they have heard, time and again, of the tremendous claim of Christ to change men's lives. They want to see whether Christianity can make good its tremendous claims. I have heard of many students since those meetings who have been baptized into the Christian Church.

THE CHINESE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

In this connection I would like to mention the work of the Chinese Students' Christian Union in Great Britain and Ireland. When Chinese students arrive in England, I have the privilege of going and meeting them. I introduce them to Christian homes, find them decent lodgings, and introduce them to colleges where they will study. Our great strategy is this—that from the first day a young student arrives in this land to the very last minute of his stay here we want to surround him with good Christian influence.

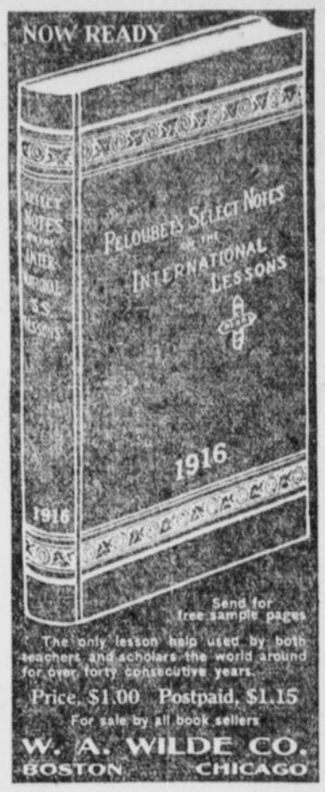
There are about 300 Chinese students in Great Britain scattered in every university. I am a sort of commercial traveller for Christianity.

Bearing these considerations in mind—the four great friends and the four great foes—who can deny that the outlook of Christianity in China is distinctly encouraging. What are these foes? These so-called enemies can be turned into friends by prayer and by tact and by sympathy. Therein is the crisis in China to-day. These opposing forces are fighting for the soul of China. China is in the course of reconstruction. Is this newly born Republic to be fed with the empty husks of materialism or with the Bread of Life?—"Missionary Review of the World."

"We may reasonably hail the Kingdom of Heaven as soon as ever the principle has taken root generally in the public mind that the efforts and creeds of the Churches should all point in one direction—all have one aim—a Divine community upon this earth."—Kant.

The things that are passing and not permanent are the terrible things, the horrid, repulsive and dreaded things. Read the list—tears, death, sorrow, crying, pain and, further on, the curse. The bad things and the fearful things are to pass and perish. The good and beautiful things are to remain. Death is to pass, life is to abide. Sorrow is to pass, joy is to remain.—Charles Brown.

Love is an awakening, an inspiration, dulling the edge of resentment, sharpening the eloquence of wit, impoverishing distinction, guaranteeing equality, and proclaiming the omnipotence of God.—Willis George Emerson.



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THOSE WHO ANSWER NOT.

It sigeth low in every heart,
We hear it, each and all—
A song of those who answer not,
However we may call;
They throng the silence of the breast,
We see them as of yore—
The kind, the brave, the true, the sweet,
Who walk with us no more!

'Tis hard to take the burden up,
When these have laid it down;
They brightened all the joy of life,
They softened every frown;
But, O, 'tis good to think of them,
When we are troubled sore!
Thanks be to God that such have been
Though they are here no more!

More homelike seems the vast unknown,
Since they have entered there;
To follow them were not so hard,
Wherever they may fare;
They cannot be where God is not,
On any sea or shore;
Whate'er betides, Thy love abides,
Our God, forevermore!

—Selected.

The Revelations of the Son of Man

(By the Rev. Richard Brook, M.A., Fellow of Oxford.)

"And as some spake of the Temple, how it was adorned with goodly stones and gifts, He said, As for these things which ye behold, the days will come in which there shall not be left one stone upon another, that shall not be thrown down. . . . And when these things begin to come to pass, then look up, and lift up your heads; for your redemption draweth nigh."—Luke xxi., 5, 6, 28.

The discourse of which these words form a part is difficult to interpret; yet it is clear that the immediate reference is to the Fall of Jerusalem. Our Lord was in the precincts of the Temple, and some of those who were with Him pointed to its noble buildings with a great pride. There it stood, adorned with goodly stones and gifts—the glory of the Jewish people, the outward expression of their hopes and aspirations, the symbol of their national life. And He turned to them and said: "As for these things which ye behold, the days will come, in the which there shall not be left one stone upon another, which shall not be thrown down." And with the destruction of the Temple that for which it stood was swept away. It was the breaking up of an old civilization—one of those great crises in the history of a nation in which the laborious building up of the past is shattered and becomes a heap of ruins.

THE FAILURE OF THE GOSPEL OF PROGRESS.

So it is to-day. That which was our pride and our glory is swept away. Slowly but surely, so we thought, we were building up in Western Europe a new Temple, adorned with goodly stones and gifts—the riches of material prosperity, the wealth of art and learning, the costly treasures, hard-won, of social and philanthropic effort—a new Temple in which men would find for themselves a life which was free and full and rich. Slowly but surely, so we thought, humanity was moving on to its appointed goal, and the Kingdom of God was at hand. And now the edifice of our achievement is in ruins, and buried beneath its debris is that Gospel of Progress which it enshrined. Our civilization has broken down; when the testing time came it failed us. Great issues are at stake, but we have reverted to the methods of barbarism, and the only appeal is the appeal to force. Our cause is right; yet the battle is to the strong, and it is our might and not our right which will determine the issue. We see, too, of what strange and terrible elements the world is made; the ties of human brotherhood are drowned in blood, and the cruelty, the viciousness and the selfishness of which our human nature is capable are revealed in unsuspected horror. Small wonder that our hearts fail within us; small wonder that our faith in God and in man is shaken; small wonder that our hopes vanish. We dare not picture to ourselves what the future may be, or what manner of building will rise out of the ruins of the past.

But "when these things begin to come to pass, then look up and lift up your heads, for your redemption draweth nigh." This was our Lord's message of hope to the men of his own generation when He warned them of the coming catastrophe. At the very moment when the powers of darkness should seem to triumph, the Son of God, He declared, would appear in power and great glory, and in that revelation men would find the hope of their coming redemption—the pledge that out of all the evil good would be brought, the proof that the final issue was with God and not with men. Judaism was indeed swept away, but out of its rivers there sprang the new religion which was to conquer the Roman Empire and hasten the coming of God's Kingdom. Owing to the hardness of men's hearts the destruction of the Temple was a necessary stage in the working out of the Divine plan. It was the fall of Jerusalem which freed Christianity from the formalism and the particularism of the Temple worship which threatened its existence and enabled it to realize itself as a spiritual and universal religion.

THE EVIL AND THE SUPREMELY GOOD.

And His message to us to-day is the same. Look up, and lift up your heads, for your redemption draweth nigh. To-day, too, in a world which seems to deny Him the power and the glory of the Son of Man is being revealed—revealed in that wonderful spirit of sacrifice and of service which animates our men in the fighting line and drives them on to face suffering and death with a good heart and a great courage. They believe that they are fighting to make the world a better place, and they are ready to obey the call of duty, the voice of conscience, the Voice of God, whatever the cost. In all the evils of the war, there is this one thing which is supremely good. It re-establishes our faith in God and in man, and fills us with a great hope for the future of the world. May I read you a few lines from a letter written by a friend of mind just a few hours before he was killed in action? "We are in it again before long," he writes, "determined to succeed; but one knows that in any case there will be precious little left of a fine battalion, and one may become oneself nothing but an ugly mess, and the memories of one's friends and enemies. That is what makes one long again and again to be able to leave—what so many have longed to leave and have taken with them—the power and the intensity of one's conviction that it is good, and all the little precious grain of hard-earned knowledge which each one possesses. Because we don't go as sheep to the slaughter, but as men knowing the fullness of life, and giving it up as a common duty, done without much fuss by other men, and therefore to be held of small account by us as well. After this war, and out of it, a prophet and a poet will arise—of that I am sure—to say what every one feels and leaves unsaid for fear the touch of words too weak should turn the gold to slang. Meanwhile, before I close what may be my last letter to you—don't, for Heaven's sake, call this a presentiment, even for the sake of showing that presentiments are not improbable—here is a word of good cheer. War out here is as horrible as your imagination can picture it, but if ever one doubted the deity of man or the future of our race let him come out here and learn the truth."

THE APPEAL OF GOD TO THE HEART OF MAN.

The power and intensity of the conviction that it is good—this tremendous spiritual power manifest in the lives of quite ordinary men, dignifying and transforming them, spiritual power which goes far beyond anything which has been witnessed in the lifetime of any of us—this is the great fact which has most impressed itself on all who have been near the fighting-line. It is, I say, a revelation of the power and of the glory of the Son of Man—of the power of the appeal of God to the heart of man, and of the glory of which human nature is capable when it responds to that appeal. I do not wish to use foolish or unguarded language. I am well aware that the motives which lead men to join the army are mixed. The spirit of adventure, the pressure of public opinion, and other and more ordinary forms of indirect compulsion, even, too, the love of fighting—for there is an element in our nature which glories in the art of killing—all these have doubtless played their part. Yet I venture to assert—and I speak with the confidence which knowledge gives—that these have counted for little as against the sense of moral obligation. I have talked much to many men at the time they were making the momentous decision. Not often has it been lightly made. They have counted the cost and know that it will be great. They have accepted the call, because there is a voice within which commands, and they cannot refuse, and it is this, in the last resort, which is the sustaining and impelling motive. It gives their lives a wholly new meaning and value—all the joy of service and the glory of sacrifice; it transforms them into the likeness of Him Who gave His Life a ransom for many, and died that men might live. It is, indeed, the Spirit of Christ.

SOLDIERS AND SAINTS.

But in saying this we must be on our guard. There is a popular picture, entitled, I believe, "The Great Sacrifice," in which a dying soldier is represented as lying at the feet of the dying Christ. The implication of the picture seems to me, to say the least, misleading. For there is a difference which is fundamental. We must not forget that the soldier who is ready to die is also trained to kill, and that Christ's method of establishing the Kingdom was the direct negation of ours. His was the appeal of a love which suffers and submits, not the constraint of a force which endeavors to assert itself—He might have summoned twelve legions of angels. And to identify the trenches with the narrow gate, and the recruiting sergeant with the evangelist, is to confuse Christianity with Mohammedanism. The soldier as such is not necessarily a saint. He may be; he often is, but everything depends on the spirit which impels and prompts. But surely that spirit which in greater or less degree is animating so many of our men in the fighting line is the Spirit of Christ, the quite definite and quite deliberate determination to give their lives in the service of their fellowmen and for a cause which they believe to be right, with no thought of self, no expectation of any reward other than that of duty done, no feelings of interest or vindictiveness—just the simple but the very solemn sense of moral obligation. Of course if we go so far we must go further. If and where that same sense of moral obligation exists among those who are our enemies, if and where they too feel that they are fighting for what is right—though we may think that they are misguided and misled—we shall not deny that they too are possessed of the Spirit of Christ, because they too are obeying what comes to them as the call of duty. That this is so is a part of the awful tragedy of the war, and yet it is also an added ground of our hope for the future.

THE VICTORY OF CHRIST.

For where there is the Spirit of Christ, there also there is the victory of Christ. The spiritual power manifest to-day in the lives of men cannot be wasted or barren of achievement. This is one of the primary truths revealed in the Life of Christ, but it is one which we find it hard to grasp. The letter I have quoted was written by an undergraduate member of my own College, a man of great capacity and high ideals, whose life offered infinite possibilities of useful service. I do not know what his career would have been, but I do know that behind it there would always have been a burning desire to serve his fellowmen. Man proposes and God disposes. To what purpose is this waste, we are tempted to ask—the life cut short almost before it had begun, its opportunities withdrawn, its work incomplete, because he obeyed the call of duty? Yet so it was with our Lord himself. Judged by the ordinary standards, His Life, to the men of His own day, was simply thrown away. He died at the age of thirty, after a ministry which lasted one or perhaps three years. He gave up the work in Galilee, where the crowds thronged to hear His preaching, where He healed the sick and fed the hungry, and went up to Jerusalem only to die there—driven on by the voice which bade Him work the works of Him that sent Him—a life cut short and unfulfilled. That visit to Jerusalem which ended in His Death seemed to accomplish nothing. How much more of the work of God He might have achieved had He refused the call and remained in Galilee! To what purpose was this waste?

OUR LORD'S VERDICT.

But that was not our Lord's verdict. His dying cry was a cry of triumph—"It is finished." His life and His work were both complete, because He had obeyed the call of God. Owing to the hardness of men's hearts, it was God's Will that the Son of Man should die. This was the task assigned to Him in the founding of the Kingdom of God, and it had been accomplished in God's own time and God's own way, and the rest could be left to God. There was no waste. And His verdict was the true verdict. The Cross was the great achievement of His life—more, far more, than His miracles, more, far more, than His preaching—the greatest saving power in the world. It was because He was obedient to the Death of the Cross that He has become the Captain of our salvation.

And so it is with every man who shares His spirit of simple obedience to the guiding voice of conscience. No life thus spent is spent in vain, nor is it incomplete or unfulfilled. The war itself is not God's Will, its cause is the hardness of men's hearts. But because the world is evil, this call to give up life has come, and those who in the spirit of Christ obey that call are made partakers with Him in His redemptive work. Whatever be the immediate result of the war, whether victory or defeat, this great outpouring of spiritual power must achieve some great spiritual end. Some way and somehow it will be used to further the eternal purpose of God and to hasten His Kingdom. To believe this is to make a venture of faith. But already the fields are white to harvest:—

"What if it be the mission of that age
My death shall usher into life, to shake
This torpor of assurance from our creed,
Reintroduce the doubt discarded, bring
That formidable danger back, we drove
Long ago to the distance and the dark?
No wild beast now prowls round the infant camp,
We have built wall and sleep in city safe;
But if some earthquake try the towers that laugh
To think they once saw lions rule outside,
And man stands out again, pale, resolute,
Prepared to die—which means alive at last!"

We have been thinking of our broken civilization and of the task which lies before us—the rebuilding of our national life. Our civilization has failed us, because it was based upon materialism and selfishness, because it was a civilization from which God was absent. The city of God must be built on a new foundation. It will rise from the ruins of the past—a new Temple in which will be enshrined this new spirit of service and of sacrifice. Those who to-day are giving their lives are laying its foundation-stones. The spiritual power of their lives is a saving force which communicates itself from soul to soul, and raises the whole level of our national life. They are dying that we may have fullness of life—of a new life inspired by the spirit of their lives. Themselves made perfect through suffering, they will lead many to salvation. Look up, and lift up your heads, for your redemption draweth nigh. Already the power and the glory of the Son of Man is being revealed. That is the ground of our hope—the pledge that God is stronger than man, that out of the evil good will be brought. There shall not be left one stone upon another which shall not be thrown down; but from the ruins of the past there shall rise the new city, the Heavenly Jerusalem, whose Builder and Maker is God.

Sunday School Lesson

SABBATH-SCHOOL LESSON.

December 26, 1915.

REVIEW—GOD'S PROMISES TO THE PENITENT.

Hosea 14: 4-7.

A brief survey of the history of the Kingdom of Israel was given in these notes last week and may be referred to for facts. The thought brought before us in to-day's review is God's wonderful patience with sinners, and His gracious way of trying to win them away from the paths of sin.

God has given many warnings to sinners of the awful consequences of sin, but God knows that even after the sinner has learned by experience that these warnings are needed, even after his sin has begun to find him out and he is reaping some of the penalty which sin imposes, even then, warnings will not save the sinner. He may have sufficient sense and sufficient strength of will to turn has back on the particular sins that have begun to make trouble for him, but that sort of reformation is only external; it does not change the heart. The fundamental sin is alienation from God, and neither warnings nor sufferings resulting from sin can produce real love to God.

So God accompanies His warnings with promises. Indeed, the promise often precedes the warning, and it is by the influence of His precious and exceeding great promises, that God strives to win the love of sinful men, and enable them to become partakers of the divine nature. (See 2 Peter, 1: 4.)

We know of no goodness in the character of Jacob before he set out on the long journey which his selfishness and trickery had made necessary; but during his first night away from home, when he was feeling both lonely and anxious, God came to him and gave him a promise of protection and help, and it was that promise which kept the thought of God's presence and of God's love for him before the mind of Jacob, and caused him to trust God for help and to love God as his helper.

In like manner, God tried to secure the loyalty of the Israelites as a people by first promising to give them the land of Canaan, and, then, after He had fulfilled that promise, giving them most comprehensive promises of continuous blessing and prosperity if they would only be loyal to Him and obedient to His commands. (See Deut. 28: 1-14.) But at the same time He warned them that all these promises would be reversed, and all manner of evils would come upon them if they were disloyal to Him. And through all the years of their national history God fulfilled His promises to them whenever they gave Him a chance to do so by hearty obedience. But because He was not as ready to punish them for disobedience as He was to reward them for obedience they trifled with Him and turned their backs on Him.

And so at last, God was compelled to give effect to the warnings which He had so often given them, and the Kingdom of the ten tribes ceased to exist.

What became of them? They lost their national identity completely and permanently. A considerable proportion of the people were allowed to remain in Palestine and many of these gravitated to the Kingdom of Judah and became part and parcel of the Jewish nation, while the others were gradually absorbed by the foreign elements with which the King of Assyria colonized the country, or rather, absorbed these foreign elements, and lost their racial separateness.

The Israelites who were led into captivity by the King of Assyria seem to have intermarried with the peoples among whom they were located, and to have become fully identified with these peoples. At all events, there is no trace of them as Israelites since that time.

These records of the dealings of God with Israel have been made and preserved by the will of God to teach us how foolish and deceitful our own hearts are by nature, how easy it is to drift away from God, how patient God is with sinners, and how certain is the punishment that will fall upon all who persist in rebellion against God. For these Israelites were not an abnormally wicked people. Indeed they were a choice people, specially selected and trained for the service of God, that they might be witnesses for God to other nations.—(See I. Cor. 10. 1-13; Isa. 43; 9-12; 44: 8.)

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THE BROAD HIGHWAY

By
JEFFERY FARNOL

SYNOPSIS.

Peter Vibart, a young Englishman having been educated and reared expecting to inherit a large fortune from his uncle, finds himself cut off with ten pounds at the aforesaid uncle's death. He pockets the ten pounds, and takes to the road, where he meets with many interesting persons and some strange adventures.

CHAPTER IV.

I MEET WITH A GREAT MISFORTUNE.

That day I passed through several villages, stopping only to eat and drink; thus evening was falling as, having left fair Sevenoaks behind, I came to the brow of a certain hill, a long and very steep descent which (I think) is called the River Hill. And here, rising stark against the evening sky, was a gibbet, and standing beneath it a man, a short, square man in a somewhat shabby coat of a bottlegreen, and with a wide-brimmed beaver hat sloped down over his eyes, who stood with his feet well apart, sucking the knob of a stick he carried, while he stared up at that which dangled by a stout chain from the cross-beam of the gibbet,—something black and shrivelled and horrible that had once been human.

As I came up, the man drew the stick from his mouth and touched the brim of his hat with it in salutation.

"An object lesson, sir," said he, and nodded towards the loathsome mass above.

"A very hideous one!" said I, pausing, "and I think a very useless one."

"He was as fine a fellow as ever thrust toe into stirrup," the man went on, pointing upwards with his stick, "though you'd never think so to look at him now!"

"It's a horrible sight!" said I.

"It is," nodded the man, "it's a sight to turn a man's stomach, that it is!"

"You knew him perhaps?" said I.

"Knew him," repeated the man, staring at me over his shoulder, "knew him—ah—that is, I knew of him."

"A highwayman?"

"Nick Scrope his name was," answered the man with a nod, "hung at Maidstone assizes last year, and a very good end he made of it too; and here he be—hung up in chains all nat'ral and reg'lar, as a warning to all and sundry."

"The more shame to England," said I: "to my thinking it is a scandal that our highways should be rendered odious by such horrors, and as wicked as it is useless."

"'Od rot me!" cried the fellow, slapping a cloud of dust from his coat with his stick, "hark to that now."

"What?" said I, "do you think for one moment that such a sight, horrible though it is, could possibly deter a man from robbery or murder whose mind is already made up to it by reason of circumstances or starvation?"

"Well, but it's an old custom, as old as this here road."

"True," said I, "and that of itself but proves my argument, for men have been hanged and gibbeted all these years, yet robbery and murder abide with us still, and are of daily occurrence."

"Why, as to that, sir," said the man, falling into step beside me as I walked on down the hill, "I won't say yes and I won't say no, but what I do say is—as many a man might think twice afore running the chance of coming to that—look!" And he stopped to turn, and point back at the gibbet with his stick. "Nick can't last much longer, though I've know'd 'em hang a good time—but they made a botch of Nick—not enough tar; you can see where the sun catches him there!"

Once more, though my whole being revolted at the sight, I must needs turn to look at the thing—the tall, black shaft of the gibbet, and the grisly horror that dangled beneath with its chains and iron bands; and from this, back again to my companion, to find him regarding me with a curiously twisted smile, and a long-barrelled pistol held within a foot of my head.

"Well?" said I, staring.

"Sir," said he, tapping his boot with his stick, "I must trouble you for the shiner I see a-winking at me from your cravat, likewise your watch and any small change you may have."

For a moment I hesitated, glancing from his grinning mouth swiftly over the deserted road, and bac kagain.

"Likewise," said the fellow, "I must ask you to be sharp about it." It was with singularly clumsy fingers that I drew the watch from my fob and the pin from my cravat, and passed them to him.

"Now your pockets," he suggested, "turn 'em out."

This command I reluctantly obeyed, bringing to light my ten guineas,which were as yet intact, and which he pocketed forthwith, and two pennies — which he bade me keep.

"For, said he, "'t will buy you a draught of cider, sir, and there's good stuff to be had at 'The White Hart' yonder, and there's nothing like a draught of good cider to comfort a man in any such small adversity like this here. As to that knapsack now," he pursued, eyeing it thoughtfully, "it looks heavy and might hold valleybels, but then on the other hand, it might not, and those there straps takes time to unbuckle and ——" He broke off suddenly, for from somewhere on the hill below us came the unmistakable sounds of wheels. Hereupon the fellow very nimbly ran across the road, turned, nodded, and vanished among the trees and underbrush that clothed the steep slope down to the valley below.

CHAPTER V.

THE BAGMAN.

I was yet standing there, half stunned by the loss and the suddenness of it all, when a tilbury came slowly round a bend in the road, the driver of which nodded lazily in his seat while his horse, a sorry, jaded animal, plodded wearily up the steep slope of the hill. As he approached I hailed him loudly, upon which he suddenly dived down between his knees and produced a brass-bound blunderbuss.

"What's to do?" cried he, a thick-set, round-faced fellow, "what's to do, eh?" and he covered me with the wide mouth of the blunderbuss.

"Thieves!" said I, "I've been robbed, and not three minutes since."

"Ah!" he exclaimed, in a tone of great relief, and with the color returning to his plump cheeks, "is that the way of it?"

"It is," said I, "and a very bad way; the fellow has left me but twopence in the world."

"Twopence—ah?"

"Come," I went on, "you are armed, I see; the thief took to the brushwood, here, not three minutes ago; we may catch him yet——"

"Catch him?" repeated the fellow, staring.

"Yes, don't I tell you he has stolen all the money I possess?"

"Except twopence," said the fellow.

"Yes——"

"Well, twopence ain't to be sneezed at, and if I was you——"

"Come, we're losing time," said I, cutting him short.

"But—my mare, what about my mare?"

"She'll stand," I answered; "she's tired enough."

The Bagman, for such I took him to be, sighed, and, blunderbuss in hand, prepared to alight, but, in the act of doing so, paused:

"Was the rascal armed?" he inquired, over his shoulder.

"To be sure he was," said I.

The Bagman got back into his seat and took up the reins.

"What now?" I inquired.

"It's this accursed mare of mine," he answered; "she'll bolt again, d'ye see—twice yesterday and once the day before, she bolted, sir, and on a road like this——"

"Then lend me your blunderbuss."

"I can't do that," he replied, shaking his head.

"But why not?" said I impatiently.

"Because this is a dangerous road, and I don't intend to be left unarmed on a dangerous road; I never have been and I never will be, and there's an end of it, d'ye see!"

"Then do you mean to say that you refuse your aid to a fellow-traveller—that you will sit there and let the rogue get away with all the money I possess in the world——"

"Oh, no; not on no account; just you get up here beside me and we'll drive to 'The White Hart.' I'm well known at 'The White Hart'; we'll get a few honest fellows at our heels and have this thieving, rascally villain in the twinkling of an——" He stopped suddenly, made a frantic clutch at his blunderbuss, and sat staring. Turning short round, I saw the man in the beaver hat standing within a yard of us, fingering his long pistol and with the same twisted smile upon his lips.

"I've a mind," said he, nodding his head at the Bagman, "I've a great mind to blow your face off."

The blunderbuss fell to the roadway, with a clatter.

"Thievin', rascally villain—was it? I think I will blow your face off."

"No—don't do—that," said the Bagman, in a strange, jerky voice, "what 'ud be—the good?"

"Why, that there poor animal would n't have to drag that fat carkiss of yours up and down hills, for one thing."

"I'll get out and walk."

"And it might learn ye to keep a civil tongue in your head."

"I—I didn't mean—any—offence."

"Then chuck us your purse," growled the other, "and be quick about it." The Bagman obeyed with wonderful celerity, and I heard the purse chink as the footpad dropped it into the pocket of his greatcoat.

"As for you," said he, turning to me, "you get on your way and never-mind me; forget you ever had ten guineas and don't go a-riskin' your vallyble young life; come—up with you!" and he motioned me into the tilbury with his pistol.

"What about my blunderbuss?" expostulated the Bagman, faintly, as I seated myself beside him, "you'll give me my blunderbuss—cost me five pound it did."

"More fool you!" said the highwayman, and, picking up the unwieldy weapon, he hoye it into the ditch.

"As to our argyment—regardin' gibbetin,' sir," said he, nodding to me, "I'm rayther inclined to think you was in the right on it arter all." Then, turning towards the Bagman: "Drive on, fat-face!" said he, "and sharp's the word." Whereupon the Bagman whipped up his horse and, as the tired animal struggled forward over the crest of the hill, I saw the highwayman still watching us.

Very soon we came in view of "The White Hart," an inn I remembered to have passed on the right hand side of the road, and scarce were we driven up to the door than down jumped the Bagman, leaving me to follow at my leisure, and running into the tap, forthwith began recounting his loss to all and sundry, so that I soon found we were become the centre of a gaping crowd, much to my disgust. Indeed, I would have slipped away, but each time I attempted to do so the Bagman would appeal to me to corroborate some statement.

"Galloping Dick himself or I'm a Dutchman!" he cried for the twentieth time; "up he comes, bold as brass, bless you, and a horse-pistol in each hand. 'Hold hard!' says I, and ups with my blunderbuss; you remember as I ups with my blunderbuss?" he inquired, turning to me.

"Quite well," said I.

"Ah, but you should have seen the fellow's face, when he saw my blunderbuss ready at my shoulder; green it was—green as grass, for if ever there was death in a man's face, and sudden death at that, there was sudden death in mine, when, all at once, my mare, my accursed mare, jibbed—"

"Yes, yes?" cried half-a-dozen breathless voices, "what then?"

"Why, then, gentlemen," said the Bagman, shaking his head and frowning round upon the ring of intent faces, "why then, gentlemen, being a resolute, determined fellow, I did what any other man of spirit would have done—I——"

"Dropped your blunderbuss," said

"Ay, to be sure I did——"

"And he pitched it into

said I,

"Ay," nodded the Bagman dubiously, while the others crowded nearer.

"And then he took your money, and called you 'Fool' and 'Fat-face,' and so it ended," said I. With which I pushed my way from the circle, and, finding a quiet corner beside the chimney, sat down, and with my last twopence paid for a tankard of cider.

CHAPTER VI.

WHAT BEFELL ME AT "THE WHITE HART."

When a man has experienced some great and totally unexpected reverse of fortune, has been swept from one plane of existence to another, that he should fail at once to recognize the full magnitude of that change is but natural, for his faculties must of necessity be numbed more or less by its very suddenness.

Yesterday I had been reduced from affluence to poverty with an unexpectedness that had dazed me for the time being, and, from the poverty of an hour ago, I now found myself reduced to an utter destitution, without the wherewithal to pay for the meanest night's lodging. And, contrasting the careless ease of a few days since with my present lamentable situation, I fell into a gloomy meditation; and the longer I thought it over, the more dejected I became. To be sure, I might apply to Sir Richard for assistance, but my pride revolted at even the thought, more especially at such an early stage; moreover, I had determined, beforehand, to walk my appointed road unaided from the first.

From these depressing thoughts I was presently aroused by a loud, rough voice at no great distance, to which, though I had been dimly conscious of it for some time, I had before paid no attention. Now, however, I raised my eyes from the spot upon the floor where they had rested hitherto, and fixed them upon the speaker.

He was a square-shouldered, bullet-headed fellow, evidently held in much respect by his companions, for he occupied the head of the table, and I noticed that whenever he spoke the others held their peace, and hung upon the words with an appearance of much respect.

"'Yes, sirs,' says I," he began, louder than before, and with a flourish of his long-stemmed pipe, "'yes, sirs, Tom Cragg's my name an' craggy's my natur,' says I. 'I be 'ard, sirs, 'ard an' uncommon rocky! 'Ere's a face as likes good knocks,' I says, 'w'y, when I tought Crib Burke o' Bristol 'e broke 'is 'and again' my jaw, so 'e did, an' I scarce knowed 'e 'd 'it me till I see 'im 'oppin' wi' the pain of it. Come, sirs,' says I, 'who'll give me a black eye; a fiver's all I ask.' Well, up comes a young buck, ready an' willin'. 'Tom,' says 'e, 'I'll take two flaps at that figger-head o' yourn for seven guineas, come, what d'ye say?' I says, 'done,' says I. So my fine gentleman lays by 'is 'at an' cane, strips off 'is right-'and glove, an' 'eavin' back lets fly at me. Bang comes 'is fist again' my jaw, an' there's my gentleman a-dabbin' at 'is broken knuckles wi' 'is 'ankerchief. 'Come, my lord,' says I, 'fair is fair, take your other whack.' Says 'e, 'take your money an' says 'e, 'I thought you was flesh an' blood an' not cast iron!' 'Craggy, my lord,' says I, gathering up the rhino, 'Cragg by name an' craggy by natur' my lord,' says I."

Hereupon ensued a roar of laughter, with much slapping of thighs, and stamping of feet, while the bullet-headed man solemnly emptied his tankard, which was the signal for two or three of those nearest to vie for its possession, during which Tom Cragg sucked dreamily at his pipe and stared placidly up at the ceiling.

"Now, Tom," said a tall, bony individual, chiefly remarkable in possessing but one eye, and that so extremely pale and watery as to give one the idea that it was very much overworked, "now, Tom," said he, setting down the refilled tankard at the great man's elbow with a triumphant flourish, "tell us 'ow you shook 'ands wi' the Prince Regent."

"Ah! tell us," chimed the rest.

"Well," said the bullet-headed man, "it was arter I beat Jack Nolan of Brummagem. The Prince 'e come a-runnin' to me, 'e did, as I sat in my corner a-workin' at a loose tusk. 'Tom,' 'e says, 'Tom, you be a wonder.' 'I done Jack Nolan up proper I think, your 'Ighness,' says I. 'Tom,' says 'e, wi' tears in 'is eyes, 'you 'ave; an' if I 'ad my way,' says 'e, 'I'd make you Prime Minister to-morrer!' 'e says. An' slapped me on the back 'e did, wi' 'is merry own 'and, an' likewise gave me this 'ere pin," saying which, he pointed to a flaming diamond horseshoe which he wore stuck through his neckerchief. The stones were extremely large and handsome, looking very much out of place on the fellow's rough person, and seemed in some part to bear out his story. Though, indeed, as regarded his association with the Prince Regent, whose tastes were at all times peculiar (to say the least), and whose love "for the fancy" was notorious, I thought it, on the whole, very probable; for despite Craggy's words, foolishly blatant though they sounded, there was about him in his low, retreating brow, his small, deep-set eyes, his great square jowl and heavy chin, a certain air there was no mistaking. I also noticed that the upper half of one ear was unduly thick and swollen, which is a mark (I believe) of the professional pugilist alone.

"Tom," cried the one-eyed man, "wot's all this we heerd of Ted Jarraway of Swansea bein' knocked out in five rounds by this 'ere Lord Vibbet, up in London?"

"Vibbot?" repeated Cragg, frowning. "I 'aven't 'eard of no Vibbot, neither lord, earl, nor dook."

"Come, Tom," coaxed the other, "everybody's heerd o' Buck Vibbot, 'im they calls the 'Fightin' Barronite.'"

"If," said Cragg, rolling his bullet-head, "if you was to ask me who put Ted Jarraway to sleep, I should answer you, Sir Maurice Vibart, commonly called 'Buck' Vibart; an' it took ten rounds to do it, not five."

As may be expected, at this mention of my cousin's name I pricked up my ears.

"And what's all this 'bout him 'putting out' Tom Cragg, in three?" At this there was a sudden silence and all eyes were turned towards the speaker, a small, red-headed fellow, with a truculent eye. "Come," said he, "in three rounds! What d' ye say to that now, come?"

Cragg had started up in his chair and now sat scowling at his inquisitor open-mouthed; and in the hush I could hear the ticking of the clock in the corner, and the crackle of the logs upon the hearth. Then, all at once, Cragg's pipe shivered to fragments on the floor and he leapt to his feet. In one stride, as it seemed, he reached the speaker, who occupied the corner opposite mine, but, even as he raised his fist, he checked himself before the pocket-pistol which the other had levelled across the table.

"Come, come—none o' that," said the red-headed man, his eye more truculent than ever, "I ain't a fightin' cove myself, and I don't want no trouble—all I asks is, what about Buck Vibart putting out Tom Cragg—in three rounds? That's a civil question, ain't it—what d' ye say now—come?"

"I says," cried Tom Cragg, flourishing a great fist in the air, "I says as 'e done it—on a foul!" And he smote the table a blow that set the glasses ringing.

"Done it on a foul?" cried two or three voices.

"On a foul!" repeated Cragg.

"Think again," said the red-headed man, "'twere said as it was a werry clean knock-out."

"An' I say it were done on a foul," reiterated Cragg, with another blow of his fist, "an' wot's more, if Buck Vibart stood afore me—ah, in this 'ere very room, I'd prove my words."

"Humph!" said the red-headed man, "they do say as he's wonderful quick wi' his 'mauleys,' an' can hit—like a sledge-hammer."

"Quick wi' 'is 'ands 'e may be, an' able to give a goodish thump, but as for beatin' me—it's 'all me eye an' Betty Martin,' an' you can lay to that, my lads. I could put 'im to sleep any time an' anywhere, an' I'd like—ah! I'd like to see the chap as says contrairy!" And here the pugilist scowled round upon his hearers (more especially the red-headed man) so blackly that one or two ofthemshuffledunly that one or two of them shuffled uneasily, and the latter individual appeared to become interested in the lock of his pistol.

"I'd like," repeated Cragg, "ah! I'd like to see the cove as says contrairy."

"No one ain't a-goin' to, Tom," said the one-eyed man, soothingly, "not a soul, bless you!"

"I only wish they would," growled Cragg.

"Ain't therenobody to obleege a gentleman?" inquired the red-headed man.

"I'd fight any man as ever was born—wish I may die!" snorted Cragg.

"You always was so fiery, Tom!" purred the one-eyed man, blinking his pale orb.

"I were," cried the prize-fighter, working himself into another rage, "ah! an' I'm proud of it. I'd fight any man as ever wore breeches—why, burnme! I'd give any man ten shillin' as could stand up to me for ten minutes."

"Ten shillings!" said I to myself, "ten shillings, when one comes to think of it, is a very handsome sum—more especially when one is penniless and destitute!"

"Wish I may die!" roared Cragg, smiting his fist down on the table again, "a guinea—a golden guinea to the man as could stand on 'is pins an' fight me for five minutes—an' as for Buck Vibart—I say as 'e won on a foul!"

"A guinea," said I to myself, "is a fortune!" And, setting down my empty tankard, I crossed the room and touched Cragg upon the shoulder.

"I will fight you," said I, "for a guinea."

Now, as the fellow's eyes met mine, he rose up out of his chair and his mouth opened slowly, but he spoke no word, backing from me until he was stayed by the table, where he stood, staring at me. And once again there fell a silence, in which I heard the tick of the clock in the corner and the crackle of the logs upon the hearth.

"You?" said he, recovering himself with an effort, "you?" and, as he spoke, I saw his left eyelid twitch suddenly.

"Exactly," I answered, "I think I can stand up to even you—for five minutes." Now, as I spoke, he winked at me again. That it was meant for me was certain, seeing that his back was toward the others, though what he intended to convey I could form no idea, so I assumed as confident an air as possible and waited. Hereupon the one-eyed man broke into a sudden raucous laugh, in which the others joined.

"'Ark to 'im, lads," he cried, pointing to me with the stem of his pipe, "'e be a fine un to stand up to Tom Cragg—I don't think."

"Tell 'un to go an' larn hisself to grow whiskers fust!" cried a second.

"Ay, to be sure, 'e are n't got so much as our old cat!" grinned a third.

"Stay!" cried the one-eyed man, peering up at me beneath his hand. "Is they whiskers a-peepin' at me over 'is cravat or do my eyes deceive me?" Which pleasantry called forth another roar of laughter at my expense.

Now, very foolishly perhaps, this nonsense greatly exasperated me, for I was, at that time, painfully conscious of my bare lips and chin. It was, therefore, with an effort that I mastered my quickly rising temper, and once more addressed myself to Cragg.

"I am willing," said I, "to accept your conditions and fight you—for a guinea—or any other man here for that matter, except the humorous gentleman with the watery eye, who can name his own price." The fellow in question stared at me, glanced slowly round, and, sitting down, buried his face in his tankard.

"Come, Tom Cragg," said I, "a while ago you seemed very anxious for a man to fight; well—I'm your man," and with the words I stripped off my coat and laid it across a chair-back.

This apparent willingness on my part was but a cloak for my real feelings, for I will not here disguise the fact that the prospect before me was anything but agreeable; indeed my heart was thumping in a most unpleasant manner, and my tongue and lips had become strangely parched and dry, as I fronted Cragg.

Truly, he looked dangerous enough, with his beetling brow, his great depth of chest, and massive shoulders; and the possibility of a black eye or so, and general pounding from the fellow's knotted fists, was daunting in the extreme. Still, the chance of earning a guinea, even under such conditions, was not to be lightly thrown away; therefore I folded my arms and waited with as much resolution as I could.

"Sir," said Cragg, speaking in a very altered tone, "sir, you seem uncommon—eager for it."

"I shall be glad to get it over," said I.

"If," he went on slowly, "if I said anything against—you know who, I'm sorry for it—me 'aving the greatest respec' for—you know who—you understand me, I think." And herewith he winked, three separate and distinct times.

"No, I don't understand you in the least," said I, "nor do I think it at all necessary; all that I care about is the guinea in question."

"Come, Tom," cried one of the company, "knock 'is 'ead off to begin with."

"Ay, set about 'im, Tom—cut your gab an' finish 'im," and here came the clatter of chairs as the company rose.

"Can't be done," said Cragg, shaking his head, "leastways—not 'ere."

"I'm not particular," said I, "if you prefer, we might manage it very well in the stable with a couple of lanthorns."

"The barn would be the very place," suggested the landlord, bustling eagerly forward and wiping his hands on his apron, "the very place—plenty of room and nice and soft to fall on. I f you would only put off your fightin' till to-morrow, we might cry it through the village; 't would be a big draw. Ecod! we might make a purse o' twenty pound—if you only would! Think it over—think it over."

"To-morrow I hope to be a good distance from here," said I; "come, the sooner it is over the better, show us your barn." So the landlord called for lanthorns and led the way to a large outbuilding at the back of the inn, into which we all trooped.

"It seems to be a good place and very suitable," said I.

"You may well say that," returned the landlord, "it's many a fine bout as has been brought off in 'ere; the time Jem Belcher beat 'The Young Ruffian' the Prince o' Wales sat in a cheer over in that theer corner—ah, that was a day, if you please."

"If Tom Cragg is ready," said I, turning up the wristbands of my shirt, "why, so am I." Here it was found to everyone's surprise, and mine in particular, that Tom Cragg was not in the barn. Surprise gave place to noisy astonishment when, after much running to and fro, it was further learned that he had vanished altogether. The inn itself, the stables, and even the haylofts were ransacked without avail. Tom Cragg was gone as completely as though he had melted into thin air, and with him all my hopes of winning the guinea and a comfortable bed.

It was with all my old dejection upon me, therefore, that I returned to the tap room, and, refusing the officious aid of the One-Eyed-Man, put on my coat, readjusted my knapsack and crossed to the door. On the threshold I paused, and looked back.

"If," said I, glancing round the ring of faces, "if there is any man here who is at all willing tofightfor a guinea, ten shillings, or even five, I should be very glad of the chance to earn it." But, seeing how each, wilfully avoiding my eye, held his peace, I sighed, and turning my back upon them, set off along the darkening road.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE FURTHER PUZZLING BEHAVIOR OF TOM CRAGG, THE PUGILIST.

Evening had fallen, and I walked along in no very happy frame of mind, the more so, as the rising wind and flying wrack of clouds above (through which a watery moon had peeped at fitful intervals) seemed to presage a wild night. It needed but this to make my misery the more complete, for, as far as I could tell, if I slept at all (and I was already very weary), it must, of necessity, be beneath some hedge or tree.

As I approached the brow of the hill, I suddenly remembered that I must once more pass the gibbet, and began to strain my eyes for it. Presently I spied it, sure enough, its grim, gaunt outline looming through the murk, and instinctively I quickened my stride so as to pass it as soon as might be.

I was almost abreast of it when a figure rose from beneath it and slouched into the road to meet me. I stopped there and then, and grasping my heavy staff waited its approach.

"Be that you, sir?" said a voice, and I recognized the voice of Tom Cragg.

"What are you doing—and there of all places?"

"Oh—I ain't afeared of 'im," answered Cragg, jerking his thumb towards the gibbet, "I ain't afeard o' none as ever drawed breath—dead or livin'—except it be 'is 'Ighness the Prince Regent."

"And what do you want with me?"

"I 'opes as theer's no offence, my lord," said he, knuckling his forehead, and speaking in a tone that was a strange mixture of would-be comradeship and cringing servility. "Cragg is my name, an' craggy 's my natur', but I know when I'm beat. I knowed ye as soon as I laid my 'peepers' on ye, an' if I said as it were a foul, why, when a man 's in 'is cups, d'ye see, 'e's apt to shoot rayther wide o' the gospel, d'ye see, an' there was no offence, my lord, strike me blind! I know you, an' you know me—Tom Cragg by name an' craggy by ——"

"But I don't know you," said I, "and, for that matter, neither do you know me."

"W'y, you ain't got no whiskers, my lord—leastways, not with you now, but ——"

"And what has that got to do with it?" said I, angrily.

"Disguises, p'raps!" said the fellow, with a sly leer, "arter that theer kidnappin'—an' me 'avin' laid out Sir Jarsper Trent, in Wych street, accordin' to your orders, my lord, the Prince give me word to 'clear out'—cut an' run for it, till it blow'd over; an' I thought, p'raps, knowin' as you an' 'im 'ad 'ad words, I thought as you 'ad 'cut stick' too——"

"And I think—that you are manifestly drunk," said I, "if you still wish to fight, for any sumno matter how small—put up your hand; if not, get out of my road." The craggy one stepped aside, somewhat hastily, which done, he removed his hat and stood staring and scratching his bullet-head as one in sore perplexity.

"I seen a many rum goes in my time," said he, "but I never see so rummy a go as this 'ere—strike me dead!"

So I left him, and strode on down the hill. As I went, the moon shot out a feeble ray, through some rift in the rolling clouds, and, looking back, I saw him standing where I had left him beneath the gibbet, still scratching his bullet-head, and staring after me down the hill.

Now, though the whole attitude and behavior of the fellow was puzzling to no small degree, my mind was too full of my own concerns to give much thought to him—indeed, scarce was he out of my sight but I forgot him altogether; for, what with my weariness, the long, dark road before and behind me, and my empty pockets, I became a prey to great dejection. So much so that I presently sank wearily beside the way, and, resting my chin in my hands, sat there, miserably enough, watching the night deepen about me.

"And yet," said I to myself, "if, as Epictetus says—'to despise a thing is to possess it,' then am I rich, for I have always despised money; and if, weary as I am, I can manage to condemn the luxury of a feather bed, then to-night, lying in this grassy ditch beneath the stars, I shall slumber as sweetly as ever I did between the snowy sheets." Saying which, I rose and began to look about for some likely nook in the hedge, where I might pass the night. I was thus engaged when I heard the creak of wheels, and the pleasant rhythmic jingle eof harness on the dark hill above, and, in a little while, a great waggon or wain, piled high with hay, hove into view, the driver of which rolled loosely in his seat with every jolt of the wheels, so that it was a wonder he did not roll off altogether. As he came level with me I hailed him loufily, whereupon he started erect and brought his horses to a stand.

"Hulloa!" he bellowed, in the loud, strident tone of one rudely awakened, "w'at do 'ee want wi' I?"

"A lift," I answered, "will you give a tired fellow a lift on his way?"

"W'y—I dunno—be you a talkin' chap?"

"I don't think so," said I.

"Because, if you be a talkin' chap, I beant a-goin' to give 'ee a lift, no'ow—not if I knows it; give a chap a lift, t'other day, I did—took 'im t' other side o' Seven-oaks, an' 'e talked me up 'ill an' down 'ill, 'e did—if I could get a wink o'sleep all the way to Tonbridge; so if you 'm a talkin' chap, you don't get no lift wi' I."

"I am generally a very silent chap," said I; "besides, I am too tired and sleepy to talk, even if I wished——"

"Sleepy," yawned the man, "then up you get, my chap—I'm sleepy too—I allus am, love ye! theer's nowt like sleep—up wi' you, my chap." Forthwith, up I clambered, and, laying myself down among the fragrant hay, stretched out my tired limbs, and sighed. Never shall I forget the delicious sense of restfulness that stole over me as I lay there upon my back, the djibrat hoof stroks of thnita the deliberate hoof strokes of the horses, muffled in the thick dust of the road, and the gentle snore of the driver who had promptly fallen asleep again. On we went as if borne on air, so soft was my bed, now beneath the far flung branches of trees, sometimes so low that I could have touched them with my hand, now, beneath a sky heavy with sombre masses of flying cloud or bright with the soft radiance of the moon. On I went, careless alike of destination, of time, and of future, content to lie there upon the hay, and rest. And so, lulled by the gentle movement, by the sound of wheels and harness, and the whisper of the soft wind about me, I presently fel into a most blessed sleep.

CHAPTER VIII.

WHICH CONCERNS ITSELF WITH A FARMER'S WHISKERS AND A WAISTCOAT.

How long I slept I have no idea, but when I opened my eyes it was to find the moon shining down on me from a cloudless heaven; the wind also had died away; it seemed my early fears of a wild night were not to be fulfilled, and for this I was sufficiently grateful. Now as I lay, blinking up to the moon, I presently noticed that we had come to a standstill and I listened expectantly for the jingle of harness and crack of the wheels to recommence. "Strange!" said I to myself, after having waited vainly some little time, and wondering what could cause the delay, I sat up and looked about me. The first object my eyes encountered was a haystack and, beyond that, another, with, a little to one side, a row of barns, and again beyond these, a great, rambling farmhouse. Evidently the wain had reached its destination, wherever that might be, and the sleepy waggoner, forgetful of my presence, had tumbled off to bed. The which I thought so excellent an example that I lay down again, and, drawing the loose hay over me, closed my eyes, and once more fell asleep.

My second awakening was gradual. I at first became conscious of a sound, rising and falling with a certain monotonous regularity, that my drowsy ears could make nothing of. Little by little, however, the sound developed itself into a somewhat mournful melody or refrain, chanted by a not unmusical voice. I yawned and, having stretched myself, sat up to look and listen. And the words of the song were these:

"When a man, who muffins cries,
Cries not, when his father dies,
'Tis a proof that he would rather
Have a muffin than his father."

The singer was a tall, strapping fellruddy health was set off by a handsome pair of black whiskers. As I watched him, he laid aside the pitchfork he had been using, and approached the waggon, but, chancing to look up, his eye met mine, and he stopped:

"Hulloa!" he exclaimed, breaking short off in the middle of a note, "hulloa!"

"Hallo!" said I.

"W'at be doin' up theer?"

"I was thinking," I returned, "that, under certain circumstances, I, for one, could not blame the individual, mentioned in your song, for his passionate attachment to muffins. At this precise moment a muffin,—or, say, five or six, would be highly acceptable, personally."

"Be you partial to muffins, then?"

"Yes, indeed," said I, "more especially seeing I have not broken my fast since midday yesterday."

"Well, an' w'at be doin' in my hay?"

"I have been asleep," said I.

"Well, an' what business 'ave ye got a-sleepin' an' a-snorin' in my hay?"

"I was tired," said I, "and 'Nature had her custom holds, let shame say what it will,' still—I do not think I snored."

"'Ow do I know that—or you, for that matter?" rejoined the farmer, stroking his glossy whiskers, "hows'ever, if you be quite awake, come on down out o' my hay." As he said this he eyed me with rather a truculent air, likewise he clenched his fist. Thinking it wisest to appear unconscious of this, I nodded affably, and letting myself down from the hay, was next moment standing beside him.

"Supposin' I was to thump 'ee on the nose?" he inquired.

"What for?"

"For makin' so free wi' my hay."

"Why then," said I, "I should earnestly endeavor to thump you on yours."

The farmer looked me slowly over from head to foot, with a dawning surprise.

"Thought you was a common tramper, I did," said he.

"Why, so I am," I answered, brushing the clinging hay from me.

"Trampers o' the road don't wear gentlemen's clothes—leastways, I never see one as did." Here his eyes wandered over me again, from my boots upward. Half-way up, they stopped, evidently arrested by my waistcoat, a flowered satin of the very latest cut, for which I had paid forty shillings in the Haymarket, scarcely a week before; and, as I looked down at it, I would joyfully have given it, and every waistcoat that was ever cut, to have had that forty shillings safe back in my pocket again.

(To be Continued.)

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"CUT THIS OUT."

LITERARY REVIEW

ANOTHER STORY OF MONTREAL SOCIETY

A story that has excited considerable interest, in the first place because it is the work of a woman very prominent in the public life of Montreal, is likely to excite more because of its unusual character, "A Soul on Fire," by Frances Fenwick Williams (S. B. Gundy, Toronto, John Lane, New York, $1.30), is hardly what might be called a pleasant or cheerful story. It is largely a study in unpleasantnesses, but it is intense and purposeful and becomes quite thrilling in its tracing of so-called occult or psychic phenomena.

Like the heroine of another recent novel by a Montreal woman, "The Land of the Scarlet Leaf," by Mrs. A. E. Taylor, Theodora Carne is an English girl spending a winter in Montreal, so that incidentally there is considerable presentation of society life in the city. Mrs. Fenwick-Williams evidently considers the "catty" type considerably in evidence among the feminine members of good society and equally prominent is the smug, superior sex type of mankind. She loses no opportunity for a whack at the anti-suffragists, by caricature or sarcasm. The plot is rather an improbable one but affords considerable scope for contrasts in character. The heroine is extraordinarily beautiful, exciting great admiration wherever she goes, but also exerting a strange influence over vastly different types of people. Other pretty women and those no longer so are scandalized at one eligible bachelor after another falling a victim to her charms, becoming engaged and then suddenly disengaged again, with disaster in each case tracking the ex-suitor. It is discovered that she has a strange influence over animals as well as people and that she has dangerous fainting spells on hearing the name of God. In feminine conclave she is condemned as a "vampire." Father Munn, a saintly Anglican clergyman, is deeply interested in Theodora, and tries to find out what strange influence is at work in her life. His friend, Dr. Schmidt, a student of mental phenomena, takes the case in hand, discovers that the girl is suffering partly from pre-natal influence, as her mother had been powerfully fascinated by the story of an ancestress of her husband, "the witch of Carne," who was to be re-incarnated at a later time, and partly by a startling experience too early in her childhood to be remembered, but recalled in a hypnotic trance. The result is that the girl herself as well as those about her, is persuaded that she is "the witch" and she develops strongly hypnotic and telepathic tendencies. The professor, by an exercise of superior hypnotic force, expunges the early influences and their consequent delusion from the girl's mind and she becomes a normal young woman. Some of the prominent characters are said to be drawn from life, but it is to be hoped they are caricatures rather. The gossipy, opinionative, stupid, entirely terribly Mrs. Bilkins, wife of a prominent banker, Professor Lant, author of "Woman Explained," pretty Mrs. Lighton, "unstained by intelligence," are more than even Montreal society deserves. The old story of Paris and the apple should tell Mrs. Fenwick-Williams that the prizes are apt to go to beauty before brains. It is a hopeless cause in which to start a crusade.

MORE RUSSIAN PICTURE TALES

A new volume of Russian animal stories, "Still More Russian Picture Tales," by Valerie Carrick (B. H. Blackwell, Oxford, 2s. 6d.), shows the often remarked tendency of the folklore of an oppressed people to give the greatest powers to the weak and make the strength of the strong of no effect, to make cunning overcome force. These stories have a strong resemblance to some of the Uncle Remus tales of Brer Rabbit and Brer Fox. The first one indeed has the same two characters, only it is the cock who outwits the fox and restores the rabbit his stolen house when the wolf and the bear have failed. Another marked characteristic is the repetition which has such charm for childish ears. The type represented in English nursery rhymes by the old woman whose pig wouldn't get over the stile and who tries a succession of aids is found again and again with different actors. The Arabian Nights tale of the genius in the bottle has also its counterpart in that of the wicked wolf which is fooled into creeping back into the sack in which he had been hidden from the hounds by a man whom he afterwards intended to devour. The telling of the stories is exceedingly simple and quaint. The illustrations, which are from pen and ink drawings by Miss Carrick, are very humorous and very clever in hitting off animal characteristics. They are also presumably Russian in type, as they certainly are not British or American. This little volume is sure to be as popular as its predecessors among youthful readers.

MORE ABOUT THE WAR

Vol. VII. of "Nelson's History of the War," by John Buchan (T. Nelson & Sons, London and Edinburgh), is *the* volume of that famous series for Canadian readers, for it gives a vivid and detailed account of the second battle of Ypres, the story that no Canadian can read unmoved. We are all familiar with the story, but this authoritative account makes breathless reading once again. An appendix gives the brief but fully confirmatory despatch of Sir John French announcing the events of the 22nd of April and the tense days and weeks that followed. Among the names specially mentioned as typical of the whole Canadian force are Guy Drummond, Colonel Birchall, Major Norsworthy and Captain McCuaig, all household names in Canada, with many more who upheld our honor on that field. This volume contains much more of the war story, however. The political conditions in Italy, making her entrance into the war on the allied side difficult, and finally her spirited entrance into the struggle, are very strikingly described. The Allied offensive in the West, tells the story of St. Julien, Festubert, Souchez and all the famous engagements which broke the German front but, instead of bending it back, left a chain of isolated fortresses, leaving "a new kind of stalemate. . . . Not of the trench line but of the field fortress." The marvellous offensive of Germany on the Russian front, where the splendid Russian armies were hampered by lack of munitions, and the beginning of the struggle at Gallipoli, come also into this volume. Anyone who wishes to appreciate the difficulties of the Dardandelles campaign may find in short compass a most vivid description of these and the conditions under which the actual advance made by the Allies, notably the Australian forces, was made. It is as gallant a story as Ypres itself.

BELGIAN OFFICIAL REPORT OF HER ARMY OPERATIONS

A document second in interest to nothing published since the war opened is the brief, soldierly statement of the commander-in-chief of the Belgian forces of the part taken by Belgium in the war till the close of 1914. It is now translated into English and published under the title "Military Operations of Belgium in Defence of the Country and to Uphold Her Neutrality" (W. H. & L. Collingridge, London, 1s. net, Montreal News Co. and Toronto News Co., agents). Nothing could be more effective than the perfect simplicity of the statement. There is no hint that the successive stages of the retirement of the army might have been prevented by more rapid action of the guaranteeing powers. There is not one word of self glorification, but at the close comes the modest claim:

> Thus from whatever point of view the operations of the Belgian army during the period under review, are considered, it may be claimed that Belgium as scrupulously fulfilled the obligations imposed by her neutrality, when once it had been trampled on, as she had adhered to them while still sheltered under the guarantee of the treaties.

It is the least claim that open-minded contemporaries and all posterity will grant to the gallant little nation which did not consider that "its first duty was sef-protection." The successive stages of the defence and evacuation of Belgian territory illustrate certain fixed principles. The first notable fact is that at the time of the German ultimatum the Belgian forces were disposed in four divisions, one towards Britain, *two* towards France, the longest frontier, and *one* towards Germany. Here is certain evidence of good faith on the part of Belgium. When the invasion was inevitable the principles of the defence were issued to the army: (1) To maintain defensive positions, saving as much as possible of the country from invasion. (2) To wait in these positions till the junction with the French and British armies of which it was the advance guard. (3) If the junction was not effected before the main body of the enemy arrived the army was not to be exposed to certain defeat nor allow itself to be surrounded, but always to manoeuvre so as to keep a line of retreat open towards the guaranteeing armies. (4) If forces no more than equal to its own were to be faced the enemy was to be attacked. (5) Liege, Namur and Antwerp were to be defended. Every one of these principles was adhered to in the various stages when hope deferred and help deferred must have caused much heartsickness over the destruction of the beautiful country and hapless people. How well it was done can be read in an hour in this matchless statement. Finally when the long-hoped-for "junction" was at last effected at the last stand on Belgian soil, the dauntless few faced twice their number at the Yser and "lightened the task of the guaranteeing powers." This little volume contains the material for a world epic. It is to be hoped that the day will come when Belgium "shall see of the travail of her soul and shall be satisfied,' when she shall see in the land made sacred by her simple faith and heroic sacrifice the fitting monument to her greatness, the noble home of "the parliament of man, the federation of mankind." "He that loveth his life for my sake shall save it unto life eternal."

A UNIVERSAL CHRIST

A study of the true relation of Jesus to the social order is entitled "The Mighty and the Lowly," by Katrina Trask (The Macmillan Co. of Canada, Toronto, $1.00). The main theme of Mrs. Trask's essay is the impossibility of either rich or poor, mighty or lowly, claiming Jesus as belonging exclusively to one order. For so many years the church seemed to stand aloof from the poor and the "Word has been read in the dim and ghostly light of churchly candles" so long that the well-to-do had almost absorbed Jesus as their own. The modern agitators are trying to take Him away from the rich and claim Him for the poor and the worker. Mrs. Trask holds that both views are incomplete. The true lesson of the life of Jesus is "the absolute unimportance of external circumstances. His birth in a stall was purely accidental." "If made not the slightest difference where He was born." "He denounced no social condition." He denounced unrighteousness in all conditions. He was equally at home with all ranks. He rebuked all. He healed all, regardless of their circumstances, regarding only their need. All class hatreds are contrary to His spirit. "The arrogance of the proud privileged man, the arrogance of the proud laboring man, is fundamentally the same." The mission of Jesus was not to change the social order but to change the individual heart, to renew the individual spirit. This is the only real basis for the betterment of man.

OUR WONDROUS KEATS

(By Dr. Arthur Lynch, M.P., in the "Daily Chronicle.")

A hundred years ago, one evening in a house in a leafy lane in Hampstead, a young man sat alone. His whole attitude showed him sunk in deep thoughts, deep and sad; sad, even dejected. His hopes had not lacked boldness, but an overmastering fate had thwarted his designs. He must die, he must die ere long, die even before his mind had ripened to its full maturity, die mid studies unfinished, fine projects forsaken, beautiful dreams that tempted him as visions of Paradise unrealized, die before great fulfilment. Hopes shattered, love broken, the contempt of fools, the great world's neglect, that had been his portion. He had offered his gift, he had thought to take the capitol by sheer force of genius; he had met derision, or, worse, indifference.

LIGHT AND SHADOW

He held up his hand. It looked to him like the hand of one who had lived double his years. A glimpse of imaginings flashed athwart his eyes, then he looked at his surroundings. And on his mind in the stillness sank the shadows of brooding thoughts. He was below the middle height, his frame unbraced, his dress ill-fitting, on his face a dread disease had already marked its lines. Yet that face was not weak, that face with the regular Greek features, the firm chin, and the eyes that glowed with a light seldom found in the orbs of man.

Cast into the Slough of Despond his spirit seemed to struggle now. The feeling, so intense, of dejection that held him in its grip gave way to a sense of resisting, to a fever beginning to chafe upon the heart, fighting in the soul; a state of disquietude had seized him; he rose, walked aimlessly about the room, sat down again; his mind was held in thraldom, as of some effort demanded amid the vague pain of uncertain thoughts; he breathed fast, his body held as in a trance; his eyes gazed as if seeing what no other mortal saw, and in the billows of a strange unrest his spirit seemed to rise, his pulses throbbed, the clouds were pierced, thoughts tumultuous surged and buffeted and flooded in his mind that seemed borne along the sky and rocked about on gusty winds in space, the while, and with a faint alarm he saw visions that arose, at first uncertain, fugitive; and then, that held his breath again, the amplitude, the scope, and power, the ethereal beauty of the thoughts he knew and the pictures he beheld; and with these came new words, some in their finished lines, others in bold peaks or misty shroudings, purple patches here, their framing, visions, atmospheres.

GENIUS SUPREME.

And a great joy had seized him; seraphic fearlessness possessed his soul, his genius once again had spread its wings, the poet rose supreme.

Keats sprang up, paced the room slowly, sometimes smiling slightly, sometimes looking intently at some familiar, trivial thing, sometimes stopping as though plunged again in thought, or teased, perplexed; the artist was at work shaping, clearing, trimming the gift that the messenger divine had brought. Dim-shown, the poem was yet projected as complete; the search of perfectness, exquisite toils of modelling, these were the artist's task.

Alone and free, fearful words! Alone in the Univrese, free to stretch his wings to God. Keats had known the greatness of his genius, had been deceived not in the ultimate truth when he felt that the world would cry in admiration of his verse, deceived merely in the appreciation of the paltry souls who derided him; paltry though their names were blazoned in gold, their greatness blown with trumpets, though their fame overclouded, almost extinguished his. He had known, and he had felt with a great gift a duty laid upon him too, a duty that had divested his mind of the trappings of others, that stripped him of their panoply of moulded thoughts, their vanities, their honors, their obeisances, religion. He looked on these, gazing for a moment in seraphic courage, gazing long enough to give impetus to that great soaring effort:

Are then regalties all gilded masks?
No, there are throned seats unscalable
But by a patient wing, a constant spell.

FREE AND ALONE.

He was free. He was alone. Alone in the world where he had no depth to strike in, but Sophocles, Heraclitus, Brutus, Dante, Camoens, Burns—he was the brother of those, of those who had sought Truth, of those who had known Beauty, of those who had thrilled with the gift of God. Death had lost its sting, death had given the stroke of pain, the inward smart that forced his thought to the quick and vivid touch of truth.

. . .

A thing of beauty is a joy for ever.

. .

Haunt us till they become a cheering light.

. . .

. . . yet my higher hope
Is of too wide, too rainbow-large a scope,
To fret at myriads of earthly wrecks.
Wherein lies happiness? In that which becks
Our ready minds to fellowship divine.

These are glimpses of the first book of "Endymion." The whole passage in which this last occurs is extraordinarily fine.

In the second book:

He ne'er is crown'd
With immortality, who fears to follow
Where airy voices lead.

In the third: "o watch the abysmal birth of elements." Or this phrase of the divine, "Gentlier mightiest." In "Hyperian," Book II., the inner doctrine of Evolution, the passage in which occur the lines:

We fall by course of Nature's laws,
not force
Of thunder, or of Jove.

GEMS UNSEEN.

Scores of curious phrases have passed unnoticed in Keats, because he had been labelled an exuberant but superficial poet. There are men who, if they reached the North Pole and found someone there installed, would fail to notice the fact if it were not on the schedule; a meditative mind would surmise that the stranger had voyaged there, and if not by sea and land, why then by air. And so with the curious phrases, the aphorisms of Keats, which, the more deeply studied, the more lively spring with flowering thoughts. For even as "Paradise Lost" is the story of the wanderings of Milton's soul, so "Endymion" is the book of the religion of Keats. Had he written prose, had he laid down the route of his voyages in stages palpable to touch, he might with Herbert Spencer have called his quest the "Data of Ethics"; but man is not a mere earth-treading biped with fingers; he hears the music of the spheres, with beams of radiant light he stirs, that come from Sirius.

Keats was a Greek, and a philosopher, more truly than he knew. The opening of his "Ode on a Grecian Urn" reproduces a strain of thought of Heraclitus.

Nothing of this appears in Sir Sidney Colvin's edition; but two handsome volumes, printed remarkably well, and giving with sublime things many trivial or doggrel verses. But they are in chronological order, and that is at least to the good. And whosoever reads these volumes with insight, or guided in the innocence of truth, may find the magic of our wondrous Keats.

The Poems of John Keats. Arranged in chronological order, with a preface. By Sidney Colvin, London, at the Florence Press, Chatto and Windus, 2 vols., 15s. net.

A SERIES OF TECHNICAL HAND BOOKS

The annual issue of "The Railway Library and Statistics" for 1914. By Slason Thompson (Stromberg, Allen & Co., Chicago, $1.00), contains most of the important facts and figures regarding railways made public during that year. The annual for the previous year is out of print, and the Bureau of Railway News and Statistics, under whose auspices it is published, are buying in copies. This is much more likely to be the case with the present volume for two reasons. There is a very complete discussion of the situation created in the United States by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the double legislation, federal and local, by which the railways are being trammelled till they are seriously embarrassed financially and cannot maintain their own standard of maintenance and repair. The "safety first" movement, which also receives its share of attention, demands this standard from the railways, as well as increased caution from travellers on foot, driving, and, above all, motoring. But the special feature for most readers will be the excellent account of the railways in the different countries in Europe and the service they rendered during the early days of the war. Germany's railways, controlled by the government, were always in the first place strategic, and there was no surprise in their perfect adaptation to military purposes, but in England, with its rival private corporations in France, in Italy, in Russia, the admirable railway service under less favorable conditions is more astonishing. In nothing does the campaign of 1914 differ from that of 1814 so materially as in the means of transport for men, munitions and supplies, to the area of war and the handling of the sick and wounded coming from it. The brief, business-like statement of the railway men is impressive.

A second edition, revised and brought up to date, of "The Light Car Manual, a Guide to Economical Motoring," is written and illustrated by the staff of "The Light Car and Cycle Car," (Temple Press, Ltd. London, 1s. 6d. net.) It is a small, easily carried book, containing all the information any motorist with a small car could possibly want. The earlier chapters describe the different types of engines, with all their details of crank, shaft, carburetter, sparkling plug, control gear and other mechanism dear to the motorist. Later comes various "hints." One very valuable page for readers in this country is that on "non-freezing mixtures." That most highly recommended is one part of wood spirit to two of water. The proper method of cleaning a car to retain its freshness of surface, is another of the "hints" which would be in itself worth far more than the cost of the hand-book. It is extremely business like and aims to promote economy in motoring, so necessary at the present time.

A new volume of Mr. L. H. Bailey's Rural Text-Book Series, containing the usual concise, methodical information for the man who tills the soil, is "Principles of Floriculture," by Edward A. White, (The Macmillan Co. of Canada, Toronto, $1.75.) Mr. White is Professor of Floriculture in the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, and has put into practice the principles he sets forth in the gardens and plant houses of that famous institution. Mr. White accordingly had to make his own and this volume extends the results of his labors far beyond his circle of students. Beginning with the suitable location for the flower farm, and the preparation of the soil, he goes on to give plans for buildings and the management of greenhouses, their heating and ventilation. He next studies the structure and reproduction of plants before going into practical details about seeding, guarding the plants from disease, and insects, propagation by cuttings, potting, forcing, and all the other processes necessary to successful gardening. The most popular cut-flower crops and potted plants are discussed in great detail, the best methods of obtaining the most numerous and finest blooms in flowering plants and the most luxuriant foliage in those which do not blossom being carefully stated. For the practical floriculturist this will be a valuable book of reference.

Three recent pamphlets from the World's Peace Foundation, Boston, deal with questions affecting international rights. "Arbitration Engagements now Existing in Treaty Provisions and National Constitutions," by Denys P. Myers, gives a list of all treaties between any two powers accepting arbitration for the settlement of difficulties. In each case are given the date of first ratification of any renewals and of length of time for which the treaty is in force.

The diplomatic correspondence between the United States and Germany with regard to the sinking of neutral ships carrying conditional contraband, is given in "Official Documents Concerning Neutral and Belligerent Rights Issued Since August 4, 1914. The correspondence deals with the sinking of the "William P. Frye" and the detention of the cargo of the "William P. Frye" by the British authorities.

The third pamphlet gives under the same general heading as the second a full account of the correspondence between Germany and the United States regarding the sinking of the "Lusitania" and the "Arabic," culminating in President Wilson's brave words, "Contravention of these rights must be regarded by the government of the United States when they affect American citizens as deliberately unfriendly."

QUITS.

The Village Grocer (peevishly)—"Look here, Aaron! What makes you put the big apples on the top of the barrel?" The Honest Farmer (cheerily)—"What makes you comb that scalp-lock over your bald spot?"

FIVE DAYS' LEAVE

(By Evelyn Orchard.)

As Lady Farman came down the stairs pulling on her long motor gloves, the clock on the landing struck three, not three of the afternoon, but three of the morning, and she was distinctly conscious of a new sensation.

Often she had climbed her own stairs at that hour returning from some dance or fashionable rout, but never in the whole course of her life had she left her house at such an hour. Her destination was Charing Cross Station, and the big motor purring comfortably at the door suggested that there would be no trouble about getting there.

A trim, black-frocked maid stood in the hall, holding in readiness the long soft sealskin coat which was the final defence against the cold of a bitter November morning. She was a trifle sleepy-eyed, but interested and moderately solicitous.

"The footwarmers, Adele. You have seen that they are very hot?"

"Barkstone has seen to them, I believe, my lady," answered Adele, with quite a firm note in her voice. Her real name was Mary Anne, and she hailed from an obscure street off the Hammersmith Broadway, but she knew her place, her worth, and her rights.

"I'm a lady's own maid," as she remarked downstairs a few seconds later. "An' I jolly well tole 'er I don't see to no footwarmers." Then she added, as she munched her thin wafer of bread and butter. "Though I wouldn't mind gettin' the Major's footwarmer ready. Expect he'll need it, pore chap, after wot 'e's bin through."

"Like as not he'll despise 'em, Addie," said cook. "Same as my Toby said wen 'e come 'ome, 'Wotcher want to be fryin' yersel' up in a hoven like this, muvver? 'ses 'e. 'It ain't e'althy. I'd ravver spend a 'arf 'our in me little dugout facin' them bloomin' Germins. Allus would 'ave 'is little joke, my Toby, ever sinst 'e was a little chep."

"Wot I'm wonderin'," observed Adele reflectively, "is 'ow they'll meet. They wus very dry the d'y 'e lef', and there wus sumefink in 'is fice I carn't furget. 'Goin' to yer death,' ses I to myself, only I couldn't find it in the teacups or on the cards."

While her satellites thus discussed the domestic situation Lady Farman pondered on it as she drove through the strange, silent night towards Charing Cross. She was very cosy in her corner, with her dainty feet on the warm cushions, and hardly anything but her little nose poking beyond the soft folds of the furs about her neck. She felt extraordinarily alert and awake, and knew that her eyes were bright and that she was looking her best. Would Hugh notice it, she wondered, and would some spark of the old love which had once made life sweet rekindle and give one more to the new sensations after which she so feverishly sought?

Arrived at Charing Cross she found a good many waiting people, and was informed that the train was thirty-five minutes late owing to a slight haze which had delayed the boat in the Channel. She got out about ten minutes before the train was signalled, and while she waited studied the crowd. It was composed of all sorts and conditions, rich and poor and middle[illegible], and about all was the same air of waiting.

The arrival of the boat train [illegible] time is always a pathetic sig[illegible] when it is a special train arriv[illegible] some obscure reason in the early hours of the morning a poignancy is added which cannot be put into words.

Lady Farman admired herself immensely for coming when she might so easily have excused herself and gone comfortably to bed.

She hoped Hugh would appreciate it, and her pulses beat faster when the signals began to show the green lights, and a sort of thrill went through the waiting crowd. She did not push forward; she left that to commoner folk; but her heart fluttered a little, and her face whitened when at last the big engine thundered in and the long train drew up.

Immediately, almost before it was safe, the passengers poured out. They were all soldiers, officers and rank and file, and there were scenes which must have made the angels both smile and weep. To describe them would not only be difficult, it would be profane.

Doris Farman saw her man the moment he alighted. He was easily distinguishable, for he stood six feet two, and carried himself with an air. The station was badly lighted, so that she could not see his face, but she moved feverishly to the side of the motor, where the chauffeur stood by the open door, and presently Farman saw her. A sudden light crossed his worn face, and his stride quickened. After all, whatever may have been the cloud between husband and wife at parting, after four months' separation there must be a certain thrill, unless the old fire has burned itself wholly out on the domestic hearth.

"This is good of you, Doris. Believe me, I didn't expect it," he said, as he took her outstretched hands. "I was just going to look for a handy taxi. How do, Bates, all right, eh? Get in then, dear, and let us be off."

He had not offered to kiss her, and when they were in and the door was shut she turned to him with a little petulant, wistful air.

"Hugh, won't you kiss me?" she asked.

"If you wish it, my dear, of course—I didn't know," he said with a bald simplicity which stabbed her. He bent down, kissed her cheek lightly, and then he began to tell her about the haste of his journey and what a rush he had had to get from the trenches to the quay.

"Trevor lent me his two-seater, Doris, or it couldn't have been done, and that would have taken twenty-four hours off. It's sleep I want—sleep for five days."

"Sleep for five days! It was hardly worth while coming to England for that, surely!"

"Oh, yes, because over there in hell," he answered simply, "there is no sleep."

The note in his voice awed her, and there was very little more said until they reached the pretty home at Blackheath with which the whole of their married life was associated.

Farman looked round wonderingly when the light and warmth and beauty enfolded him, almost as one might have regarded the confines of some undiscovered country, which [illegible] never even visited his dreams.

"Been getting anyth[illegible] or doing it up, or what, D[illegible]cked as he stepped in.

"Nothing. Nobody [illegible] new things r[illegible]

fashionable skirts. Oh, Hugh, you look rather dreadful!"

"I'm very dirty," he admitted apologetically. "But a bath and some clean clothes will soon put that right."

"It isn't that, but what have they done to you, Hugh? You are so thin, and not a particle of color in your face. And your eyes have a hunted look."

"The strain, my dear. Don't let us talk about it—until to-morrow, at least. I'll go to bed, I think, if you'll excuse me now. I haven't been in one for over thirteen weeks."

"But how perfectly awful! Come and have some early breakfast first. I had it put in my boudoir," she added somewhat shyly. "Because it is cosier, and I wanted you to feel that I was glad you had come home."

"Thanks awfully," he said in rather a detached tone. "But I'm afraid I'm hardly fit for a lady's bower, am I?"

"If I don't mind, you needn't," she said bravely, but inwardly her spirit quailed, for there was something remote and inaccessible about this man, once the gayest and most light-hearted and irresponsible—something almost terrifying.

In the boudoir once more he looked round with the air of a man surprised and puzzled.

"It seems different somehow, but it is to preserve this we're out there in our dug-outs," he said rather grimly. "I've been in some of the boudoirs in France, Doris, where the hoofs of the beast have trod, and there's a difference. You look well, my dear, younger than ever."

"I'm glad you have time to look at me at last," she said rather coquettishly. "I wondered whether you ever would."

There was invitation and suggestion in her tone, but he passed it by, and, picking up a couple of sandwiches, swallowed them at one mouthful.

"Tea, if you please—strong, and plenty of real milk. Keep me awake? Nothing on earth will keep me awake, and tell them—won't you?—to leave me till I do awaken to-morrow. That's all the indulgence I ask."

It was a disappointing meeting, for ten minutes later he had bidden her good-night without a kiss and disappeared to his dressing-room.

She cried herself to sleep, but he did not know it.

Next morning the household crept about quietly so as not to disturb its sleeping head, but he would not have heard them had they pulled the house about his ears. About four o'clock in the afternoon, attired in a ravishing teagown of rose-pink velvet, veiled in something soft and shadowy, Lady Farman ventured up to see whether her husband was not going to awake to ordinary life.

She turned up one of the shaded lights and advanced to the bed, to find him still asleep, with his chin on his hand, the lines smoothed somewhat out of his haggard face, but there was a pathos left which shook her shallow heart to the depths. Again she had the sense of something remote, something she did not and never would understand.

She had prepared for something so different, so melodramatic, a reconciliation and a new honeymoon perhaps, and lo! this strange, haggard man evidently intended to keep her out of his life. Suddenly her eye was arrested by a small book lying open, face downwards, on the table under the reading lamp by the bed. When she lifted it she was startled to find that it was a New Testament, a little, cheaply bound khaki thing such as the soldiers are presented with by good societies before they go to the front. There was a reddish-brown stain across the page, and it seemed to underline these words:—

"He that overcometh shall inherit all things, and I will be his God and he shall be My son."

She laid it down with a little shudder. Hugh, silent, remote, inaccessible, reading a Bible! What could it mean? Surely the war had played no more horrible trick than this. Perhaps he had come home to die.

He came down cheerfully, however, in evening dress to dinner, and for a space seemed to be in his right mind. Later, when they were alone over coffee in her boudoir, once more she ventured to put the question which had been racking her brains all day.

"Hugh, I want to ask what is the matter with you. You are not the same man."

"Am I not? It's what I've been through I suppose. It's no picnic out there, you know, Doris."

"Oh, but I've seen heaps of men who have come home, and they are quite cheerful and bent on having a good time. I dined with old Vincent at the Savoy last week, and we stopped on for the theatre. He was as jolly as possible."

"Was he? I suppose old Vincent would be."

"And, Hugh, may I ask you something else? Did you hear me come into your room this afternoon about four o'clock?"

"I must have done, I think. I woke up soon after."

"Didn't you sleep soundly, then? Were you awake part of the time reading that battered old Bible?"

"I read it before I slept. That was Cassel's testament, Doris. I took it off him after they'd killed him, and I'll never part with it again."

It was of his soldier servan[illegible] he spoke, and Doris listened uncomfortably. Then quite suddenly he le[illegible]ned forward, his deep eyes glowing, and looked into her face.

"Doris, I've learned since I've been out there, where there is only Heaven ahead and hell between, that there is only one meaning in life. We were on the wrong track, my dear, and if I ever come back we must try to begin again; we must get hold of the sheet-anchor together, dear, do you hear?"

"I don't know what you mean Hugh," she answered, and began to cry miserably. "I've always done the best I could, and I go to church regularly and to war intercessions whenever I can spare the time. You must be going to die, I'm sure, Hugh, for only people who are going to die talk like that."

"I'll die sure enough. I've been near it dozens of times. Did I tell you Cassel saved my life by laying down his own, and his message to me was marked on the page with his blood."

"It is very unpleasant, and I was looking forward to such a nice time when you came back. It's most disappointing."

"It won't be, Doris. We'll go out tomorrow and have a look round. But, of course, nothing can be the same. Life is different, and none of us who survive this time can be as we were. But don't think there is nothing left, my dear. All that is worth having will be left. And one of the purposes of the war, I'm sure, is to help men and women to realize the true values, the reality of God's existence, the necessity to live on the lines He has laid down."

Doris Farman heard much of the same kind from her husband during the days he was at home, and became more and more conscious of his remoteness and of the fact that he possessed something which rendered him immune from whatever assault fate might have in store for him. He could even do without her. Either he had forgotten how badly she had used him or he felt that it did not matter.

It was only after he was gone, and her heart began to cry out for him with an intolerable and aching longing that she began to make study herself of the book which had changed him. She is studying it still. The Spirit is dealing with that wayward heart, and perhaps when they meet again it will be on a different platform, and they will become one in heart and purpose as they have never yet been. Meanwhile Doris waits feverishly for the next five days leave. —The "British Weekly."

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THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

OUR DOROTHY JEAN'S STORIES

ON CHRISTMAS EVE

It was a big rambling house in a wide garden full of winding paths, and on the night before Christmas outside it was all hushed and quiet, with the soft snow lying deep on the paths. Inside, everywhere there seemed to be rustlings in the walls, and whisperings and sounds as if someone was on the stairs, and sudden loud explosions like the sound of the bombs the big brothers wrote about from "Somewhere in France."

Dorothy Jean knew what every one of those sounds were; the mice in the old walls, the whispering pine tree at the window, the steps of the old stairs creaking, as the old boards dried; the sudden reports when Jack Frost froze the damp in the old shingles and tightened up the old gallery floor; but it was always possible to "think things" even when you knew what the sounds were.

In the big old night nursery, where the low fire glowed behind its fender, the children had stirred and wakened. First, a whispered word from Jack caught Dorothy Jean's ears, and she turned and opened her eyes. Then Harold and little Bob woke. Now, why do you suppose they were so easily roused? Of course you guessed at once. It was Christmas Eve, and they were all waiting for Santa Clause and Christmas morning.

It was still dark, and they could only just see the whiter darkness of the patch where the windows were, but somehow they could not go to sleep again, and when Bob decided he was "firsty," a mischievous spirit got into the older boys, and they dared Dorothy Jean to go down the long stairs, and get him a drink.

Dorothy Jean valiantly asserted that she was "not one bit afraid," and was just starting, candle in hand, when Bob's imagination was stirred by the older boys teasing.

"Will oo' meet Santy" he asked.

It was one of nursie's old jokes that the child who was not in bed when Santa Claus came would get only sticks in his stocking, and Dorothy Jean had that very evening raced the boys to bed in laughing fear of such.

For just one moment she hesitated, but then catching a look of laughing mockery on Jack's face, she turned and went. It really did take courage, for the stairs were long, and creaked, creaked, behind her, as if someone else was on them.

She felt really frightened, but was determined she would not be a coward, and went bravely on. As she opened the dining room door, a soft warm scent of evergreens met her, and she was no longer afraid. Filling her glass she softly crept upstairs again to give Bob his drink.

"Truly, weren't you afraid, Sis?" asked Jack, whose conscience had pricked him, and Dorothy Jean owned up like a man.

"I was, and I nearly ran, but I remembered brother said, the bravest men in the trenches were often the ones who were afraid, but who never minded if they were afraid or not, and just fought one; besides motherie says always that Santa Claus is just the love of all the people who love us, and I thought the noises must all be good noises on Christmas Eve."

Perhaps you wonder how I know what Dorothy Jean said in the middle of the night. Put down your head and I'll whisper: "Motherie" was helping in the Christmas love work, and coming upstairs with bundles for the stockings, she heard the voices. Perhaps you wonder why she and father were proud of their girlie, but one day when you have been afraid enough to run and have held your ground, you will understand.

"The doctor came very late in the night, and said that what I had done for Eloise saved her life, and if Dorothy Jean had not sent me, and wanted me to go, I would not have gone."

"I'm so glad," said Dorothy Jean, "that I, and Bennie, too, had something to do with saving Eloise's life. Aren't you glad, too, Bennie?"

"Yes, I'm glad," said Bennie.

"So am I," said mamma.

"What I am glad for," said pape, "is for our two little soldiers' bravery, and even though they felt a little afraid, they didn't forget to ask God to keep them from harm. I hope they will always continue in the way they have begun."

"So do I," said mamma, softly.—By Kathleen H. Wemp (13).

A WILLING CHILD.

Little Dorothy Jean was a very willing child. She tried to help her mother all she could. One night her little sister wanted a drink of water, so she got up and lit her little candle, and took it in one hand and a tumbler in the other, and went downstairs in her nightie all alone and got the drink for her, thus saving her mother those steps.

ESTELLE GRAY (11.)

A MOONLIGHT RIDE.

Mrs. Winslow, Dorothy Jean's mother, was a little anxious. Dorothy Jean had gone to the Post Office. It was half a mile away. It was not a large city or town but it was a country place near Victoria. She was just on the point of going to meet Dorothy when she heard her light step. Dorothy opened the door and came in with two letters a newspaper and a bundle of papers. One letter was for Dorothy.

"Mother," said Dorothy, the minute she came in "there's a letter for you and a bundle of papers, a letter for me, and a Montreal "Weekly Witness" if you don't care I will open the "Witness" to see the Children's Corner and read the stories."

Mrs. Winslow's reply was a nod of the head for she was reading the letter from her husband who said he couldn't possibly come in that night as business had detained him.

As Mrs. Winslow undressed baby Edith she noticed she was feverish. Edith had complained of being hot, and she complained of being more so now. Mrs. Winslow made her comfortable then she put her to bed.

Dorothy was awakened by her mother about half-past nine to get Edith a drink of water as Mrs. Winslow did not like to leave Edith who seemed to have a fever.

"Dorothy, please, get a glass of water. Baby seems quite bad," said her mother. Dorothy slipped out of bed. Her mother had lit a candle for her to take downstairs to get some water. She took the candle, went downstairs and got a glass. She went to the sink where she found a pail of water. She filled the glass and then went back upstairs.

"We ought to have a doctor, but there isn't a telephone around here and the doctor lives seven miles from here," said Mrs. Winslow.

"I'll go mother for the doctor," volunteered Dorothy.

"O I don't want you to go Dorothy, dear, even though we do need him so bad," said her mother.

"Yes, please, mother, let me go," coaxed Dorothy. "You know I can ride Brownie you know, I can ride him real well, and besides I can tell it to my children and grandchildren about the night I rode my Brownie for the doctor for Edith."

"Well, dear, if she gets worse I'll let you go," said Mrs. Winslow "but go back to bed, and if Edith gets worse I will call you."

So Dorothy went back to bed and to sleep. "Dorothy, Dorothy," called Mrs. Winslow a second time. "I'm afraid you will have to go for the doctor for Edith is worse." Dorothy jumped up and was soon dressed and ready for a long, cold drive.

She went down to the stable and saddled "the Brownie," then she went in and kissed her mother and Edith.

"Remember dear I would not let you go only I know that God will protect you," said Mrs. Winslow.

"Yes, mother, and I would not feel like going only I know that He will protect me. The drive will be very nice I think, for the moon is shining brightly, and the ground is hard and frozen. Brownie and I can go in no time," said Dorothy. "Goodbye, mother, dear." "Goodbye Dorothy, dear," I hope the doctor will be home. I wish I could even go to the door with you, but I don't like to leave Edith if I can help it."

Dorothy ran down where Brownie was waiting for her. The night was still but very cold. Four miles on there was a cross-road with two different roads, one leading east and the other one north; she took the one north for it led to Millbank where Dr. Stanley lived. She arrived at the doctor's house a little later.

Mrs. Winslow was waiting anxiously for Dorothy's return when she heard the doctor and Dorothy drive into the yard.

A minute later the doctor entered the room. "You've got a very courageous little girl to go seven miles for a doctor for a sick sister," said Doctor Stanley. "You've got quite a sick girl, too," he said examining Edith. She has a fever, but it is not contagious. Take good care of her and perhaps in a month's time she will be herself again.

After instructions how to give Edith the medicine Dr. Stanley was going to leave but being entreated by Mrs. Winslow to remain there the rest of the night he at last consented.

Dorothy has had the pleasure of telling her children and grandchildren how one moonlight night she had driven seven miles for a doctor for Edith.

Edith has also told how one night Dorothy went seven miles for a doctor for her.—Majorie J. Wemp (11.)

WHAT SHE FORGOT.

Dorothy Jean is a little girl, who lives in a big house in the city. She is very good and kind, and everybody lives in a big house in the city. She is the kitties, and takes such good care of them. They have a nice little basket to sleep in, and a pretty pink saucer to eat from. After tea every night, Dorothy Jean fills their saucer with nice sweet milk, and then watches them lap it. But one night Dorothy Jean forgot to feed her kittens, and I am going to tell you what she did.

It was Dorothy Jean's birthday, and her mamma had invited some of her little friends to play with her and have tea. When her friends came she took them away to the nursery to play. They had such a lovely time playing mamma with their dollies. And when they got tired of dolls Dorothy said: "Would you like to see my kittens?" Of course they all answered "Yes," so Dorothy proudly showed her family of kittens. And then they went to tea.

When all Dorothy Jean's little visitors were gone she was very tired, for she had had "such a delightfully happy day," she told her mamma when she kissed her good night, and jumped into bed and went to sleep, but she forgot everything about her hungry kitties.

Dorothy Jean awoke when nurse came to bed, and she could not go to sleep again, and she did not know why. "I must have forgotten something," she said. "I wonder what it is." Just then she heard a mew come from the next room. Dorothy jumped out of bed, and cried: "I know what it is; I forgot to feed my poor, dear kitties." Then she went to nurse to see if she was awake, but nurse was asleep, so Dorothy Jean lit the candle, which stood on the table, then she stopped and thought a moment. She had never gone about the house alone at night, but her kittens must be fed. So Dorothy Jean went quietly into the next room. There on the table stood a big jug with some milk in it, and a big tumbler beside it. "That's just what I want," said Dorothy Jean, "I had better take some in a tumbler. I might break the jug." So Dorothy Jean filled it with milk. Then she walked down to the room where her kitties slept; she held the candle till the kitties finished, for she did not know that her kitties could see in the dark.

Then she went back to the nursery, and blew out the candle, she crept softly into bed, and went to sleep, but she dreamt such a horrid dream. She dreamt that she had not fed her kitties, and that when she woke in the morning, her pet kitty, Jet, was dead. When Dorothy Jean told her mamma about it, she said: "I am so glad that I did it, for you know mamma, that if Jet did die I should be so sorry, but I am glad I remembered now."—By Harriet H. Burt (age 13).

DOROTHY JEAN'S COURAGE.

"Mamma," called Dorothy Jean Wilson, "I hear somebody at the front door. Shall I go, or will you?"

"You may go, dear, if you please."

So Dorothy ran to the front door.

"O come in, Harold," Mrs. Wilson heard her say.

"May I see your mother, please Dorothy?" asked Harold.

"Why, certainly, Harold."

"I am coming Harold," said Mrs. Wilson. "Is there anything I can do for you?"

"O, Mrs. Wilson," said Harold, "will you please come over to our house. Baby Eloise is very ill, and mother does not know what to do for her, and the doctor isn't at home."

"Really, Harold, I would like to go, but I don't want to leave Dorothy and Bennie alone, and you know their father is away, and may not be back tonight."

"O yes, mamma," said Dorothy Jean, "Bennie and I will be very good; please go, for I am very sure you will be able to help Mrs. Comstock with Eloise."

"Well, dear, perhaps I will go. Just wait a moment, Harold, please."

"O, thank you, Mrs. Wilson; I am so glad you are coming, and mother will be, too, for she is very anxious about Eloise."

Mrs. Wilson came downstairs a few minutes later, ready to go.

"It is six o'clock now, Dorothy. I am glad we have had our supper. If I am not back by half-past seven put Bennie to bed, and you had better go yourself at eight o'clock."

Then she kissed Bennie and Dorothy good-bye, and started off.

"Come, Bennie," said Dorothy, "we will go to the sitting room and play something. What shall we play."

"Let's play hospital," said Bennie. "I'll be doctor and you'll be nurse."

"All right, Bennie. Here are all the dollies over here."

"Well," said Bennie, "put them on the lounge and then we'll play that the table is an operating table, and I'll operate on some of them."

Time passed very quickly in the fascinating play of "dolls' hospital," and almost before they knew it, the clock struck half-past seven.

"Time for bed, Bennie boy," said Dorothy.

"O, Dorothy Jean; I don't want to go."

"Yes, Bennie, you must. I tell you what we'll do. We'll play that the doctor got sick, and the nurse had to help him get ready for bed, and then help him upstairs."

"W-e-l-l," said Bennie.

It was hard work for Dorothy Jean's unaccustomed little fingers to prepare Bennie for bed, and it was eight o'clock before he was ready.

"Why, it's time for me to go to bed, too," said she. "Just wait a little while and we'll go together."

Then the two little white robed figures, candle in hand, started off to bed.

"Now, Bennie," said Dorothy, "we must pray."

"My mamma's not here to hear me," said Bennie.

"O, but God can hear you, dear. We don't pray to mamma, but to God."

"But I want my mamma. I'se scared," wailed Bennie.

Now, Dorothy Jean had felt a little afraid herself, but she was trying to keep it from her baby brother.

"Well, Bennie, we will pray to God to keep us from harm, and perhaps you won't feel frightened after that."

Then they knelt down and prayed, then jumped into bed after extinguishing the candle.

Dorothy Jean put her arm around Bennie, and soon he was fast asleep, but she was not.

After he had been asleep about half an hour, Bennie woke up. Dorothy had just fallen asleep.

"Mamma," called Bennie. This woke Dorothy up.

"Mamma isn't home, Bennie," said Dorothy; "don't you remember?"

"O, yes, Dorothy Jean, I 'member now. But I want a drink. I'm so thirsty."

"I'll get you one, dear," said she.

"O, thank you, Dorothy."

Dorothy Jean lighted her little candle and started downstairs.

"How I wish mamma was here," thought she. "I really am afraid. But I keep praying not to be so silly as to be frightened."

She went to the tap and got a glass of water. Then she started upstairs with the water. Just as she touched the second step she heard somebody at the front door. It opened and in walked her father.

"O, papa," cried Dorothy Jean, "I'm so glad you've come. Mamma has gone to Mrs. Comstock's house, because Eloise is sick, and Bennie and I stayed at home alone."

"Why, what brave little soldiers," said papa.

"O, papa, we were both frightened. Bennie said he was. I really was, but it would have made Bennie more afraid if I had told him that I was, so I said nothing, but kept praying to not be afraid, then I went to sleep. But I'm so glad you've come, papa."

"Why, so am I, my dear," said he. "But what are you doing down here?"

"Bennie was thirsty, so I came down for a glass of water."

"Well, come on," said papa; "we'll go and see how he is."

Bennie was very glad to see his father, and Dorothy Jean fell to sleep feeling easier than before.

Mamma came home in the morning.

"Haven't I two good little soldiers here?" she asked papa.

"I should think so," said he, "but how is Eloise?"

"Much better, and I think we can thank Dorothy Jean for that."

"Why, mamma!"



"Child's Hour."

DOROTHY JEAN'S FRIGHT.

It was growing quite near Hallowe'en. In fact, mother had been in town that very day and had bought the candles for the Jack o' lanterns. Among them was a specially pretty one which Dorothy Jean had loved at first sight. It was just that shade of pink which all little girls like, and Dorothy was never tired of looking at the little treasure.

She waited impatiently for eight o'clock, because mother had promised to light the candle to show her up to bed and let it burn while she told the "good-night" story.

When that long-looked for time arrived and Dorothy Jean saw the little flame jumping up and down she clapped her hands and declared that it was the dearest little candle she had ever seen, and mother heartily agreed with her.

Before blowing it out mother said she would leave it in the room to keep Dorothy from being lonely, but she must not light it, because it was dangerous for little girls to light matches. This puzzled Dorothy, because she didn't know how it could be dangerous for little folks when it wasn't for grown-ups. However, she was delighted with the plan and promised mother not to be the least bit afraid.

She soon fell asleep, to dream about the Hallowe'en fun in store for her.

During the night she awoke. She lay in bed and listened to the old clock in the hall saying "Tick tock, tick tock, tick tock, tick."

Suddenly a wicked little thought popped into her head. "What if she should light the candle!" Mother would never know, and, anyway, she said that it was to keep her from being lonely, and it certainly couldn't do that if it wasn't lit.

Usually Dorothy Jean was a good little girl, and so at first she paid no attention to this naughty thought. But it was a great temptation, and by-and-by she persuaded herself that it was the right thing to do.

Mother had said not to light matches, but perhaps mother really didn't care, and she would be so very, very careful.

She crawled out of bed and groped about in the dark till she found a match and lit the candle.

How pretty it did look! What fun it must be to carry it around like mother did! Suppose she should just carry it downstairs and get a drink of milk! Mother would never find out, and she was really thirsty.

Dorothy Jean softly opened the door and stepped out into the hall. The floor was very cold for her bare feet, but she went bravely on. By the time she reached the pantry door she began to feel a little afraid and even wished she had stayed in bed. She went to the sideboard, stood up on tiptoe, took down a tumbler, and—

What was that noise? Scrape, scrape, scrape!

Dorothy Jean stood for a moment with tumbler in one hand and candle in the other without knowing what to do. (See picture.) She had often been told stories about burglars, and this must be a burglar. The noise was getting nearer and nearer every minute. Scrape, scrape, scrape! Dorothy turned. She made a wild dash for the stairs and mother's arms, sobbing out her story.

Of course mother forgave her, as nice mothers always do, and together they went downstairs to find out the cause of her fright.

It proved to be Dorothy's innocent pet kitten, who had been left in the house, and, wandering about, had found her way into the pantry.

After giving both mother and kitty a good tight hug, Dorothy went back to bed, resolving never to disobey mother again, because it only brings trouble.—By Mabel Reynolds (13.)

DOROTHY JEAN'S AMBITION.

Dorothy Jean was a little girl of about nine years old. She lived with her mother and baby brother, in a small house in a village. Her father was a soldier, and was fighting for his king and country in France.

One day Dorothy's mother was not feeling very well, so her little girl helped in every way that she was able. When night came her mother became much worse, which made Dorothy uneasy, as she lay in her small bed hearing her mother keep on turning about. At last Dorothy got out of bed and lit a candle, and to her surprise when she looked at the clock it was ten minutes to twelve and she had not been asleep at all, so she went downstairs to her mother. When she saw her she noticed that she seemed very hot, so she went, candle in hand, to get some milk from the pantry. She soon returned with it and gave some to her mother, who said she was the best little girl she had. (There was only Dorothy and her brother in the family). This made Dorothy pleased, and she went off to bed again and slept till eight o'clock.

Dorothy got up then and went into the kitchen, put a few sticks on the fire, which was still alight, and then put the kettle over to boil. She made a nice cup of tea and then took it into her mother, who felt much better after it and got up. Dorothy said she would like to be a Red Cross nurse when she grew up, but her mother said, "I hope when you grow up, Dorry, that there will be no wars of any kind."—By Kathleen E. Suter (11.)

WHO PLAYED THE PIANO?

One night Dorothy was wakened from her sleep by someone playing the piano. She listened. No, it was not a tune, just some one pounding on it. She lit a candle and went into her mother's bedroom and asked who it was. Her mother said she did not know, unless it would be Jet. Dorothy remembered once before she had seen the kitten on the piano, so she went downstairs and there was Jet on the keys. She took Jet off and put her in her little bed behind the stove. She got a drink of water for herself, too.—May McDonald (11.)

DOROTHY JEAN AND THE MOUSE.

Little Dorothy Jean was sleeping in bed one night when her mother had the headache. She called and told Dorothy to take the candle and get a tumbler of water. Dorothy was not afraid in the dark, so she went and got the tumbler of water, and on her way in she stepped on a mouse and she screamed. Her father came to her and told her not to make a noise, and she told him that she had stepped on a mouse. It had got caught in a trap.—Florence Shiells (10.)

SICK AND NAUGHTY.

One day as Dorothy Jean came into the house after playing with some of her neighbors, her mother noticed that she was rather ill. Dorothy went to bed directly, and her mother sent for a doctor.

When the doctor came he found that Dorothy had typhoid fever and must get only seven teaspoonfuls of water a day. Dorothy generally drank about two cups of water a day, and she would find it hard to do with such a small amount as seven teaspoonfuls.

One night when all the family were asleep, Dorothy got up out of her bed, lit a candle and took a tumbler in her hand and quietly went downstairs. On the table she found a pail full of water. She put her tumbler into the pail and she drank the full of it. Dorothy Jean got very sick after that, but she managed to get well again.—Byron MacDermid (10.)

WHY SHE CARRIES A CANDLE.

This little girl was going to her bed. She has the candle to show her the way to the bed. If she went without a candle to light her on her way she might spill the tumbler of cold water she brings her mother each night, as she is not well, and Dorothy Jean does all she can to help her mamma.—By Barbara McLennan (7.)

THE LITTLE NURSE.

It was nine o'clock, and Dorothy was sound asleep in bed. The moon was shining brightly through the window, and everything was still. Suddenly she was awakened by a loud noise, and she sat up in bed rubbing her eyes. From the room across the hall, where her little brother slept, came sounds of loud crying, and Dorothy slipped to the floor and hurried in to see what was the matter. Little Harold was crying "Mamma, mamma, me wants a dwink of water," but mother had gone away and could not hear him. Dorothy was afraid to go way downstairs into the dark kitchen alone, for she was only six years old, and she felt that something sure was going to catch her little bare toes. But she was a brave little girl. In a few minutes she had lighted her candle and was on her way down stairs. It took her only a moment to fill the tumbler with water, then she hurried back up the stairs. Harold drank the water and went off to sleep again, and as Dorothy tucked him in and crawled into her own little bed she felt repaid for all her trouble and fears. —By Jennie F. Callbeck (12.)

DOROTHY JEAN'S FRIGHT.

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She waited impatiently for eight o'clock, because mother had promised to light the candle to show her up to bed and let it burn while she told the "good-night" story.

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After giving both mother and kitty a good tight hug, Dorothy went back to bed, resolving never to disobey mother again, because it only brings trouble.—By Mabel Reynolds (13.)

OUR COMPETITION

A MERRY CHRISTMAS ONE.

Are you good at spelling? Do you like to play anagrams? If you don't know, just have a try at this.

Print the words "Merry Christmas" as large and as clearly as you can, then cut it up into single letters. Then get a "scribbler" or a sheet of paper and begin. The game is to see how many real words you can make out of those letters. You must not use any letter you have not found in "Merry Christmas," and you must use only the letters you have. And don't forget that proper names don't count, neither do plurals or abbreviations or exclamations.

DIRECTIONS.

You will find just dozens and dozens of words, and when you have found all you can, copy them out neatly in alphabetical order, numbering them as you go. Write on one side of your paper only, and write neatly. Be sure to put your full name, age, if under 12, and address at the top of your list. Send it as quickly as you can to the Children's Corner Editor, "Weekly Witness," Montreal.

Seniors, who are over 12 years old; Juniors, who are between less than seven, will all have a chance.

OUR MAIL BAG.

We have so many Dorothy Jean stories to-day that we have very little space for our Mail Bag, and a great many little letters must be left out. We will do better next time though, and don't forget to write and tell us all about the first person in your family, or your chums, who read the "Witness." I wonder, too, how many of the boys and girls who used to read the Children's Corner and the Boys' Page have gone to the front. I know some who have; do you?

Remember, the pretty "Witness" pin

Remember, the pretty "Witness" pen goes to the writers of the five most interesting letters which come in time for next week's Corner. If you win a pin, write and say how you like it. It is to wear, to show you are a "Witness" Children's Corner reader, and each person can only win once.

Dear Editor and Readers—I saw that if we wrote a good, interesting letter, you would put the Mail Bag in again. I liked it very much, and soon noticed that it had gone. First, I will tell you about our games. In winter, when it is too cold to play outside we get the other games out, such as dominoes, checkers, the maze, and many other games which are nice to pass the time with. When it is nice outdoors, we go out and play snowballing, making snow-men, making forts, skiing, skating, sliding, and hide-and-seek behind the drifts. In summer, we can almost always play outside except when it is stormy, and our games are, skipping, hide-and-seek, tag, baseball, cricket and many other delightful games. Sometimes we play house with our dolls. We enjoy ourselves very much in summer; also in winter. Our school is made of brick, and has a good yard. The south side is for the boys, and the north for the girls. The length is 30 feet, and the width is much the same. We have room for fifty pupils, but there are only thirty-nine or forty going meantime. When spring comes there will be more coming. We have a new schoolmaster. He is very nice. I am in grade five, and am getting on very well. The subject that I don't like is history, but I suppose I shall get to like it by and by. Now I must tell you about the mines. There is one here, and it is very busy sometimes. The people do not ship very much grain, but there is quite a bit of coal shipped. There is both the C.N. and C.P. here, and they both get a lot of coal business. The mine workers are mostly foreigners. I have been right to the end of this mine, but not the mines at Taylorton and Hudson Bay, two towns about five miles south from here. It is very dark down the mine, but the men have little lamps in their caps. There are a lot of snow drifts around our house, and we dig paths through them. It is lots of fun sliding down them. They are about four feet high in some places. Well, Christmas is coming, the geese are getting fat (as the rhyme goes). Santa Claus will be coming soon. I have not written to him yet, because I don't know his address. If you know it, please send it to me, as I would like to write. Wishing the "Witness" very success, and the editor a Happy Christmas and a Prosperous New Year, I am your loving friend,

CAROLINE SCOTT.

(The same to you, and many of them Caroline. We have no snow at all as I write, so I cannot match drifts yet. You have, I hope, good news from the brother at the front.—Ed.)

Dear Editor,—Received your lovely present (prize) on my birthday, when I was eleven years old. It was one of the nicest presents I received. I got a camera from my mother, and I am taking lots of pictures. I am down at Vancouver for my holidays with my mother, sister and my two brothers. My father came down here, and a lady looked after us while he and my mother went down South. They went to California and the borders of Mexico. When tthey came back my father went back home to Kelowna. He received the pencil case first, and sent it down to me. He sometimes sends "Witness" down to me, and I like the Children's Corner, but when I get back to Kelowna I will write again. With many thanks for the present, and best wishes for the "Weekly Witness." Sincerely,

MYRTLE E. SWERDFAGER.

(Will be glad to hear from you again.—Ed.)

Dear Editor,—I am sending in the pictures, and if I should win a prize I would like a knife. Are you still going to have the Mail Bag. I hope so, for I enjoy reading the letters very much. I have made a scrap book out of the stories and letters, and it makes a dandy story book. Your friend,

FLORENCE K.

(That's a good idea, Florence. I wonder if any one else does it.—Ed.)

Dear Editor,—This is my second letter to the "Witness." We live out in the country, but the school is just about two blocks away. I am eleven years old, and I have a little sister two and a half years old. We have two pigs, two cows, two ponies, about fifty chickens and one cat. We used to live in Toronto, and mother, sister and I went back there last October, and stayed there all last winter. We had skating there, which we do not get here. Yours sincerely,

MARION LOUISE COWEN.

Dear Editor,—I have not written to you before, but I am one of your readers. I think there are some very nice stories in the "Witness." My father takes the paper, and could not do without it. I have been very sick with appendicitis, and had an operation. I was in bed nine weeks, but I am able to walk now. I would like to know if you get a prize for writing a letter or not; if you do, would you please tell me. We have four horses and twenty-five head of cattle and nine pigs. I go to school when it is possible, and when I go to school I have lots of fun. I am in Grade II. class at school, and if I had not been sick I would have been in Grade III. My age is ten.

BERT STAUFFER.

(Sorry to have left your letter unanswered so long, Bert, and I hope you quickly got strong, and are working and playing hard at school.—Ed.)

Dear Editor,—I am in the Senior fourth class at school, and if I had not been sick I would have gone into the Grade III. My age is ten.

WANTED DEEDS.

Wanted: Deeds.
Not words of winning note,
Not thoughts from life remote,
Not fond religious airs,
Not sweetly languid prayers
Not love of scent and creeds.
Wanted: Deeds.

—Duncan MacGregor.

AWARDS

DOROTHY JEAN AGAIN.

Such a lot of stories and so many good ones that the "Judge" said: "Print them if it takes the whole Corner." They were just very interesting, so a corner full you have to-day.

The Senior Prize was won by Mabel Reynolds for her story of "Dorothy Jean's Fright," and the senior prize this time is a dainty little enamelled pin in the form of a daisy.

The Junior Prize, a Smiling Tea Set, goes to Jennie F. Callbeck, whose story is called "The Little Nurse."

Perhaps you thought the Tiny Tots could not write, but some of them can, as Barbara McLennan's little story of "Why She Carries a Candle," shows. Barbara will receive a Doll's House for her prize.

Now if you read the stories you will see who has won honorable mention, and the fun of seeing their very own stories in print.



ENGLISH

Liable to Prosecution.

The War Office announces that Voluntary Aid Detachment uniform of the British Red Cross Society and Order of St. John may be considered to be official uniform for the purposes of regulation 41 of the Defence of the Realm Acts and Regulations. Persons wearing such uniform without authority are liable to prosecution.

Drowned While Saving Dog.

While rescuing a dog which had fallen through the ice on a pond at Bentley, near Doncaster, a boy of 11 years of age was drowned. It was stated at the inquest on Friday that a miner named Beardsley attempted to save the boy, and had himself to be assisted out of the water. The coroner complimented the man on his gallantry.

Emigration in October.

The board of Trade report that during October 4,800 persons, as against 8,558 in October, 1914, emigrated from the United Kingdom to other portions of the British Empire, while 41,28 went to foreign countries, as against 9,305 in October, 1914. The total for the ten months of 1915 is 67,465, while for the ten months in 1914 the total was 200,978. During the same periods the immigrants were: 1915, 76,635; 1914, 83,004.

Interesting Discoveries.

Some interesting discoveries are reported from Montgomeryshire. One is a reliquary of the twelfth or thirteenth century,which is unique as far as North Wales is concerned, and was unearthed in the old parish church at Llanerfyo. At Llanllugan was found an oak beam nine feet long covered with curious carvings, the symbolism of which suggests that it formed a part of the nunnery which once existed at that place. The beam had found its way to a small farmhouse, and its discovery like that of the reliquary, is a feather in the cap of the zealous antiquaries of Powys.

Grandfather Enlists.

Although a grandfather, with a wife, eight children, and three grandchildren, Wm. Miller, aged 48, of Club street, Croston, near Preston, has enlisted.

A Mother's Tragedy.

Mrs. Hitchcock, who lived at West Challow, died on hearing from the War Office that her son, Private Hitchcock, of the 2nd Battalion, Royal Berks Regiment, was missing after the recent advance. Private Hitchcock, in ignorance of his mother's death, has now written from a German hospital that he was wounded and taken prisoner.

Stricken Holiday Towns.

On the edge of the second winter of war (says the "Times") many thousands of inhabitants of seaside resorts on the east and south-east coasts are now in a position of dire poverty. The collapse of the season of 1914 thinned the resources of boarding house keepers and tradespeople, and now the failure of the second summer has brought them to actual want. Men who are responsible for the local government of the towns affected say that help must be given or financial ruin will sweep along the coast. How widespread is the distress in places like Yarmouth, Cromer, Bridlington and Margate it is not easy to discover, for often pride prevents the disclosure of financial trouble. There are women who would quietly starve sooner than admit their need or accept charity. It is estimated, however, that Bridlington has lost over £250,000 since the beginning of the war; the lodging house keepers of Filey have lost £40,000; and Scarborough and Yarmouth, which have suffered — the former through bombardment and the latter from air raiders—are heavy losers.

The Shortage of Men.

The Astronomical Society is considering the says: The shortage of men has become more acute owing to active recruiting, and this shortage in turn has greatly increased the demand for women and young persons as substitutes. The general effect on the labor market has been to give everyone capable of work an opportunity of being employed, and it is evident that still larger numbers of women and girls, not previously employed in trade and industry, are required in many occupations.

Lady Astronomers.

So conservative a body as the Royal Astronofical Society is considering the question of granting further privileges to women. The Council of the Society, it is stated, has taken steps to procure the alteration in the Charter of the Society which will make possible the election of women as Fellows. The names of five ladies were read out at the recent first meeting of the session, and these will be balloted for later. Ladies have been present by special invitation at the monthly meetings for several years, and the eminence in the science of a few, such as Caroline Herchel, Lady Huggins, and others, has been recognized by granting them the position of honorary members. Until now, however, the title of Fellow of the RoyalAstronomical Society has been reserved exclusively for men.

For Red Cross Fund.

A large shark, sent from Brighton, and sold by public auction at Billingsgate Market, on behalf of the Red Cross Fund, was "knocked down" for £30 10s.

New Chancery Judge.

The King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. Arthur Frederick Peterson, K.C., of Lincoln's Inn and of the Inner Temple, as one of the Justices of the High Court Chancery Division.

Rest Day for Police.

The Commissioner of the London City Police (Capt. Sir Wm. Nott-Bower) has conceded one day's rest in seven to the force under his command. The concession, which began this week, had been suspended in the city since May 1 owing to the war, though it still prevailed in the metropolitan area.

"Remember Scarborough."

The famous recruiting picture, "Remember Scarborough," has been presented to the corporation of that resort by the painter, Miss Kemp Welch, through the borough member, Mr. W. R. Rea.

One Hundred and Six.

Mr. John Crewsdon, of Attercliffe, Sheffield, celebrated his one hundred and sixth birthday last week. He has never tasted medicine.

Gin for Lead Poisoning.

At a sitting of the North-East Coast Munitions Tribunal a worker pleaded illness. It was proved that he had contracted lead poisoning, and, in accordance with the common custom in this part of the country, had been doctoring himself with gin.

Presentation to Shipmaster.

Capt. Gilbert Symons, of the Penzance steamship "Cloch," has been presented by the King and Government of Norway with a piece of plate in recognition of the rescue of three members of the crew of the Norwegian steam vessel "Waterloo," off the Lizard, last December. The rescue was effected in circumstances of "the greatest heroism." The remaining fourteen of the crew were drowned.

Yeoman's Tragic Death.

Trumpet-Major James Palmer, of the West Somerset Yeomanry, and a member of the National Reserve, dropped dead on returning from the funeral of a comrade at Bridgwater. Mr. Palmer joined the Dunster Troop of the West Somerset Yeomanry in 1850, and retired in 1906, thus having a record of 56 years' service. He was a crack shot, and had won upwards of 40 prizes for marksmanship.

Quaker Officer's Funeral.

Lieut. S. E. Barrow, of the 5th Battalion, Royal Lancaster Regiment, and a Quaker, has died from wounds received in action. The remains were interred at Lancaster, the service at the graveside being conducted by Friends and an Anglican chaplain.

A Heavy Fine.

At Leigh a farmer named John Martin was fined £23 for selling milk which contained 27 percent of added water.

Snowfall Record Broken :

Mr. Joseph Baxendall, the meterologist to the Southport Corporation, report that up to Monday, Nov. 15, no snowfall worth mentioning had occurred in Southport in any November since the November of 1898, when a depth of 6 in. was registered.

Sunday Skating Fatality.

At St. Helens on a recent Sunday two boys were drowned in a pond through the ice breaking. A third boy had a narrow escape.

Rending School Amalgamation.

The council of the National Association of Assistant Masters in Secondary Schools have framed a strongly worded protest against the amalgamation of the modern Reading Kendrick Secondary School at Reading with the ancient Reading Grammar Schol. It is alleged that the scheme involves injustice to the assistant masters of Kendrick School by turning all except one of them adrift 'after most of them had devoted their best years to its service and had done very successful work."

New Magistrates.

The Lord Chancellor has placed on the commission of the peace for the Borough of Cambridge the Rev. Joseph H. Gray, Fellow and tutor of Queens' College and a gmember of the Senate; Mr. Alderman John Bester, Mr. G. H. Barnsdale, and Mr. A. C. Mansfield, the president of the Cambridge Y.M.C.A.

Eight Drowned.

Further details of the distressing skating fatality at Sandle Bridge near Alderley, show that a large number of patients and nurses belonging to the David Lewis Epileptic Colony were on ice when it gave way. Eight persons were drowned—three patients, four nurses, and the daughter of the colony farm bailiff.

Mansion as Hospital.

The first patients have arrived at Knightshayes Court, Tiverton, the residence of Sir Ian and Lady Heathcoat-Amory, which has been fitted up as a military hospital. The nurses have been provided by the Tiverton Voluntary Aid Detachment, of which Lady Amory is commandant. Mrs. Welsford, the wife of a local doctor, is matron of the hospital, and Miss E. B. Britton quartermaster.

Indian Mutiny Trophy.

A Union Jack with an interesting history has been presented to Lynton Parish Church by Mrs. R. A. Stranack, and now hangs gracefully over the high altar. The flag was captured from rebels during the Indian Mutiny by Capt. Tozer, a brother of the donor.

Shoeing Smiths for Army.

The Co. Council has established a school of farriery at Bishops Stortford, at which officers and men of the Army are taught to make shoes and to fit them on. The expenses are to be borne by the County Council.

SCOTTISH

Death of Leith Shipowner.

The death has taken place at 16 Dudley Gardens, Leith, of Mr. Laurence Smith, who for more than fifty years was connected with the Leith, Hull, and Hamburg Steam Packet Company (Ltd.), and for over ten years was a partner in the business.

Record for Drunkenness.

A woman named Mabel Gray, residing at Greyfriars Place, Edinburgh, was fined £2 or twenty days' imprisonment, and £2 caution or other twenty days, in Edinburgh City Police Court for having been found drunk and incapable. It was stated that accused was making her 178th appearance for drunkenness.

Sphagnum Moss Treatment.

Edinburgh Dean of Guild Court has given warrant to Messrs. Redpath, Brown, and Company for the erection of a shed at St. Andrew's Steel Works, which is to be devoted to the treatment of sphagnum moss for use in hospitals. The building, which is to be of a temporary nature, will be about 100 feet by fifteen feet in extent.

Old Edinburgh Building.

At the instance of the Burgh Procurator-Fiscal, a case was brought before Edinburgh Dean of Guild Court concerning the old building at the Glebe of Duddingston, reputed to be the place where Prince Charlie slept before the Battle of Presentonpans. The Court has ordered that, to prevent danger, the gables to the level of the wall-heads be taken down and the window and door openings secured.

Death of Crimean Veteran.

The death took place at 58 High St., Dalkeith, of Sergt. James Stark, at the age of 82 years. Sergt. Stark enlisted in the Cameron Highlanders when 18 years of age, and was present at the Crimean War, taking part in the engagements at Alma, Sebastopol, and Balaclava. He received the Crimean Medal with three bars, and the Turkish Medal. Mr. Stark took a prominent part in the formation of the Dalkeith Volunteer Corps, and was for many years a sergeant in "C" company. He was also closely identified with the inauguration of the Court Pride of Midlothian Lodge of the Ancient Order of Foresters, and with the St. Leonard's Lodge, Lasswade. He was a native of Edinburgh.

Greenock Housing Problem.

To meet the urgent need for housing accommodation, Greenock Corporation have decided to proceed with a building scheme in the East End of the town. Ground has been obtained from the superior on favorable terms, and it is proposed in the meantime to erect at least seventy-five dwellings of the cottage type. A larger scheme is at present well advanced.

Fire at Paisley.

Fire broke out in the basement of a tenement at 1 Church Place, Paisley, occupied as a paper store by a neighboring printer. The tenants in the houses above were prevented from escaping by dense choking smoke. They were removed to safety by means of fire escapes. The ground flat houses were affected by fire and water, and the material in the cellar was destroyed. The damage is estimated at over £400.

Shooting Affair at Maryhill.

In a house at 20 Vernon St., Maryhill, Brighton Clark Cushein (27), an ex-soldier, was shot in the nevk with a revolver, and now lies in the Western Infirmary in a dangerous condition. In the course of the evening his condition was found to be so serious that it was deemed necessary to have his deposition taken, and this was done by one of the Sheriffs-Substitute. A man was taken into custody and detained in Maryhill Police Court pending further inquiry.

Ex-Provost Murdoch.

The death took place at Lena Cottage, Kilsyth, of ex-Provost Murdoch. He was the founder of the firm of Messrs. Murdoch and Co., coffin mounting manufacturers, Kilsyth, but retired many years ago. He served for over twenty-five years in Kilsyth own Council, filling the offices of Provost, Bailie, and Judge, and retired in 1910. In the Parish Council and Parochial Board he served over thirty years, and he also did good work on the Burgh School Board, Stirling County Council, and County Licensing Court. He was a Justice of the Peace for Stirlingshire. A member of the old United Presbyterian denomination (now the Anderson United Free Church), he was for over forty years preses of the congregation. A few months ago he celebrated the ruby anniversary of his wedding. He is survived by a widow, five sons, and two daughters

Fatal Gun Accident.

A peculiar accident occurred on Campsie Fells, whereby Robert Aitken M'Gregor (34), ostler at Crown Inn, Campsie Glen, lost his life. M'Gregor, along with his nephew, George Smith, and George Martin, gamekeeper, were out rabbit shooting. M'Gregor had wounded a rabbit, which re-entered the burrow. Placing his gun on the ground a short distance below the hole, he began to dig the rabbit out with his hands. While doing so he dislodged a stone, which rolled down the hill, and came in contact with the gun, causing the left barrel to discharge, and the shot entered M'Gregor's right side. His cries attracted the attention of his two companions, and they rendered what assistance they could. It was nearly two hours later before the services of a doctor could be obtained. Dr. Cowan, Kirkintilloch, after attending to the man, had him carried down the hill, and placed in the doctor's motor car. While on the way to Glasgow Royal Infirmary M'Gregor died.

Miss Dorothea Gerard.

The death took place at Vienna, on Sept. 29, of Dorothea Gerard, the novelist. She was born (says the "Times") at Rochsoles, Lanarkshire, in 1855, the third daughter of Mr. Archibald Gerard; she received part of her education in a convent at Graz Austria, and married, in 1886, Julius Longard de Longgarde, Feldmarschall leutnant in the Austrian army, by whom she had one daughter, Mme. de Longgarde, if hardly a novelist of the first order, could write naturally and with spirit, especially of life in Vienna, in her own straightforward and fluent style.

Glasgow Councillor Dead.

The death occurred at his residence in Carmunnock, of Councillor James Alston, representative of the Mile-End Ward in Glasgow Town Council, and prospective Labor candidate for the Camlachie Division. Mr. Alston was seized with pneumonia, and died after a few days' illness. A native of Templand, Dumfriesshire, where he was born 59 years ago, he removed to Glasgow in 1879, and was fo a time associated with Lockhart's tea rooms. Over 20 years ago he began business on his own account as a tea room proprietor. He had been at various times a member of Cathcart School Board, member of the Glasgow Town Council, River Bailie, Burgh Magistrate, Convener of the Tramways Committee, and chairman of the Burgh Distress Committee. As Convener of the Ardgoil Estate Committee he was largely responsible for the development and afforestation schemes there. He was chosen to contest Camlachie in the Labor interest at the next Parliamentary election. Mr. Alston, who was a Justice of the Peace, is survived by a widow and family.

A Remarkable Pistol Record.

The death has taken place at Dunbar of Miss Jane Barclay, who for almost half a century was in the service of Dunbar Post Office, and for many years was post-mistress. Members of her family were in charge of Dunbar Post Office for about a century. Her father was postmaster, and was succeeded by his daughter, the late Miss Christina Barclay, who attained the age of 94. On her retirement Miss J. Barclay took over the duties, and until about eleven years ago, was in charge of the postal arrangements for the burgh and district.

Scottish Pioneer in Queensland.

One of the makers of Queensland has passed away in the person of Mr. Robt. Christison. Mr. Christison was the son of the Rev. Alexander Christison, of Foulden, Berwickshire, and nephew of Sir Robert Christison. He landed in Victoria as a boy of fifteen, while the Ballarat and Bendigo gold rushes were on. He became an expert boxer and one of the best horsemen in Victoria. He remained some years in Victoria, gaining experience of stock on the stations of the Chirnsides and Manifolds. It was in 1863 he went to Queensland, swam his horse ashore at Bowen, and explored west along the 21st degrees of south latitude. He believed Queensland to be the finest pastoral country in the world, and demonstrated his belief by taking up 2,000 square miles—the property he called Lammermoor, after the hills of his birthplace. He imported valuable pedigree stock and horses from England, and established his well known Hereford herd. As this increased he sought larger markets, and he was the first to found a meat export works in Queensland. He was deeply interested and enterprising in the development of irrigation and the use of sub-artesian wells. He took a deep interest in state problems, publishing pamphlets on them as they arose. His gifts to Queensland were many and generous.

Noted Galloway Curler.

Mr. John McGeoch died at Manchester after a very serious operation, from which he never recovered consciousness. Though his career as a curler was bound up with the Manchester Caledonian Club, Mr. McGeoch belonged to one of the great curling families of Galloway. His father represented his club for sixty-one consecutive years, and curling may be said to have been the leading passion of the whole family. Mr. John McGeoch was the youngest of the four brothers that made up the famous McGeoch rink, and he always acted as skip. Mr. McGeoch's triumphs were chiefly confined to the artificial rinks and to Switzerland, was perhaps rather contemptuous outdoor curling. He hated a t He liked good, true, keen ice—an strongest opponents that it was po to get. He had a good record, th by no means an outstanding on the Manchester Ice Palace in the l'Anson Cup and other English trophies, and he scored more than one important victory at Crossmyloof. But it was pre-eminently in Switzerland that he reached the height of his fame as one of the very greatest curlers that has ever lived.

IRISH

Late Mr. Wm. Teele's Will.

Mr. Wm. Teele, J.P., of Dunbar House, Enniskillen, who died on the 20th May last, left personal estate in the United Kingdom valued at £11,465 18s. 3d., and probate of his will, dated September 6th, 1912, has been granted to his widow, Mrs. Jane Thallon Teele. The testator left £100 per annum to his son, Wm. Teele during the life of the testator's wife, and the residue of his estate he left upon trust for his wife for life, and, subject to her interest, he left £4,000, upon trust for each of his daughters, Florence Sarah Pratt and Jane Thallon Johnston, and the ultimate residue of his estate upon trust for his son William and his issue, whom failing, to his (testator's) said daughters.

Late Capt. Read, V.C.

Amongst the officers and men awarded the Victoria Cross is Capt. Anketell Moutray Read, who was mortally wounded in the operations which gained for him the coveted decoration. He was the youngest son of the late Col. J. Moutray Read, godson of Mr. Anketell Moutray, D.L. Favor Royal, Aughnacloy, Co. Tyrone, and nephew of Mrs. Hassard, Dessertereigh, Cookstown. He was formerly in the Gloucester Regiment, the Indian Army, and the Royal Flying Corps, and was severely wounded at the Aisne



Admiral de Roebeck and General Sir Ian Hamilton on board H.M.S. "Triad" on the afternoon of the General's departure for England. Admiral de Roebeck is in command of the naval forces at the Dardanelles, and General Hamilton was in command of the land forces until his recall. If the photograph is any indication, the General appears to be in indifferent health.

in September, 1914, when temporarily attached to a cavalry regiment.

Limerick Men Decorated.

Mr. John B. Barrington, J.P., Ashroe, and Mr. Joseph Phelps, brother of Mr. E. Phelps, B.L., have been decorated by the French Government with the Croix de Guerre for their services in the Ambulance Corps at the front. They with others, including Col. Sir. C. B. Barrington, D.L., took their motors to the seat of war, joined the Expeditionary Force, and did invaluable service in connection with Red Cross ambulance work in France and Belgium.

Lunatic's Attempt to Enlist.

John Purdy escaped from the lunatic asylum at Monaghan and proceeded to Armagh, where he presented himself at the recruiting depot as a volunteer. He had previously been in the Army, and served throughout the South African war. Purdy was returned to his keepers.

Major-General Kiggell.

The "London Gazette" announces the appointment of Major-General Lancelot E. Kiggell as Assistant to the Chief of the Imperial General Staff. Major-General Kiggell is a native of Tarbert, Co., Kerry.

Jail for Strikers.

Some Belfastmen who refused to work on a transport in Liverpool were sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

British Soldiers Confident.

Lecturing in Newry, the Rev. W. G. Paton, B.D., Coleraine, who has returned from the Western Front, and is going back again as Chaplain, said he did not meet a single British soldier in his three months' stay, whether just down from the trenches, cold or wounded, or even gassed, who had the slightest doubt as to the issue of the war. They were all perfectly certain they were going to win. That was the spirit in which they were fighting. He heard a man say, 'We are going to win, but if we are going to win as soon as we ought, the old country will have to waken up a little more.'

WELSH

Nonagenarian Farmer.

One of the oldest farmers in Lancashire, Mr. John Pinnington, of Sutches Farm, Scarisbrick, near Ormskirk, died in his 93rd year. He had been tenant of his farm for over 65 years, and superintended its management up He said it was over half ould recall a paral- ordinary high roduce.

What is Plum-duff ?

"What is a plum-duff?" asked the chairman of the Monmouth Guardians at a meeting of that body. Mrs. Hicks, one of the lady members, came to his assistance with the remark that "it is a ... roly-pudding—suet, flour, and ...s." "And the currants are not ... neighborly," commented the chairman. "In our boyhood days the plums were so far apart that we used to call the pudding 'Here am I; where are you?'"

Sacrifices of Small Towns.

The ex-Mayoress of Carnarvon (Mrs. John Pritchard) was presented with a gold wristlet watch in recognition of exceptional services rendered by her, more particularly in connection with the local patriotic work party. The Mayoress (Mrs. Charles A. Jones) made the presentation, in acknowledging which Mrs. Pritchard claimed that the smaller towns, according to their size and resources, had made many more sacrifices than the wealthier ones.

Death of Balaclava Hero.

The death has taken place at Rhyl of Captain Gribbin, aged 88. He took part in the Crimea, and was in the charge of Balaclava. He was wounded, and on returning to England was made Adjutant of the Lancashire Light Horse. On retiring he went into business in Manchester, afterwards taking up his residence in Rhyl.

Welsh National Library.

At Mr. Herbert Lewis's room at the Board of Education a meeting was held of the Council of the National Library of Wales, Mr. Lewis presiding. It was decided to make an appeal for subscriptions for the building fund, which £12,000 short of the amount required to meet existing contracts and to cover the deficit in income caused by the removal of the institution to the new library buildings.

Army Chaplains.

The Rev. Richard Jones, pastor of Llandinam (Mont.) Calvinistic Methodist Church, of which Lieut.Colonel D. Davies, M.P., is a deacon, has accepted an army chaplaincy, and will work among the Welsh troops at the base hospitals in France. The Rev. T. B. Williams,senior curate of St. Michael's Aberyswyth, has been appointed a chaplain to the 1st Welsh Army Corps, with the rank of captain.

Russian Red Cross.

A free gift sale and concert in aid of the British Red Cross, held at Carno (Mont.), realized nearly £200.

Lady Attendance Officer.

At a meeting of the Bedwas Group of of School Managers, it was reported that since Mr. Jakman, the attendance officer, had joined the colors, the duties had been carried out by his wife.

Three Sons in the Army.

Mr. Robert Jones (Goreafydd), Prestatyn, has now three sons in the army. One holds a commission in the South African forces, another in the Australian, and a third recently returned from Australia and enlisted in the Royal Engineers.

Came From Borneo.

Mr. Noel Savage, son of the late Col. Hugh Savage, who for over 40 years was associated with the Carnarvonshire Artillery Volunteers, has travelled from Borneo to Bangor specially to enlist. Mr. Savage came home via Japan, Russia, Finland and Sweden, and the journey occupied two months.

GERMAN DESERTERS

Weary of War, Wish to Settle in America

New York, Dec. 7.—William Knapp and Albert Ohlhof, the German army deserters who arrived here as stowaways last Friday on the Holland-American freighter Osterdyk from Rotterdam, and were sent to Ellis Island, appealed for help to-day to get into the country.

The immigration authorities have ordered them sent back, and they appealed to Washington. Knapp is 43 years old and a carpet weaver. Ohlhof is a locksmith, 22 years old. Both seem intelligent, and have a good idea of the country they fought over up till October 15, when they escaped from Holland, where they say there are nearly 4,000 German army deserters.

Knapp, who pleads in German for his comrade and himself in a letter to a morning paper, tells of hardships in the trenches, with little food and many hard knocks. His story is much like that of Karl Schultz, who came here as a stowaway on Thanksgiving Day and was afterwards admitted.

"When the war began," Knapp said, "we were all fired with patriotism, because we thought the Fatherland was being attacked. But afterwards we found that our lives were being sacrificed for the benefit of the war lords.

"On fighting days our rations consisted of a loaf of rye bread, with water every twenty-four hours, and after fourteen days in the trenches we had to do exercises all day when we came out. It is hard to present arms, to parade steps, and look unconcerned when shells are exploding around you. I have seen officers, under warm shelter, lying in bed, while wounded soldiers lay outside on straw. That is not comradeship. Many men are killed now trying to desert into Holland."

Knapp and his war experience began at Louvain, and from then on it was one battle after another, and they all looked alike to him, except that it rained harder at Charleroi than during the affair at Maubeuge. When Emperor William visited the trenches, the soldiers were not allowed to turn to look at him, Knapp said. With regard to the Crown Prince the deserters had nothing to say, but shrugged their shoulders.

Knapp and Ohlhof met Schultz on the Boomjes at Rotterdam a month ago, and when they told him they had deserted he ran away. Both have gained weight on the Ellis Island diet, and are contented with the food, and quarters, except that it is too warm for them after living in the trenches more than a year. Knapp says if he can get out and find employment he will send for his wife.

Teacher—"Johnny, what is a neutral?"

John—"Please, ma'am, it's a person ... gets blowed up."—"Life."

She Coughed Day and Night.

Mrs. Fred. Feairs, Cedarville, Ont., writes: "I am sending you this letter telling what Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup did for me. Ten years ago I had a terrible cold. For days I could not speak above a whisper. I coughed day and night. One evening I was so bad I went down to our storekeeper, and when I went in he said, 'You better get something done for that cold of yours.' I told him, as well as I could, that I had just come to get a bottle of the best cough medicine he had. He told me Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup was the best he had, and said for me to take a little of it before I left the store. I took some, and in fifteen minutes I could speak as well as ever. I think 'Dr. Wood's' is the very best on the market."

That persistent cough must be gotten rid of immediately, for if it hangs on to you it may develop into some serious lung trouble, such as bronchitis, pneumonia and perhaps consumption.

Get rid of it by using Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. A remedy that has been on the market for twenty-five years. A remedy that cures when all others fail.

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

"Dr. Wood's" is put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; price, 25c and 50c.

Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

DIGS UP WAR BOGEY

Banker in New York Stirs Up Anti-British Feeling

New York, Dec. 7.—Alexander Konta, the banker, in an address under the auspices of the Hungarian Relief Society at the Yorkville branch of the New York Public Library, to-night said that it was England and not Germany which proposed that Europe interfere in the Spanish-American war.

"The story America heard," he said, "was that Germany proposed intervention by the European powers. The fact is that England proposed it, through Lord Pauncefote, at a secret meeting of the ambassadors of Austria-Hungary, France, Germany and Russia, called by him at Washington. The proposal was cabled in cipher by these gentlemen to their governments, and was voted in Berlin and Petrograd. England immediately became officially most enthusiastically pro-American, but Americans who were in England at the time could not fail to see the outburst of popular hatred beneath the surface."

Mr. Konta attacked pro-ally sentiment in this country as a manufactured product. "The other side," he said, "claims that it is fighting for civilization and democracy, with savages from India and Africa in the west, with savages from inner Asia on the east. The benefits to civilization is unmistakable. Every Senegalese carries in his knapsack a copy of the 'Rights of Man.' Every Sepoy knows the Declaration of Independence by heart.

"I talk to you as American citizens. They say Americans should be for England because the institutions of this country are English. That is not true. The institutions of this country are American. It is one of our rights to cease working in munition factories. It is not, however, one to endanger human lives to conspire against law and order. If, having sworn allegiance to this country, we do that we are guilty of treason. If we are foreigners resident here, earning our living under the protection of the law, we must keep that law or we must go back where we came from. There is no place for aliens to defy the authority of the country that shelters them."

IRELAND GROWS AGAIN.

(New York "World.")

True to her record as a land of surprises, Ireland shows an increase in population unknown for seventy years, just when the great European nations are killing off their strong men, starving women and bemoaning the dearth of babies. For the quarter ending September 30, with a birthrate of 20.8 and a death-rate of only 13.4, Ireland's net increase is 9,598.

How great a change this is, one sees in the old statistics. In 1801 Ireland had 5,310,867 population. In 1911, the latest census, she had 4,381,951. The great change came from the famine of 1846-47:

1841	3,175,120
1851	6,552,380
1861	5,789,960
1871	5,412,370
1881	5,174,830
1891	4,704,750
1901	4,458,770
1911	4,381,950

So rapid was the growth up to 1846 that it is common to reckon the loss of population by the famine as two million. Loss of life was great and emigrants not only left their country in swarms but long continued to draw relatives after them, chiefly to this country.

Better times show in the diminished decrease since 1891. The Home-Rule prospect, the rebirth of industries and the land-purchase measures have made the country less "disthressful," as strikingly shown in the decrease of pauperism. But the great change is in emigration. To this country alone came 914,000 Irish immigrants in the California gold decade. In 1905 the number was 52,945; in 1914, 24,688. Last quarter there were but 3,511 emigrants to all countries.

At this rate there is no reason why the population of Ireland should not continue in the upward course with a contented and prosperous country.

KAISER'S SON TO WED

Hopes February Ceremony Will See War Ended

London, Dec. 8.—Emperor William has fixed the date for the marriage of his youngest son, Prince Joachim, to Princess Marie of Anhalt, for the end of February at Potsdam, says a despatch to the Exchange Telegram Company from Amsterdam, which gives a message from Cassel, Prussia, as authority for the statement.

"The marriage was to have taken place before Christmas," says the despatch. "The Emperor and Empress hope that the war will be ended by February, and they therefore postponed the marriage ceremony until that time. Should the war have been concluded by the date set for the wedding, the ceremony will be extremely simple."

INTERNAL TAXATION TO PAY FOR DEFENCE SCHEMES IN UNITED STATES

President Wilson Outlines His Proposals to be Placed Before Congress—Must Have Mercantile Marine, He Says, in Order to Secure National Self-efficiency and Security Railway Commission is Suggested to Inquire Into Increasing Difficulties

Washington, Dec. 7.—President Wilson, in his annual address to Congress to-day, dealing mainly with national defence, proclaimed an advanced Americanism growing from the guardianship of the Monroe Doctrine to "the full and honorable association" of all the Americans. Although in the longest address he has yet delivered to Congress, the President touched upon a variety of subjects, the predominating note was the necessity of a policy of military preparedness to meet the readjustments of the next generation as they will affect the American continent. He emphasized his point by saying: "Unless you take it within your view and permit the full significance of it to command your thought, I cannot find the right light in which to set forth the particular matter that lies at the very front of my whole thought as I address you to-day. I mean national defence."

NATURALIZED AMERICANS DENOUNCED.

The point was not overshadowed when the President, in the most unmeasured terms he ever has employed before Congress, denounced naturalized Americans who by their sympathies for the European belligerents have endangered American neutrality. While Congress cheered him loudly, he referred to them as having "poured the poison of disloyalty into the very arteries of our national life" and as those who "would turn in malign reaction against the Government and the people who had welcomed and nurtured them." With evidences of deep feeling the President expressed "the even deeper humiliation and scorn which every self-possessed and thoughtfully patriotic American must feel when he thinks of them and of the discredit they are daily bringing upon us."

While the President's outline of the administration's plans for the army and navy passed without a ripple of applause, and his references to Pan-Americanism were only punctuated with evidences of approval, Republicans and Democrats alike joined in an emphatic demonstration at his words of condemnation for those he assailed so unreservedly. The President took up Pan-Americanism at the very outset of his message.

ON EQUALITY FOOTING

"All the Governments of America," said he, "stand, so far as we are concerned, upon a footing of genuine equality and unquestioned independence. We retain unabated the spirit which was so frankly put into words by President Monroe. We still mean to make a common cause of national independence and of political liberty in America but that purpose is now better understood so far as it concerns ourselves."

The moral, the President said, was that the States of America were not hostile rivals but co-operating friends and that their association was likely to give them a new significance in world affairs. "Separated they are subject to all the cross currents of the confused politics of a world of hostile rivalries," said he.

"United in spirit and purpose they cannot be disappointed in their peaceful destiny. This is Pan-Americanism. It has none of the spirit of empire in it. It is the embodiment, the effectual embodiment, of the spirit of law and independence and liberty and mutual service." Great democracies, the President said, are peaceful, not seeking war, and without thought of conquest or domination.

THEY RESENT AGGRESSION.

"But just because we demand unmolested development and the undisturbed government of our own lives upon our own principles of right and liberty," he declared, "we resent from whatever quarter it may come the aggression we ourselves will not practice. We insist upon security in prosecuting our self-chosen lines of national development. We do more than that. We demand it also for others. From the first we have made common cause with all partisans of liberty on this side of the sea and have deemed it as important that our neighbors should be free from all outside domination as that we ourselves should be; have set America aside as a whole for the uses of independent nations and political freedom."

NATIONAL TRAINING.

From that point the President emphasized the need of a national training for defence in harmony with American ideals and institutions, and then referred briefly to the plans outlined for the army and navy, which he urged Congress to sanction and put into effect "as soon as they can be properly scrutinized and discussed." Frequent demonstrations of approval greeted the President's declaration of the manifest duty of America to "remain studiously neutral" toward the warring nations abroad, his assertion of friendship for Mexico, and his urgent recommendations for an increased merchant marine.

But chief attention centred about the delineation of the plans for national defence, the proclamation of Pan-Americanism, and the virility of the President's attack upon Americans, who he said had brought the good name of the Government into contempt. He delivered his denunciation in crisp phrases and Congress seemed to hang on to every word. Cheers rose from every part of the hall when he concluded it, and the demonstration reached its climax when the President urged enactment of laws to purge the nation of its internal peril.

WILL CRUSH DISLOYALTY.

"There are citizens of the United States, I blush to admit," he declared, "born under other flags, but welcomed under our generous naturalization laws to the full freedom and opportunity of America, who have poured the poison of disloyalty into the very arteries of our national life; who have sought to bring the authority and good name of our Government into contempt, to destroy our industries wherever they thought it effective for their vindictive purposes, to strike at them and to debase our politics to the uses of foreign intrigue. No federal laws exist to meet this situation, because such a thing would have seemed incredible in the past. Such creatures of passion, disloyalty and anarchy must be crushed out. They are not many, but they are infinitely malignant, and the hand of our power should close over them at once."

DISCUSSED THE WAR.

This message was the longest Mr. Wilson has ever delivered to Congress. He began with a statement that since he last addressed Congress:

"The European war has extended its threatening and sinister scope until it has swept into its flame some portion of every quarter of the globe, not excepting our own hemisphere, has altered the whole face of international affairs, and now presents a prospect or reorganization and reconstruction such as statesmen and peoples have never been called upon to attempt before."

The United States has remained neutral, he said, because it had no interest in the causes and because it was the duty of the nations of the western hemisphere to prevent collective economic ruin.

The President pointed to the attitude of the United States towards Mexico as proving that this country has no selfish motives in its interest in countries in Central and South America. There was a time, he said, when the United States looked upon itself as a sort of guardian of the republics to the south as against the encroachment or efforts of political control from Europe.

"But," he added, "it was always difficult to maintain such a role without offence to the pride of the peoples whose freedom of action we sought to protect, and every thoughtful man of affairs must welcome the altered circumstances of the new day in whose light we now stand, when there is no claim of guardianship or thought of wars, but, instead a full and honorable association of partners between ourselves and our neighbors, in the interests of all America, North and South.

"Our concern for the independence and the prosperity of the States of Central and South America is not altered. We retain unabated the spirit that has inspired us throughout the whole life of our government and was so frankly put into words by President Monroe. We still mean always to make a common cause of national independence and of political liberty in America. But that purpose is now better understood so far as it concerns ourselves. It is known not to be a selfish purpose. It is known to have in it no thought of taking advantage of any government in this hemisphere or playing its political fortunes for our own benefit. All the governments of America stand, so far as we are concerned, upon a footing of genuine equality and unquestioned independence."

"We have been put to the test in the case of Mexico, and we have stood the test," declared the President. He added that it remained to be seen whether Mexico had been benefited by the course taken by the Administration, but that "we have at least proved that we will not take advantage of her in her distress and undertake to impose upon her an order and government of our own choosing."

PASSION FOR PEACE.

The passion of the American people, the President declared, was for peace; that conquest and dominion was not in their reckoning nor agreeable to their principles.

"But just because we demand unmolested development and the undisturbed government of our own lives upon our own principles of right and liberty," he said, "we resent, from whatever quarter it may come, the aggression we ourselves will not practice. We insist upon security in prosecuting our self-chosen lines of national development. We do more than that. We demand it also for others."

War, the President declared, was regarded by the United States merely as a means of asserting the rights of a people against aggression, and that "we are as fiercely jealous of coercive or dictatorial power within our own nation as from aggression from without." He said the nation would not maintain a standing army except for uses which are as necessary in times of peace as in times of war, but that the country did believe in a body of free citizens ready and sufficient to take care of themselves and of the government.

NATIONAL DEFENCE QUESTION.

The President presented the War Department plans for strengthening the army as "the essential first step" and "for the present sufficient." The plans include the increasing of the standing army to a force of 141,843 men of all services, and the establishment of a supplementary force of 400,000 disciplined citizens, who would undergo training for short periods throughout three years of a six years' enlistment.

The President said that in order to secure national self-efficiency and self-security the country must have a merchant marine.

"For it is a question of independence," he asserted. "If other nations go to war or seek to hamper each other's commerce, our merchants, it seems are at their mercy, to do with as they please. We must use their ships, and use them as they determine. Our independence is provincial, and it is only on land and within our own borders. We are not likely to be permitted to use even the ships of other nations in rivalry of their own trade, and are without means to extend our commerce even where the doors are wide open and our goods desired. Such a situation is not to be endured. It is of capital importance not only that the United States should be its own carrier on the seas and enjoy the economic independence which only an adequate marine would give it, but also that the American hemisphere as a whole should enjoy a like independence and self-sufficiency, if it is not to be drawn into the tangle of European affairs."

The task of building up an adequate merchant marine, Mr. Wilson said, must be undertaken ultimately by American private capital, but in the meantime, he declared, every legal obstacle standing in the way of the building, purchase and American registration of ships should be removed and the government should undertake to open routes, especially between the two American continents. When the risk has passed and private capital begins to find its way into these new channels, he added, the government may withdraw.

The President told Congress that proposals would be made during the coming session for the purchase or constructor of ships to be owned and directed by the government. The measure, he said, would be similar to that submitted to the last Congress, but modified in some essential particulars.

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

In outlining the financial condition of the government, the President followed closely the statement recently given out by Secretary McAdoo. He said that the additional revenue required to carry out the programme of military and naval preparation would be $93,800,000 for the fiscal year 1917; that if the present taxes were continued throughout this year and the next there would be a balance in the Treasury of about $76,500,000 at the end of the present fiscal year and a deficit at the end of the next year of some $112,000,000, reckoning in $62,000,000 for deficiency appropriation.

Proposing that the new bills should be paid by internal taxation, the President suggested that by lowering the income exemption which the surtax increasing present graduation, the surtax itself, income taxes as at present apportioned would yield sums sufficient to balance the books of the treasury at the end of the fiscal year 1917 without anywhere making the burden unreasonably heavy. He added that there were many additional sources of revenue which justly could be resorted to without hampering the industries of the country or putting any too great charge upon individual expenditure. He estimated that a one percent tax per gallon on gasoline and naphtha would yield $16,000,000; a tax of 50 cents per horsepower on automobiles and internal explosion engines, $15,000,000; a stamp tax on bank cheques, probably $18,000,000; and a tax of 50 percent per ton on fabricated iron and steel, probably $10,000,000.

INTERNAL—FOUR yafitiO orw GRAVE THREATS

I ahve spoken to you to-day, gentlemen, upon a single theme, the thorough preparation of the nation to care for its own security and to make sure of entire freedom to play the impartial role in this hemisphere and in the world which we all believe to have been providentially assigned to it. I have had in my mind no thought of any immediate or particular danger arising out of our relations with other nations. We are at peace with all the nations of the world and there is reason to hope that no question in controversy between this and other Governments will lead to any serious breach of amicable relations, grave as some differences of attitude and policy have been and may yet turn out to be. I am sorry to say that the gravest threats against our national peace and safety have been uttered within our own borders. There are citizens of the United States, I blush to admit, born under other flags but welcomed under our generous naturalization laws to the full freedom and opportunity of America, who have poured the poison of disloyalty into the very arteries of our national life; who have sought to bring the authority and good name of our Government into contempt, to destroy our industries wherever they thought it effective for their vindictive purposes to strike at them, and to debase our politics to the uses of foreign intrigue. Their number is not great as compared with the whole number of those sturdy hosts by which our nation has been enriched in recent generations out of virile foreign stocks; but it is great enough to have brought deep disgrace upon us and to have made it necessary that we should promptly make use of processes of law by which we may be purged of their corrupt distempers. America never witnessed anything like this before. It never dreamed possible that men sworn into its own citizenship, men drawn out of great free stocks such as supplied some of the best and strongest elements of that little, but how heroic! nation that in a high day of old staked its very life to free itself from every entanglement that had darkened the fortunes of the older nations and set up a new standard here,—that men of such origins and such free choices of allegiance would ever turn in malign reaction against the Government and people who had welcomed and nurtured them and seek to make this proud country once more a hotbed of European passion.

NO PREPARATION.

A little while ago such a thing would have seemed incredible. Because it was incredible we have made no preparation for it. We would have been almost ashamed to prepare for it, as if we were suspicious of ourselves, our own comrades and neighbors! But the ugly and incredible thing has actually come about and we are without adequate federal laws to deal with it. I urge you to enact such laws at the earliest possible moment and feel that in doing so I am urging you to do nothing less than save the honor and self-respect of the nation. Such creatures of passion, disloyalty, and anarchy must be crushed out. They are not many, but they are infinitely malignant, and the hand of our power should close over them at once. They have formed plots to destroy property, they have entered into conspiracies against the neutrality of the Government, they have sought to pry into every confidential transaction of the Government in order to serve interests alien to our own. It is possible to deal with these things very effectually. I need not suggest the method.

EVEN AMERICANS BORN.

I wish that it could be said that only a few men, misled by mistaken sentiments of allegiance to the Governments under which they were born, had been guilty of disturbing the self-possession and misrepresenting the temper and principles of the country during these days of terrible war, when it would seem that every man who was truly an American would instinctively make it his duty and his pride to keep the scales of judgment even and prove himself a partizan of no nation but his own. But it cannot. There are some men among us, and many resident abroad who, though born and bred in the United States and calling themselves Americans, have so forgotten themselves and their honor as citizens as to put their passionate sympathy with one or the other side in the great European conflict above their regard for the peace and dignity of the United States. They also [illegible] and practice disloyalty. No laws, I suppose, can reach corruptions of the mind and heart; but I should not speak to others without also speaking of these and expressing the even deeper humiliation and scorn which every self-possessed and thoughtfully patriotic American must feel when he thinks of them and of the discredit they are daily bringing upon us.

Regarding the railways, the President said there had been reason to fear that they could not cope much longer with the transportation problem, and suggested it would be wise to provide for a commission of inquiry to ascertain whether the laws as at present framed and administered were as serviceable as they might be in the solution of the problem. He said that the regulation of the railways by federal commission has had admirable results, and that the question was whether there was anything else to be done to better the conditions under which the railways are operating.



Wounded Austrian prisoners in Lady aPget's surgical hospital in Serbiaa. Lady Paget refused to abandon the Serbian wounded in her hospital when the Austrians drove the Serbians back, and her work is now being conducted under Austrian auspices.

CARE OF HORSES ON FIRING LINE

How the Wounded Beasts Are Rescued, Treated and Returned To Service

Ottawa, December 3.—The number of horses used in modern warfare is surprisingly large. In each infantry division of twenty-one thousand men there are six thousand two hundred and fifty horses. While there are approximately fifteen thousand horses with the Canadian Army Corps in France, according to a statement issued to-day by the Militia Department.

The horses of a division are taken care of by twelve veterinary officers and one mobile veterinary section of 27 men. There is a veterinary officer attached to each of the different units that compose a division. The mobile section takes care of the horses in the firing line. The slightly wounded or indisposed beasts are cared for and returned to the front. If, however, the troops are on the move, all injured horses are immediately collected and sent in groups back to railhead from where they go by train to the nearest veterinary base hospital. When they become fit for duty are sent to the remount depot, which re-issues them.

There is one Canadian field hospital in France composed of three hundred and eighty-seven men and six officers. It has a capacity of one thousand cases, and the work which is done there is really remarkable. Horses which in previous wars and in civilian life would be destroyed at once, are taken in and treated so successfully that in due course they become fit for duty in the firing line. It is interesting to note that of six hundred and seven horses sent on one occasion to the hospital, only twelve died. Five hundred and ninety-five treated eventually became fit for re-issue or to be used for easy duty.

The men work under the most trying conditions, often exposed to the fire of rifle and big guns. They are up around the lines all the time gathering in wounded horses. Their horsemanship is remarkable. Wounded horses are immediately given first-aid. Any horse that can walk is rushed back to the mobile section or field hospital. his wounds are carefully treated and every care given him. When these horses are being hurried away to the hospital fresh horses are being constantly brought to the front to replace them.

During the second battle of Ypres, when the Canadians were pressed to their utmost, at no time was the supply of horses diminished at the firing line. As casualties occurred among battery and transport horses, reinforcements were rushed through the storm of bursting shells to take their place. Although the Canadian guns were within three hundred yards of the enemy, there never was a waggon or a gun lost, in what is known as one of the fiercest engagements that has taken place in this war.

MILLIONS FOR RED CROSS

Fact Provides Comment on Wilson's Speech

London, Dec. 8.—It was announced at a meeting of the British Red Cross in London this afternoon that a recent one-day collection taken throughout the Empire in behalf of the Red Cross had resulted in the fine total of $4,000,000.

Lord Lansdowne, minister without portfolio in the British Cabinet, in thanking the British Oversea Dominions for their share of the contribution, referred to President Wilson's message to Congress. "The President," he said, "had stigmatized in burning words the conspiracy of intrigue and corruption which has been taking place, not only in America, but elsewhere, in order to pour the poison of disloyalty into the very arteries of the national life." Was it not something to know that in a great part of the world the "virus had been innocuous," he asked, and said he felt proud of the fact, "that the campaign of conspiracy and intrigue had stood no chance of success in Great Britain's dominions."

Th Maine sardine packers have been notified that they must be more careful about putting up their goods, but they will still be allowed to label their cans "Sardines."—Boston "Globe."

AUSTRALIA BUILDS FIRST BIG CRUISER

Launches the Brisbane, Constructed Almost Entirely at Cockatoo Island Yard

Sydney, N.S.W., November 20.—The launching of the cruiser Brisbane here last week marked an epoch in the history of the Australian Commonwealth, inasmuch as she is the first cruiser to be built practically wholly by any of the overseas dominions of King George, and she is the largest ship of any type yet set afloat under the British flag in the Southern Hemisphere. Her tonnage is 5,400. She is a sister ship of the famous Sydney and the Melbourne.

While it has taken longer to build the ship here than it would in one of the English naval yards, it must not be forgotten that the force which has been busy upon her for about two years at the Cockatoo Island naval dock here had to be created for the purpose. The boilers were built entirely at the Cockatoo plant and, while the material of the main propelling machinery was imported, the turbines themselves were assembled by the engineering staff on Cockatoo Island. The construction of the latest addition to the Commonwealth Navy was under the direction of two experts sent out by the Admiralty. It is hoped to have her in commission about the beginning of August next. The largest war vessels launched previously in Australia are destroyers Derwent, in December, 1911, and Torrens, in August last. As soon as practicable another cruiser of the same type as the Brisbane, to be called the Adelaide, will be begun at the Cockatoo Island yard.

Naturally, the launching of the Brisbane was made an event of note. She was named by Mrs. Andrew Fisher, wife of the Prime Minister, who is from Queensland, after the capital of which the warship is named. The Governor-General, Sir Ronald Munro Ferguson, Mr. Fisher, various of his Governmental colleagues and numerous others in public life attended the ceremonies. One of the guests was the American Consul-General, Mr. Brittain.

Speeches laudatory of the British Navy, the part Australia has played in the war, and the foundation of the Commonwealth Navy, were made after the launching. Mr. Hughes, the Federal Attorney-General, said that "the blindest of men must see that it is in the Pacific that the problems will have to be faced. There has already, one might say, been a knocking at the door, and none but the incurably and hopelessly blind can surely fail to see, though dimly, the problems that lie ahead. We all hope that this present great war will be the last, but it may not be the last, and if we know anything of human nature, it will not be the last. The thing to do is to be prepared. That is the only safeguard.

"I hope we shall live to see patrolling the Pacific squadrons made up of Canadian, Australian and New Zealand ships. The lesson for us is this: There can be no salvation for civilization except by preparation and readiness. We cannot do better than to take the advice of Cromwell to heart. Let us put our trust in God, but keep our powder dry."

Just what Mr. Hughes meant by "problems that lie ahead" does not appear, unless it be the division of territory in the Pacific which has been affected by the war, and which must figure in the settlement of peace.

The minister for the navy, Mr. Jensen, said in responding to a toast to the Australian navy that he was about to take steps to send several Australian marine engineers to England to study the construction there of submarines with a view to the ultimate construction of craft of that description in the commonwealth, and he continued:

"A great feat has been accomplished by the Australian Government in sending away seventy ships since the commencement of the war. Up to date these seventy ships have taken 90,000 troops, officers and nurses, besides 24,270 horses, from Australia. Thirty-one ships out of the seventy have made one voyage, thirty-three ships have made two voyages, and six have made three. Besides carrying these 90,000 officers, men and nurses, and 24,270 horses, we have carried 85,000 tons of equipment, including foodstuffs, and we have brought back as returned wounded soldiers 3,700. The whole of this has been accomplished without an accident."

Mr. Jensen said of the despatching the first Australian contingent to Egypt last November: "This is regarded as one of the greatest feats of transport work that has ever been known in the history of the world whereby 31,000 soldiers and 12,000 horses were got away in one convoy."

There was laughter and applause when Joseph Cook, who is an ex-prime minister and an ex-minister for defence, and is now the Opposition leader in the Federal Parliament, ventured in his speech to ask Mr. Fisher where the Australian navy was at present, and Mr. Fisher replied: "Where it ought to be."

SAVED BY BRITISH NAVY

London, Dec. 9.—In an editorial this morning dealing with President Wilson's message to Congress, the "Morning Post," referring to that passage in which the President speaks of the necessity of the United States holding aloof from the conflict so that "some part of the great family of nations should keep the processes of peace alive," observes that if Mr. Wilson regards the nations as making one family, and in this domestic circle the United States is included, it is at least odd that the United States should be so majestically independent of the desires and feelings of her relatives.

The editorial proceeds to argue that President Wilson strangely misunderstands the nature of the conflict, which it says is a struggle for the preservation of civilization and not a mere clash of contending ambitions.

Then, quoting passages from the President's denunciation of the disloyalty of naturalized citizens, the editorial contends that they are proof that the Entente Allies are fighting indirectly for the United States.

"What," says the editorial, "stands between America and 'creatures of passion, disloyalty and anarchy' in their armed millions but the British fleet? For unless America is prepared to renounce what President Wilson calls 'a common cause of national independence and of political liberty,' she is the next objective of German ambition, which goes unstaked as long as there remains one independent and free nation."

SISTER BEATRICE SEEKS VINDICATION

Intends To Refute Gossip Circulated Against Her in Canada

Boston, December 5.—Mrs. Caroline Gardner Bartlett, of Boston, who is known to the wounded soldiers in France and Belgium as "Sister Beatrice" through the extensive relief work which she has been conducting there, has left Boston for Cleveland, to obtain from Myron T. Herrick credentials which will enable her to refute stories circulated in Canada to the effect that she is a German spy.

As soon as she has seen Mr. Herrick, who is familiar with what she has been doing in France, and obtains from him letters identifying her and setting forth some of the facts in regard to her work, Mrs. Bartlett will go to Washington for a conference with the French Ambassador, M. Jusserand, and expects to obtain from him further credentials. Then she intends to go to oMntreal and in person answer the charges of her enemies.

Neither she nor her friends can account for the circulation of the German spy story, but Mrs. Bartlett asserts that it has not the slightest foundation. There are said to be some reasons for believing that it is the work of Germans, or people who sympathize with them.

Cleveland, December 6.—Mrs. Caroline Gardner Bartlett, who sought the aid of Myron T. Herrick, former ambassador to France, in her efforts to disprove alleged German spy charges, was advised by the latter to-day to appeal to Cecil Spring-Rice, British Ambassador at Washington. She is a British subject by reason of her marriage to a Canadian.

Mrs. Bartlett was before her marriage Miss Caroline Gott, of La Grange, Ohio, a family well-known in Lorain County. She was formerly in charge of a hospital in France, where she is known as "Sister Beatrice."

Difficulties she had over certain French officials are said by her to have resulted in gossip against her in Canada, which hampered her work of securing hospital supplies.

Mr. Herrick said he had never met or heard of Mr. Bartlett, but listened to her story and examined her papers. Her British citizenship prevented him from acting further, he informed her.

"There was nothing I could do," said Mr. Herrick. "Mrs. Bartlett came well recommended, but I thought the British Ambassador the proper one for her to see."

PRESSING SWITZERLAND

Germany Wants Modifications of Export Rules

London, Dec. 9.—The commercial pressure which Germany is said to be bringing to bear on Switzerland to modify Switzer[illegible] and rigid exportation regulations, is referred to in a despatch to the "Morning Post" from its Berne correspondent, who says:

"Since the middle of November the German frontier authorities have declined to admit any Swiss silks, laces, embroideries or women's hats unless they were accompanied by a certificate that no material of B[illegible] origin entering into the composition of the G[illegible] consul-general refuses [illegible] giant and such certificates this action tantamount to a German boycott of the goods mentioned."

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PROSPECTUS

Isaiah 5:11, 22-23; Prov. 23:21-25; Prov. 20:1.

Woe unto them that rise up early in the morning, that they may follow strong drink. . . . . Who hath woe? who hath sorrow? . . . Ther that tarry long at the wine; they that go to seek mixed wine. . . . . At the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder. . . . . Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging: and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise.

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10-Days FREE TRIAL

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We don't ask you to pay us *a cent* until you have used this wonderful modern light in your own home ten days—we even prepay transportation charges. You may return it at our expense if not perfectly satisfied after putting it to every possible test for 10 nights. You can't possibly lose a cent. We want to prove to you that it makes an ordinary oil lamp look like a candle; beats electric, gasoline or acetylene. Lights and is put out like old oil lamp. Tests at 33 leading Universities and Government Bureau of Standards show that it

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common coal oil, and gives more than twice as much light as the best round wick open flame lamps. No odor, smoke or noise, simple, clean, no pressure, won't explode. Children run it. Several million people already enjoying this powerful, white, steady light, nearest to sunlight. Guaranteed.

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to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the new *Aladdin* (details of offer given in our circular.) Would we dare make such a challenge if there were the slightest doubt as to the merits of the *Aladdin?*

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No Money Required

We furnish capital to reliable men to get started. Ask for our distributor's plan, and learn how to make big money in unoccupied territory. Sample Lamp sent for 10 days FREE Trial.

We want *one user in each locality* to whom we can refer customers. Be the first and get our special introductory offer, under which you get your own lamp *free* for showing it to a few neighbors and sending in their orders. Write quick for our *10-Day Absolutely Free Trial.* Send coupon to nearest office.

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I would like to know more about the Aladdin and your Easy Delivery Plan, under which inexperienced men with rigs make big money without capital. This in no way obligates me.

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LETTERS FROM READERS

THE SIN OF NEUTRALITY.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—I have seen letters and editorials blaming the United States and their President for a somewhat offensive and selfish neutrality as regards the present war. Well, our neighbors should certainly be as lenient as possible with Great Britain as regards international law. And it seems to us rather mean and mercenary for United States capitalists to ship large quantities of breadstuffs, meats, cotton and other materials to neutral ports in Europe knowing Germany to be their final destination. But to me it seems meaner and more mercenary for Holland, Norway, Sweden or Switzerland to allow such materials to be forwarded to Germany however much profit they may have by so doing. Do they take it for sure that Russia and Britain are going to fight their battle and save their liberty in any case? And do our near neighbors take the same view of the matter? It seems to me to be the duty of all Christian nations to see that the ravagers and destroyers of Northern France, Belgium, Poland and Serbia, and the murderers of many thousands of noncombatants, be overcome and forced to make restitution as far as that is possible.

The Kaiser and Francis Joseph could not hold out long against all Europe, and Britain and the United States, being cut off from all outside supplies. One would think it possible now for neutral Christian nations, if they be such, to dictate terms of peace to the Kaiser and his satellites and enforce fulfilment of the same. But I think there is another particular cause for such interference. While Britain is pouring out blood and treasure in defence of liberty and righteousness, is it not the duty of neutral Christendom, and especially the United States, to simply notify the Kaiser and the Turk that the slaughter of the Armenians must cease at once, otherwise the whole power of Christendom will proceed to crush the German and the Turk so that they will never have power to work havoc and murder again.

If they cannot or will not do this now, will they do better in the future, so as to ensure the peace of the world? Surely now is the time to take action. If not, why not? Why not settle the matter this winter by moral pressure, or by the complete boycott of Germany and Turkey? Surely they well deserve to be starved into submission.

Are the Anglo-Saxons and Scandinavians so much concerned about home affairs, about present gain and self-interest, that they can make no positive and irrevocable demand that wholesale murder and outrage shall cease? Shall we predict long and lasting peace for North America, and wish one another a merry Christmas while an inoffensive and industrious people, nominally Christian, are being exterminated by the infidel and "unspeakable" Turk? Can wealth and power be preserved by selfish hoarding, or by a grand array of battleships and land fortifications? I have read that Mr. J. P. Morgan invested $4,000,000 in some grand New York church or cathedral. Well, Solomon's temple is down: so is Herod's, and down goes Morgan's temple if its fashionable worshippers sing, "Rescue the perishing," and make no determined effort to [illegible] but sacrifice principle to self-interest. Of course if the United States [illegible] could stop the atrocities by [illegible] protest without declaring war, [illegible] might be justified in avoiding war, [illegible] do not wish to see great expendi[illegible] for military power in North [illegible]rica; but if the Turk and the Ger[illegible]n must be utterly crushed or com[illegible]tely blockaded, the sooner the better. [illegible] is needless to ask why God should [illegible]rmit such atrocities. He can more [illegible]han restore all that He allows man to take away. But it is man's duty and privilege to pour out blood and treasure in defence of right and liberty. When Lot and his household were taken captive Abraham went in pursuit and rescued them from the enemy. Meroz was cursed because its inhabitants came not to the help of the Lord against the mighty. When the other tribes went to punish the Benjamites for consenting to the sin of Gibeah, their forces were twice defeated. Yet were they told by the Almighty to make a third attack: the result being that the Benjamites were nearly exterminated. The sin of Gibeah is rampant enough to-day. Is neutral Christendom justified in allowing the same to prevail, and go unpunished? Wealth and power involve responsibility. St. John says, "I saw under the altar the souls of them that were slain for the word of God, and for the testimony which they held. And they cried with a loud voice, saying, "How long, O Lord, holy and true, dost thou not judge and avenge our blood on them that dwell on the earth?" This avenging will include many more than the actual transgressors. "Whose stoppeth his ears at the cry of the poor, he also shall cry, but shall not be heard." Prov. 21: 13. "Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these, ye did it not to me. Matt. 25:45. Have these words no national application? "I was a father to the poor, and the cause which I knew not I searched out." Job. 29:16. "Seek judgment, relieve the oppressed, judge the fatherless, plead for the widow." Isa. 1:17 David says, "He that considereth the poor . . . . . will not be delivered unto the will of his enemies." Psal. 41:2. The Lord says, "I looked, and there was none to help, and I wondered that there was none to uphold" Therefore He says, "I will tread down the people in mine anger, ... and I will bring down their strength to the earth." Isa. 63: 5, 6. If the nations do not set themselves to punish wickedness and establish righteousness, the Lord will certainly do "terrible things that we look not for." Isa. 64: 3. If it be so that in all the affliction of God's people He is afflicted, how will it be with those who allow such afflictions to assume dreadful proportions, having the power to interfere and prevent the extermination of the helpless?

JAMES C. WHYTE.

51 Belmont street, Toronto.

AGAINST WAR.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—As we see so much written these days about the war in Europe, and the perplexity shown by some of the writers as to whether Christianity has been a failure in these nations, would you allow me a little space in which to give my testimony, that Christianity is an eternal verity, but what in these days is called by that name is a spurious thing, which certainly is a failure, in so far as fulfilling the terms laid down by Jesus Christ and his chosen apostles. I see to-day a letter from an old Methodist minister, calling for a national fast, in order that God may give the victory to his side in this horrible warfare between the nations, claiming to be the most cultured and Christian in the world. Well, I am sorry that any one so long in the Christian ministry should write such a letter, at this time, when there is such a crying need of Christian ministers to show the people the chief cause of all that is on now in the world. Disobedience to God's law! Will that minister, or any other, tell us where, in all the teachings of Christ or His apostles, there is any authority given to them to take the sword, and go forth to slay his brother man? I can't find it. How can any claim to be Christian, when they persist in going in an entirely contrary course than that laid down for all His followers.

Jesus has come to the world, and proclaimed peace and good will to a fallen world; but the rulers of the people, then as now, wanted none of His teachings, and desired a murderer to be given to them. Jesus commanded Peter to put up the sword, for they who take the sword shall perish by the sword. None of the apostles ever took or authorized carnal weapons to spread Christianity; therefore, any taking that way to bring into this wicked, condemned old world a thousand years of peace, are utterly mistaken!

That Christ and His Church shall reign over all the nations of the earth is assured. No power can hinder that time; but till He come, the nations will fight like beasts of the jungle, as predicted. God's call to His people is to "Come out, and be separate from the world." Christ's kingdom cannot be overthrown by any of this world's conflicts. The Christian is not of this world, neither will he mix in its warfare. This great institution which the world is claiming as Christianity is nothing but the great confusion or Babylon, which is doomed! Christ is the Head of His Church—we acknowledge no other. He is also our king—He must be supreme ruler, for He will never take to Himself a people who worship other gods! All such are an abomination! There is no need for any to be deceived as to the cause of the great carnage going on in Europe, for their provocations in the way of idol worship would procure for them just punishment, as did the people of Jerusalem, who were God's chosen people. But when they fell and turned away from Him to false gods, He cast them off, until the time of the Gentiles should be fulfilled.

Fasting and praying is all right, but not much use in the case of those still bent on shedding more blood. It is too horrible to contemplate! God would not accept David as a builder of the Temple in Jerusalem because he had been a man of war; neither will He accept such now.

Blood cries for vengeance when spilled by man, by his brother man; and yet we have preachers all over the world praying for God to bless and give victory to those who are thus guilty. Away with all such false teaching! Call it some other name, but never more call it Christianity! Christ has a Church; kept apart from the world till He comes to rule over the nations. They all have one heart, and one way, for they are all taught of God, and have His law written in their hearts. They have been oppressed and despised in the world, but their day is coming. God knows just where they are, and when the time is up, He will call them all to their inheritance, kept at present from them by usurpers. Oh, no, the true Church is hidden till the time appointed. The hosts of the high ones of the earth have their time, but to every appearance it is nearly over. God has a controversy with the nations, on account of his people, whom the nations have cast out and abhorred. Lift up your heads, ye tribes, on high, for your redemption draweth nigh! Jerusalem shall again be your home.

A. W. ANDERSON.

B.C., Nov. 29, 1915.

THE ANCIENT MARINER.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Dear Sir,—When one considers the truly great and heroic part British merchant seamen are taking in the war, their claim upon the generous consideration of all is unquestionably established.

That one of these brave fellows should stand in need of a helping hand when forced by age or affliction to abandon the sea would be, one ventures to affirm, an ingratitude to those to whom as a body Britain owes her commercial prosperity, and to whom to a degree most apparent of late she is indebted for the very daily necessaries of life.

At one time it could be truly said that Britain was the only great maritime nation without a provision for its Merchant Seamen, but with the establishment of the Royal Alfred Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution that stigma has been removed, and for half a century this great national charity has provided a home or pension for thousands of aged and destitute seamen of the British Mercantile Marine.

Like many other old established institutions the "Royal Alfred" has felt the pinch of war conditions and the competition of the numerous funds for worthy objects arising out of the present national crisis.

An earnest appeal is therefore made to Britons in all parts of the world to help the committee of this old Sailors' Charity to make good the deficiency and to answer the urgent "signals of distress" from hundreds of hard pressed mariners who have given the best years of their lives in the service of their country.

Contributions kindly directed to the Royal Alfred Institution at 58 Fenchurch street, London, E.C., will be gratefully acknowledged by

J. BAILEY WALKER,
Secretary.

London, Christmas, 1915.

PRESS OPINIONS

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

(New York "World.")

Not since the Civil War has any other President given to the Congress such momentous "information of the state of the Union" as President Wilson gave it in an address dealing almost wholly with the issue of national defence in its various forms.

No other part of that address was so momentous as those paragraphs in which the President asserted that "the gravest threats against our peace and safety have been uttered within our own borders."

Unless this session of Congress is alive with the inspiration of "America First," unless it is willing to subordinate everything else to that cardinal principle of patriotism, the future of this republic is darker than it has been at any time since the Confederacy reached its high tide on Cemetery Ridge at Gettysburg.

(New York "Sun.")

We congratulate the Hon. Woodrow Wilson (and likewise the country) upon the singularly felicitous circumstance that the President has had the courage and the patriotism to modify in a marked degree his previous attitude with respect to two of the greatest questions now demanding the attention of the Sixty-fourth Congress, namely:

1. National preparation for military and naval defence:

2. The government's relation to the nation's railway system, and other oppressive and restrictive forms of paternalistic interference with matters belonging to private initiative and endeavor.

(New York "Evening Post.")

No one can read President Wilson's message to Congress without feeling that into some parts of it he put a great deal of heart, while in other portions he is rather cold and perfunctory. If we were to judge by fervor of expression, we should say that the subjects which most deeply interest the President are peace, liberty, justice, the rights of man, the independence of nations, pride in America. In his proposals for increasing our military strength, he displays no warmth. It is rather as a disagreeable necessity, to his mind, that they seem to be put forward. Perhaps at this point his pen was hampered by remembering his message of a year ago. Then he was for refraining from doing anything which might show that "we had been thrown off our balance by a war with which we have nothing to do." There spoke the instinctive Wilson, undoubtedly. In now accepting the plans of the War and Navy departments for enlargement of our military power, he is doing something alien to his characteristic impulse.

(New York "Staats-Zeitung," German.)

The late inimitable and lamented Mark Twain once told the story of a stage coach on a Western run, for passage in which first, second and third class tickets were sold. A prospective passenger, unacquainted with the habits of the line and quite Scotch in his theories of economy, purchased a third class ticket, said nothing and mounted the coach. When it approached the first hill on its route the driver drew up and called out: "First class passengers, keep your seats! Second class passengers, get out and walk! Third class passengers, get out and push!"

The President's address of Tuesday to the Congress leaves no doubt that he is attempting to drive the American coach of state on similar lines. The third class Americans are inferentially defined by Mr. Wilson to be German and Irish Americans. They can get out and push—and they probably will. The second class includes such gentlemen as Messrs. Roosevelt, Choate et al., who do not agree with Mr. Wilson except in being sufficiently un-American to be pro-British. They may walk. The first class Americans—those who swear by the cross of St. George—are Woodrow Wilson, and, if there is room left on the seat, those who approve of Woodrow Wilson as Chief Executive of the United States. They alone are permitted to ride up the hill of Presidential approbation.

Mr. Wilson named neither the individuals nor their nationality whom he invited, but so carefully prepared had been the soil in which the seed was to be planted that the allusion could not miscarry. The President meant those American citizens of foreign birth who have found repellent to their conception of American ideals the whole policy of the present administration, from anglicizing American spellings to anglicizing American liberties.

TO THE SPENDING PEOPLE.

(The "Statist.")

One cannot but wish that those persons who are spending money so freely and so gaily at the present time should be placed under the necessity of answering the questions of how the country's great national expenditures are to be met in the absence of private economies.

REMEMBER NAPOLEON.

(New York "World.")

Napoleon in 1812, at the beginning of his Russian campaign, talked rashly of marching through Moscow to the Ganges, Germans who hastily propose to invade Egypt and India by way of Constantinople may need to remember Napoleon's example and his troubles in getting home.

CANADA AND THE WAR.

(Vancouver "World.")

Will Canada find herself, discover her own soul, so to speak, during the agony of this great war? Will she emerge from the stress of the battle-test more united, more self-confident, more alive to her responsibilities as a nation within the Empire? Even to-day, when we have behind us only a year of conflict, there are signs that show us the answer.

TEUTONIC ABERRATION.

(New York "Evening Post.")

The German-American press is full of indignation over that portion of the President's message which deals with the need of suppressing plots to destroy American property and conspiracies against the neutrality of our Government. They resent it as an insult to American citizens of German birth or descent. That the President declared that those evil-doers "are not many, but they are infinitely malignant"; that he referred to the bulk of the body to which these were exceptions as "those sturdy hosts by which our nation has been enriched in recent generations out of virile foreign stocks"—such things



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are passed by without notice. These editors profess to believe that the plots and conspiracies which, in the mind of the President of the United States, are of such magnitude as to call for special action on the part of Congress, have no real existence, or at least no serious extent; and starting with this gratuitous assumption, they proceed to the conclusion that the real object of the President's attack was the whole of our German-American citizenship. It does not seem to occur to any of them that if the President's attack was really directed against German-Americans in general, the best way to spike the guns would have been to declare that they were as anxious as anybody that conspirators and plotters be hunted down, and to urge Congress to take whatever measures may be necessary for the purpose.

A CHANGE OF MIND.

(Rochester (N.Y.) "Post-Express.")

The United German societies denounce the traffic in munitions as "the most nefarious, immoral and despicable occupation in which a human being can engage." Had they thought so before this war began while the Krupp works, the greatest munitions plant upon the planet, was selling powder and guns to every belligerent who could pay for them and even, as was charged in Germany, fomenting war in order to improve the business, their protest might not have been without effect. Possibly also the Kaiser might not have negatived imperatively at The Hague the proposition to prohibit by international convention the sale of munitions to nations at war. If it is too late, however, for the United States to bar this traffic during the present war, they might perhaps by a powerful memorial to the Kaiser induce him to discontinue, to use Colonel Watterson's vivid phrases, the equally immoral practice of "hiring for service in America bomb throwers, strike fomenters, firebugs and fiends who place infernal machines in the holds of ships with the hope of blowing out their bottoms or setting fire to their cargoes in mid-ocean, quite regardless of the lives imperilled."

NEWFOUNDLAND SEALING.

("Fishing Gazette.")

A question of vital importance to the seal fishery of Newfoundland is involved in the announcement that the entire steel fleet of steamers which has been engaged in this traffic (probably without profit during the past three years) is to be sold to foreign purchasers. The fleet did a profitable business at the start, but had it not been for the freight business of the summer months latterly they would have been as "white elephants" on the hands of their owners. It is the opinion of those most interested in this industry that the sailing boats will again enter the field, which, it is admitted, is a profitable one under normal conditions. There are plenty of seals to be had, and it is argued that in years gone by, when sailing vessels alone operated, the catch was twice that of the average catch for the past 20 years. In one spring the sailing boats brought in 6,000 seals. Legislation enters into the matter to a degree; but there is every hope that, despite the withdrawal of the steel steamers, the seal fishery will continue profitable. Many of the sailing vessels have auxiliary engines, which are effectively used to propel them in the calm waters and among the floating ice of the northern bays.

FUNNY OLD HINDENBURG.

(New York "Evening Post.")

"The most remarkable thing," says Field-Marshal von Hindenburg, "is that all these nations do not see that they are only sacrificing themselves for Great Britain." In other words, the best thing that could have happened to Russia and France would have been to let Germany whip them in short order, and trust to her not to make the terms of peace too hard. Indeed, may it not be claimed by some future interpreter of history that this was the real reason why Germany was so anxious to keep England out of the war? She had to fight Russia and France, but such was her anxiety to do them as little damage as possible that she was willing to forego the satisfaction of bringing England also to her knees; the British, however, would not have it so, and the French and Russians didn't have sense enough to reject their pernicious aid. If only the truth had been brought home betimes to Paris and St. Petersburg, they would have begged Sir Edward Grey to keep England out, instead of imploring him to bring her in.

A KING OR A PEOPLE?

(New York "World.")

Nothing could be more frank and manly, or apparently more sincere, than the appeal of King Constantine to Greece. But its omissions are significant and its conclusions impossible.

He says not one word of the [illegible] preoccupation of his nation in this [illegible] — Greece Unredeemed. Veni[illegible] brought in Crete, part of Maced[illegible] even Salonica, which the King complacently mentions as the second city of the land. He undertook to bring in 3,000,000 Greeks still living under Turkish misrule and assassination.

And here is where self-government must part company with Constantine. He is a usurper. He had the right to dissolve the Boulé to refer Venizelos's policies to the people. He has not the right to reject their decision. To-day the majority leader is advising the majority party in Greece not to vote at an election meant merely to indorse a military coup-d'état. And when King Constantine, going back of the returns of two successive elections, essays to decree what the Greek people meant when they voted in Venizelos, he is flouting the principle upon which constitutional government rests throughout the world.

THE CROWNING HUMILIATION.

(New York "Tribune.")

Apparently there is at least one more humiliation in store for the American people at the hand of the German Government.

By raising a "point of honor" in the case of the dismissal of two "undesirable aliens" attached to her embassy in Washington Germany has furnished an interesting contrast between the extreme solicitude of the Imperial German Government for the honor of its servants and the total unconcern of the American Government for the lives of its citizens.

What Germany is aiming at ought to be clear even to Washington eyes. Since American public opinion will never be reconciled to permanent tolerance of the "Lusitania" crime, and the time is at hand when popular indignation will press a reluctant President to demand that disavowal which Germany does not mean to give, can there be any mistaking the German purpose to anticipate American action by breaking off relations herself?

Is it not plain that the present prospect is that, alleging the pretext that suits her home situation best, Germany is preparing to break off relations with the United States and thus avoid an issue over the "Lusitania"?

What a pleasant situation Mr. Wilson and his fellow countrymen will find themselves in if Count von Bernstorff is recalled and there is left not a single German representative on whom to serve a demand for the disavowal of the "Lusitania" murder!

Here would be a fine end to folly and the crowning humiliation for a people whose pride has long been in the dust. Here is a fitting climax to seven months of shame and national dishonor. And is there any doubt as to the fact that the German demand for an explanation in the case of the German attachés is a distinct threat, which seems to have been received with becoming attention in our own State Department?

THE WORM'S JEWELLED FEET.

(London "Evening Standard.")

The diplomatic interchanges between China and Japan just now must be expected to take some time, for flowery language is the rule in both cuntries. A Chinaman asking you to his house will beg that you will do him the honor of directing your jewelled feet to his degraded house. And you reply that you, a discredited worm, will crawl into his magnificent palace.

CASH OR HONOR?

(Philadelphia "Ledger.")

It is becoming more and more evident that the administration has no cause to plume itself upon the great diplomatic triumph with which it has been credited by its admirers. The policy of secrecy which is being pursued at Washington leaves us without any official information as to the nature of the conversations between the German Ambassador and the Secretary of State regarding the sinking of the "Lusitania." The report that no apology or disavowal will be forthcoming, but that a money indemnity will be paid, is at least plausible.

By letting the occasion for obtaining prompt reparation pass, by allowing a plain issue to develop into a long and indeterminate controversy, the administration practically encouraged Germany in a course of chicanery and evasion. The superficial settlement of the "Arabic" case was but a herring drawn across the trail. The more serious grievance remained unredressed. Nay, German insults and injuries have gone on ever since, while the German Ambassador is permitted to continue to give assurances that the event proves absolutely meaningless. There is not visible the slightest intention to meet the demands so eloquently set forth in the notes to the German Government. To do that would involve a humiliation that it as yet sees no reason to undergo. The "Lusitania" was sunk with the applause of the whole German nation. The act was defended boldly and unrelentingly. It cannot be repudiated now with a complete volte face. Why should Germany, which has shown again and again how little respect she has for the opinion of the civilized world, not defy rhetoric and throw a contemptuous sop to the United States in the shape of a money payment? A nation that will not enforce its rights cannot expect other nations to respect them. Yet even an administration that has brought us to this pass might hesitate to crown the ignominy by accepting cash for the national honor.

ITALY'S PLEDGE SIGNIFICANT.

(Brooklyn "Eagle.")

Baron Sonnino's announcement in the Italian Chamber of Deputies that Italy has bound herself to make no separate peace with Austria, and that Italian troops will be sent soon to fight the joint forces of Germany, Austria and Bulgaria in the Balkans, is most significant.

Italy is not now at war with the German Empire, though there has been a rupture of diplomatic relations. Yet nobody doubts that Krupp guns loaned by Germany to Austria are being used to kill Italians. There is a strong suspicion that Italian ships are being sunk by German submarines, and no one seriously doubts that Germany would like to see a chance to release enough of her soldiers to give real help to Austria. Nevertheless, when Kaiser Wilhelm had his talk with Franz Josef he may have advised that Austria buy a separate peace with Italy by ceding Trieste and the Trentino, which would make the situation easier for the Teutons.

Italy is now pledged not to accept any such arrangement. More than that, she is pledged to fight in the Balkans, and that means fighting Germany. It is likely to be only a matter of a few weeks before Italy is as much a part of the Entente as France or England.

The effect on Greece and on Roumania is expected to be considerable. Some very adroit German diplomacy has been foiled. Vienna must view conditions with grave apprehension. Either Austria must win with Germany, or Austria is doomed. That is the handwriting on the wall.

A HUNGARIAN OPINION.

(Buda-Pest "Az Est.")

We see that the Englishman—unlike the good business man he is so persistently deemed — upon noting that his eastern ally is being slowly but surely driven back, will, instead of withdrawing from the struggle and making the best of it, do his utmost to settle down for a three-year war or a four-year war, working with bulldog tenacity to crush his enemy in the end. When that end may come is no concern of his. He began the business. He will see it through. In this strange phase of the English character there is enormous strength. We may be sure that if all the belligerents are beaten into insensibility he will still hammer away with bleeding fists, tired and exhausted. England in her persistence will never stop, even if she knows that the longer the war lasts the more she will bleed, even if she knows that all possible gains at the finish will not make good half of what she has lost. . . .

Those Germans who look forward to an early peace in this world with longing hearts must turn their eyes on England hopelessly, for as long as the sun of peace is not rising in the isles to the west of us there is no hope of peace. And England, secure in her citadel, behind the bulwark of her fleet, can go on and on and on.

THE "LUSITANIA'S" DESTROYER.

(Buffalo "Express.")

A Dutch journalist who recently has completed a trip through Germany, publishes in the "Petit Parisien" a statement that the captain of the submarine which sank the "Lusitania" has become insane on account of the horror which he caused. If that is true, he showed a finer sensibility than do some partisans in America. But, then, he actually saw the drowning women and children.

SLOW, BUT SURE.

("Lloyd's Weekly.")

We may be slow to move, but there is with us, when once we start, no stopping or turning back. In spite of all we have done, more is demanded of us, and more will be given. The Allies are going to win this war, in spite of Germany's frantic and despairing effort to create a diversion in the Near East, and buoy up the people's courage by a new and apparently more hopeful offensive.

BEST VALUE FOR GERMAN MONEY.

(New York "World.")

The expenditure of $27,000,000 said to have been incurred in the German interest in this country before and since the war began does not all display that efficiency which is registered as the Berlin trade-mark.

What is there to show for $12,000,000 designed to buy a Mexican counter-revolution? It may have procured some gunpowder and cost some lives, but it did not put Huerta on Chapultepec or embroil the United States in a border war. As far as results are concerned, the paymaster might as well have pelted porpoises with double eagles.

Three millions for secret service may claim a $6,000,000 score in fires and explosions in munition plants, besides many costly strikes. The claim must be cut down. Some fires would have occurred anyhow; some strikes, in time of great demand for labor, were expected. As for $2,500,000 devoted to supplying sea raiders, the Bünz trial showed the money to have been mainly wasted.

Probably the best value of all was obtained from that portion of the $3,000,000 assigned to publicity which was laid out upon curb-stone orators. These men have worked faithfully. While any one would listen, no weather has daunted them. They have been primed to the muzzle with facts or clamorous assertions. With practice they developed superb lung-power. In communities largely unfavorable to their cause they have commonly had the best of street arguments; much of what pro-German sentiment exists they have created. Even the hopeless case of Belgium or the "Lusitania" they have bravely tackled.

One thing more may be said for them. They have argued, not conspired. In having done upon the street no crime against State or Nation, they shine by contrast.

HOW ENGLAND DOES IT

(Cohoes (N.Y.) "Republican.")

The Brockton "Times" has an editorial on Penny Postage. What it means, however, is one-cent postage. The present first class rate is nearer a penny than it would be if it were lowered to one cent.—Biddeford "Journal."

This little nicety of currency chat reminds us, although it has nothing to do with the subject in question, of something they do more equitably in England than in this Country. For example. Here we advertise an article for, say, 12 1-2 cents a pound. If you buy half a pound you pay 7 cents or at the rate of 14 rather than 12 1-2 cents per pound. If you buy a pound you pay 13 cents, so, unless you buy at least two pounds you do not really get the 12 1-2 cent or the advertised rate. In England if an article is advertised for sixpence three farthings, which is approximately the equivalent of 12 1-2 cents in American money, to make up the odd farthing the merchant hands you a paper of pins, a package of needles or some other article of like valuation. Somehow it seems no more than just. In this Country, thinking of the matter as we have presented it, it looks as if in the aggregate Americans pay a great deal of money in a year for what they do not receive.

VON HINDENBURG'S KULTUR.

(The "Saturday Review.")

There is no doubt that General von Hindenburg has had a real set-back, though—as usual—the feather-headed section in this country which declare the war is as good as over are absurdly exaggerating its severity. Von Hindenburg—who, by the way, is only half German, the other half being Russian—is a man of great driving power, merciless and a soldier, and nothing but a soldier. Some years ago, at a gathering of German soldiers—at which a well-known English general of to-day was present—the conversation turned to Goethe and Schiller. Von Hindenburg, after listening impatiently for a time, broke in with: "Well, I am glad to say I have never made myself weak by reading poetry." That is characteristic of the man; he is an ox in regard to the refining influences of life.

THE DUC D'AUMALE AND CZAR FERDINAND.

("Pall Mall Gazette.")

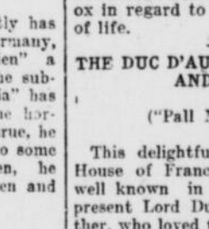
This delightful Prince of the Royal House of France, who was almost as well known in Worcestershire as the present Lord Dudley's distinguished father, who loved to contemplate life from the bow-window of "White's"—this gallant gentleman, to whom Edward VII. and his mother were so partial, had not met his nephew of Sofia for a considerable period.

One evening, being in Paris for a while, the King-and-Tsar of to-day, intent upon getting a square meal, strolled into a restaurant which was quite "a la mode." Almost the first person his eyes fell upon was his uncle Aumale, of Chantilly. The nephew sidled up to him, anticipating a warm welcome. To his amazement the Duc merely stared indifferently, with a look of "who-the-deuce-are-you?" kind, and went on with his dinner, as, according to Thackeray, Charlotte "went on cutting bread-and-butter." "But surely, my dear uncle, you have not forgotten me? Je suis Ferdinand."

Thus adjured, the Duc looked fixedly at the young man; then jumped up, and, holding out his hand, exclaimed: "Ferdinand! Is it possible? Forgive my apparent rudeness, but it is so long since we met that, for the moment, like the Powers, I failed to recognize you!" As the Italian humorist remarked of another story: "If not true, it is well found."

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