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The Week's Outlook

TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1917.

A Big Victory

A magnificent victory has been won on the French front by the British and French forces, the greatest victory since the battle of the Marne, and a victory in which probably a larger number of troops have been engaged on the two sides than in any battle that has previously taken place in the world's history, unless it be the victory of the Germans over the Russians in Poland a year ago. On a front eighty-two miles long the Germans were forced to retreat, and give back to the control of the Allies seventy towns and villages of France. So far as accounts go for the present, the victory seems to have been accompanied with no great loss of life to the victors. The Germans speak of it as a strategic retreat. Indeed one paper refers to it as a "glorious retreat," and another says of it, that "the march backward is really a thousand steps forward on the road to victory." This is an exaggerated attempt to comfort themselves. So far as can be made out from the despatches the Germans did not fall back because the French and British on the 17th of March made a massed attack on their front. They fell back because the long winter's work of shelling their trenches had at last produced such a cumulative effect that they were forced to seek refuge in new positions. It was the victory of the British gunners, and through them of the British ammunition workers, and not a victory of the infantry. But the British and French generals have assured us that when such a retirement as the Germans are now making should have to take place they would not let the Germans go backward scatheless. We have no doubt they kept their word.

How Would We have Liked it?

It would seem that those who guessed a fortnight ago that the retirement along the ten mile front to the southwest of Peronne was a trial movement to find out how such a retreat could be engineered, were probably right. With the lesson learnt then, the Germans have managed well their second and larger movement. When they speak of this retirement as steps towards victory we have very much reason to doubt them. It is easy to say that the Germans are falling back into a stronger and shorter line that has been prepared for them in advance, and will, as soon as they occupy it, be in a much better position than they have been for the last two years. But if we want properly to estimate the effect of this German retreat on the German army and the German people we have but to consider how it would affect us and our armies if, on the principal battlefield, we had to make a retirement over an eighty-two mile front, evacuating seventy villages to the enemy. At this stage of the war, when both sides have brought all their men and artillery into the conflict, it would to us spell disaster. It would mean that the enemy was still so strong after two and a half years fighting, and after the countries of the Allies had done about all they could do, that they were still our masters. The retirement will be a frightful blow, not only to the German army, but to the German people, whose will power is already enervated by light feeding and overwork. It is said that the Germans are likely to retire to the line of Arras, Cambrai, St. Quentin, Laon and Reims. These cities are the French fortresses which were accounted the second line of defence against a German invasion. They lie in an almost straight line parallel to the northeastern border of France and an average distance of about fifty miles from it.

Cutting off the Angle

Ever since the beginning of the battle of the Aisne, the German line in France has formed a right angle. The western side of the line ran straight southward from a point a little to the west of Ostend in Belgium to Noyon, which is some fifty-five miles from Paris. From this point the line ran straight eastward to Verdun. By moving back from the angle of this line to the line of forts above mentioned the Germans would not evacuate a great deal of French territory that is of value to them. They would have a better network of railways back of their line, and they would shorten their line by twenty or thirty miles. But such a retreat must put new heart into the whole of the Allies, and into Russia, which may particularly need it at this juncture. There is no exact definition given of the distance already retreated by the Germans, but they are said to be to-day on a line which runs approximately from a little east of Noyon, passing east of Peronne and east of Bapaume, to the eastern point of the Arras salient. The Germans will have to go further than this if they would get rid of the right angle formed by the eastern and southern lines, and would leave the British, with the morass formed by last winter's artillery fire, lying between their front trenches and their rest camps; a rather awkward position. But wherever the Germans try to rest we can count on it that they will not be allowed to rest long.

Turks Still Running

In Mesopotamia the British have not rested content with their capture of Bagdad and their possession of the arable part of the country, but the forces under General Maude have pressed northward in pursuit of the fleeing Turks, continuing the rout. On the west bank of the river they have chased the Turk almost up to Samara, which is seventy miles north of Bagdad. Just how far they have advanced on the east side we do not know, but certainly for half the distance to Samara. In Bagdad the British captured the guns that were lost when General Townsend surrendered, they captured a good small-arms arsenal in working condition, also a locomotive factory with five or six locomotives. The factory is probably of a primitive sort, and only capable of doing the machine work necessary for locomotive repair and assembling work. At Bagdad the British came to the beginning of the railway northward. How far this railway goes we cannot tell. Before the beginning of the war there was a short line of railway going northward from Bagdad, perhaps as far as Samara. Whether it has since been connected up with the Berlin to Bagdad line, which was said to have got as far as Mosul, the ancient Nineveh, we have not been told. War maps of this region all differ as to the amount of railway that has been laid.

Falling to Pieces

While the British are going northward the Russians are pressing the Turks from Persia on the east, and are showing renewed activity in the Caucasus. They report the capture of Van, the capital of the Vilayet of Van, on Lake Van, which they captured long ago, but from which they retired, though Russian despatches never mentioned its abandonment. It is notable that the British despatch regarding the northern advance gives credit to the aid the Arabs lent them to defeat the Turks. The Turk appears to be in retreat over a line in Persia and Mesopotamia, twice as long as the line on which the Germans are retreating in France. Of the Egyptian campaign in Palestine no news has come through. Repeated reports from Washington say that the British are approaching Jerusalem, but from the British war office there is no news of an invasion in Palestine. The British-Egyptian force is still, as far as we know from official despatches, at El Arish, near the boundary between Egyptian and Turkish territory. It must be more than annoying to the Turk to find his empire thus falling to pieces, not because he is not strong enough to defend it under present conditions, but because the Germans have taken a large part of his Turkish army, using one section of it in Galicia, another in Rumania, another in Macedonia. Had Turkey these armies, which are fighting on the German front, at home, she would have been able to face General Maude south of Bagdad with an army quite equal to his own. Deprived of her best forces, attacked from three quarters, and with an Arabian insurrection on her hands, Turkey is in a bad way.

Undersea Prey

After holding back all news of the U-boat campaign until it is impossible that it should be of any use to Germany, the British government on Thursday gave out the results for the first part of March. But the report was given of totals without details, and in such a way that comparison with former weeks is not easily made. During the week ending March 11, thirteen ships of over 1,600 tons gross were sunk, and four smaller ones. Ten British merchant vessels were unsuccessfully attacked, so that a little over a third of all the British vessels attacked by the submarines got away. It will be noticed that these figures do not give the number of neutral ships that were sunk, though, so far as the provisioning of Great Britain goes this is just as important an item as is that of the British ships sunk. During all former weeks the total tonnage of ships sunk was given, while this week it is impossible to make any estimate of that. Whether the submarine warfare is more or less successful than it was is not shown by the meagre returns published after a long gap. The Germans renewed their attack on Great Britain through the air, but no account is given of what damage was done, or of what happened to the German airships. In France the Germans also made an air raid, attempting to reach Paris with a zeppelin, but the zeppelin was shot down very shortly after it crossed the firing line when at a height of almost three miles. Its crew of thirty men were all killed or burned to death. We could wish that Count Zeppelin had lived to see this additional defeat of his life work. Surely the Germans will not need more lessons in the danger of sending these big cigar like balloons to deal indiscriminate murder in the cities of the Allies.

Toppling Thrones

The world was startled on Thursday last by an impassioned speech by the German Chancellor in the Reichstag, reproaching those who treated the people with disdain, declaring that it was the intention of the administration at the close of the war to grant them equal co-operation in the administration. That was an oracular phrase that might mean anything or nothing. The one thing it made plain was that the administration had taken fright and was seeking to forestall a threatened nemesis at the hands of the people. "Woe," exclaimed the strangely altered Chancellor, "to the statesman who does not see the signs of the times." As it had been our belief all along, that the only thing that would save Europe would be an explosion in Germany that would rid that country, at the hands of its own people, of the whole criminal nest, our first and earnest hope was that no such safety valve as this would avert the coming catastrophe. The next revelation came on Friday when news was permitted to get out of a revolution that had been for some days in progress, and was then practically accomplished, in Russia. To call this an explosion would be hardly correct so complete and so bloodless it had been. Though that was the first we had heard of it, its approach was known at the British court, King George being a cousin of the Czar, who knew it was coming, but was sure he could handle it. What that handling would have been we know from the horrible days of the past. Lord Milner went hot haste, to Russia to induce the Czar to come to constitutional terms with his parliament. Nicholas could with a word have become the beloved of his people, and have set himself and his son more firmly on the throne than ever. By so doing he could have saved his country which he was certain was not prepared for self-government from too apparent and too sudden a transition—possibly perilous, as the new order would have enjoyed all the historic sanctions of the old and more of the affection of the people. But he was dominated by his evil genius, and by acting the stubborn fool pronounced sentence on his own administration, leaving it to another to redeem so far as might be the long Romanoff career of crime and vice.

A Benign Revolution

Never was there a more necessary or a more spontaneous revolution than that which has taken place in Russia, almost bloodlessly. It may turn out to have been skillfully planned by some master mind of superhuman strategical ability. That is as yet claimed for no one. But there was a Duma Committee of great ability which had the whole matter well in hand, and which was everywhere recognized as authoritative. It was under the masterly guidance of Rodzianko, the President of the Duma, who seems to have been the virtual ruler for the time being, and who took up the bread problem and the army problem without a moment's delay. Rodzianko seems to have acted under the advice of Professor Miliukoff, a thoroughly trained but radical constitutionalist. But all was ripe for the overturn. When there were signs a few weeks ago of disturbance over hunger conditions among people who knew the country was full of food, the wise men of the Duma, far from fomenting disorder, pleaded with the murmurers not to disturb conditions at a time when the enemy was at their gates. But when the revolution as it were happened of itself, all seems to have been ready. The Duma almost as a whole, the army almost as a whole, even the Imperial Council almost as a whole, even imperial princes, were found eager to spring into it. As speedily as might be came the adherence of the garrisons at military centres and the Councils of Nobility in the provinces. The Zemstvos, the conuty councils of the peasant communes, did much more than concur. They were the machinery through which a hundred and thirty millions of Czar-worshipping peasantry were swung into line. The revolution began by hungry women rioting on the streets of Petrograd and by the police failing to deal with them and calling, as of old, upon the Cossacks, that is the cavalry defending the capital. These, instead of assailing the women, turned upon the police, hated by all, especially since the infamous days of Plehve, who as their prefect ruled the land and the czar by fomenting trouble. This was the act that made the event national and for which everything seems to have been prepared.

THE RESURRECTION.

Brooklyn "Eagle."

A Helpless Czar

That the Czar as well as his court was pro-German, partly through German relationships, much more through the natural affinity between Prussia and autocracy, we are loth to believe. But that Germany has within this century been looked to, in case of need, to enter Russia for the suppression of revolution is matter of history. When the Germans were in possession of Poland and most of Wilna and Korno in 1915, Miliukoff said in the Duma, "You invited the Germans and here they are." But it was the Czar who championed Serbia and who steadfastly declared that the war would be fought to a finish, and against any separate peace. Yet that the Czar has been the helpless victim of malign German influences is a fact that has been burned deeply into the soul of a trusting nation. At the demand of the Duma the Czar, some months ago, removed Sturmer, the convicted pro-German obstructionist, from what is called in the despatches the premiership, that is, from the position of Chancellor, Secretary of State, or Grand Vizier, whichever we may choose. Premier he was not, as he was not responsible to the Duma, only to the Czar, whom he controlled. He was replaced by Trepoff, a moderate man, whose chief recommendation was that he seemed to hold power at the demand and pleasure of the Duma. This we hailed gladly as a step towards responsible government. Then followed the assassination by princes of that Satanic spirit Rasputin, then the dismissal of Trepoff, and, though under another nominal chief, the potential restoration of Sturmer. This brought the nation and the Czar into hopeless antagonism. The nation was practically a unit in refusing to be ruled by Sturmer. When the mob, enraged by the behavior of the police to their women, marched to the Duma it was received with cordial sympathy and with moderating counsels. Then came to the Duma Committee as to a fully recognized and equipped governmental centre, assurances from the military of adherence to the national cause, also from some princes. These were speedily organized for the preservation of order. It was found that the political prison that answered to the Bastile had been emptied, that Sturmer was a prisoner in revolutionary hands, and that others were captured, slain or in hiding. The Czar was given a chance to save his throne, but apparently in an access of fright, which very much belied his brave Sturmer-dictated response to Lord Milner, but which, owing to family history, was temperamental with him, abdicated for himself and his puny, mysterious son. The telegrams addressed to him by Rodzianko made no such demand, but the Czar realized how bitter was the anger of the nation at the greed and treason by which he had allowed himself to be surrounded. The cheers which are reported to have everywhere greeted the announcement of the Czar's abdication are a revelation of the extent to which the war has opened the eyes of the nation.

The New Regime

The last great thing the Czar did for his people, and here his despotic power did what could not easily have been done without it, was the prohibition of vodka. In no other country probably could such a revolution have been put through without horrible bloodshed and orgies of riot and revolution following revolution. Russia owes it to her Czar that she has passed this ordeal quietly. If no reaction takes place—and of that there has been in the news from all sources no sort of sign—and if fanaticism does not come into play, there is no reason to suppose that all will not go as smoothly as Russian patriots and exiles enthusiastically expect. The Grand Duke Michael, the Czar's only brother, who has provisionally assumed the purple, was, before the birth of the Czarewitch, heir apparent to the throne. After that he was the regent designate. The Czar took that position from him and dismissed him from court for marrying a divorced actress. Such a union is far more creditable than what is common in Russian court circles, and was only condemned because he actually married a commoner. The people in their present mood will take kindly to a sovereign who is not a German princess, yet from her pictures an imperial looking personality. The Grand Duke spent some of his exile in England, where he seems to have learned and adopted constitutional principles. At all events in his proclamation, possibly indicted by Professor Miliukoff, he frankly accepts the Czardom at the hands of the Duma, with an extreme democratic program. If this inauguration of a system of submission to the nation is from the heart he is in a position to preside over a new and glorified Russia. The danger with revolutions, presuming them to be honest, as this one appears to be, is that they should be too idealistic, if not in Russia anarchistic. That was the trouble with the French revolution which left three-quarters of a century of unsettled turmoil behind it. Sun Yat Sen's republic in China was paradise regained, but a nation that had lived under rulers had small notion of acting for itself. The Duma as first elected wanted suddenly to upset everything and adopt untried socialistic methods. It is only by degrees that nations can grow into a new order of things, and it is for true statesmen to lead them by paths that are not too steep, maintaining always as in England what of the old sanctions they may.

THE SCEPTRE

"Evening Post," N.Y.

Equinoctial Weather

Not in Russia and Germany only is the established social order in which men have trusted more or less tottering. The instability of the throne of Greece is in all men's thought, owing to its known variance with the mind and passions of the nation. In France and England autocratic rule, however necessary in war time, is causing trouble. The French government, weakened by a system of insufficiently related departments, has succumbed to what may be petulant censure of the individual departments, for all of which the premier has to stand sponsor. The French are sometimes too ready to shake down what they cannot easily restore. There is the same weakness of structure in England where the absorbing external interests have been taken in hand by an autocratic triumvirate, leaving vital internal departments to clash in their zealous but uncoordinated efforts at separate efficiency. There the rocky promontory of the increased Indian tariff seems to have been safely passed. But, owing to reasonable disappointment, Ireland is in high ebullition and more exacting than ever. Nearer home in the United States we have had the threat of a labor insurrection and the President imploring labor not to throw the country into chaos in the day of its extreme external peril.

Ominous

The surprising words of the German Chancellor in the Prussian Diet suggest an entirely new attitude on the part of the most arrogant government in the world toward the people. No one will for a moment imagine that the passionate pretence of surrender to them of administrative control was made short of unmistakable necessity. The Emperor is going after the war, according to his Chancellor, to "grant the people in general equal co-operation in the administration of the empire," whatever that might turn out to mean. Hitherto the people have, through a very unequal suffrage, had a very small share in legislation and that liable to be snubbed at any moment. They have had no share whatever in administration. The only tangible meaning of the imperial announcement would be that, whereas hitherto the administration has been able to dismiss the legislature when it chose, so henceforth, as in Britain and Canada, the legislature should be able to dismiss the administration when it chose. There seems no half way house to that, and that is what the people will look for. That could, however, be granted at once, without waiting for the end of the war, by dismissing the ministry after the first adverse vote. But what the utterance does show, and what is its interest to the country and to the world in general, is that the Wilhelmstrasse has assured itself that without some such concession its knell has sounded. Seeing their armies backing yard by yard, with no longer any real hope of reversing the process, and threatened from within with the fate of the Czar the Hohenzollerns must be suffering dismay proportioned to their supercilious pride. If Germany would do as Russia has done, the Allies would quickly recognize the new government and would thus find a body whose existence would be no bar to negotiations for peace. It has been strange to us that the proposers of peace could not see that dealings with the present criminal and perjured group could only be possible to beaten powers.

Lightnings in Berlin

"Shall the world have it to say that every country on earth is free, except Germany. . . . The King should straightway give back to the Prussian people their franchise which was taken away from them in 1848." This fulmination of the Berlin "Vorwaerts" reveals that the Chancellor was not a day too soon in realizing that he was seated on a superheated boiler which might at any moment explode. Such an utterance in such a country at such a time could only mean defiance of the government, and accounts for Bethmann's frantic proclamation of popular institutions and for his hastening to Vienna to discuss the matter with the new emperor, possibly restrain him from trying to pull his own empire out of the conflagration. What may come of this defiance we shall soon hear. Its writer may, like Liebknecht, accept martyrdom for his country's sake, or he may be speaking for a nation that will uphold him in this defiance, and the government may not dare to deal with him. It is in the latter condition that the hope of the world centres to-day. We want a repentant and redeemed Germany.

An Unhappy Life

Mingled perhaps with some congratulations, on his escape from a life of distress, there will be universal pity for the Czar, whose weakness has brought this humiliation upon him, for a more amiable, well-meaning, or a more helplessly misguided man sits upon no throne. Born frightened, the descendant of ancestors for ever threatened, he has been the victim all his life of scoundrels who made it their business to play upon his impressionable nature. Inspired by his excellent wife, a daughter of our own Princess Alice, and like himself a cousin of our King, though on a different side, he began his reign by proclaiming religious liberty and by inaugurating the noble series of peace conferences at The Hague, which, but for Germany's steady obstruction, might have brought in the long hoped for era of world peace. He was, in spite of malign advice, tolerant of the constitutional idea, and gave existence to the Duma which has proved Russia's salvation in the day of her need. He inherited his father's superstitious spirit, and, though he emancipated himself from that dark souled religious despot Pobiedonostseff, who was not a churchman, he became the victim of religious charlatans and pietists to whom he made pilgrimages when praying for an heir, and who, after he had a son, followed up the adjurations of Pobiedonostseff by impressing upon him that he had no right to surrender the autocracy, to which he had fallen heir, as he held it only as a trustee for his son. There was a series of these religious oracles and mountebanks, the last of whom, Rasputin, a very lowlived devil-possessed reprobate, was the worst. He bewitched the ladies of the court, including the Czarina, who was taught to worship her son's autocratic rights. This graceless monk was only a symptom of the unspeakably treacherous and vile entourage in the midst of which the Czar was a victim. Such was the lamentable and rotten condition of things when this war put everything under severe strain.

Royal Alliances

There must needs be a good deal of anguish due to the present notion of allowing royal persons to marry only in their own degree. Here is the King of Greece who has been dangled on a string by his Hohenzollern helpmate, who evidently cares nothing for Greece, but everything for Prussia. There was the late Hohenzollern King of Rumania with his German wife, who found the allegiance to Rumania so overborne by his relationship with Prussia that life was not worth living. Here was the Czar with a German wife surrounded by pro-German counsellors filling up the cup of his family's iniquities under the same German steering. For those who have proved false to the countries of their adoption we have some pity, for it is that which is held in primary virtue in other people which has been their undoing. But here is the noble Queen of the Belgians whose own brother is one of the most remorseless foes of her adopted country, to which she has been entirely true. Through what anguish the beloved Duchess of Connaught, for whom all flags are flying at half mast as we write, must have passed in realizing the wrath and scorn of all about her heaped on her own flesh and blood, while nobly schooling herself in devoted loyalty to the country with which she had cast in her lot. Keenly as we ourselves feel the griefs and losses of this terrible war we can ask ourselves what they would be if the whole circle of those whom we naturally held dear had been ranged on the other side; still more had the guilt of it all centred in them. There are obvious difficulties about allying subject families by marriage with the throne, but surely much less than follow upon a process that sets a foreigner on every throne, either making members of one family in time of strife into enemies or failing to make them nationals of the nations over which they preside.

New Joan of Arc

To a poor peasant family in France, about twenty years ago, a girl was born who has grown up with very little education—nothing more than that of a rather poor primary school. Early in life she developed a strong religious tendency and built for herself an altar of field stones on the small farm of her father, which she decorated with a crude image of the Virgin Mary. Since the war began women and children of the district have been bringing photographs of their soldier relatives to place them under the guardianship of the image by the altar. They have also come to the girl at her altar with requests as to how they would go about finding lost soldier relatives, and the success that some have attained in finding their friends through her answers brought to her a local reputation which has convinced some that she is an agent of God, and, above all, has convinced herself. Exalted with the idea, she went to Paris, and, mounting the hill of Montmartre, which overlooks the city, swore before those gathered around her to deliver France from the invading armies. Then the Catholic Church took charge of the girl, placing her in the Convent of the Sisters of Wisdom, where she could be carefully observed and guarded. She is a comely girl, with large grey eyes, and hair so light that it is said to float around her, a common mark of the nervous temperament. This illiterate girl has written a book; parts of it are illegible and all of it is illiterate. It is illustrated with drawings, such as a child might make. Students of religion who have examined the book say that it shows "a knowledge of the primal principles of theology, which indicate that "the author has the clearest insight of "the fundamentals of Roman Catholicism, but is apparently not gifted with "the power to translate them into fluent "French." So much might be said of almost any child's book on religion, but the Catholic Church seems to be taking this girl very seriously. The Sisters of the Convent make daily reports on her doings to Cardinal Amette, who is Archbishop of Paris, and he in turn, it is said, has reported favorably on them to the Pope. The aspirations of this girl are to be a twentieth century Joan of Arc, and it looks very much as if the Church had taken her under its protection to nurse her to play the role at the opportune moment. What a great thing it would be for the Church in France if, at the right time, a girl like this could be sent out to the army at the point where it was destined to cut its way through the German lines and call on the men to do or die, and send them forward to victory. The Church would have a new saint and hundreds of thousands of the peasants would believe that the Church had secured the victory. It may become a question with the French Government how far it is safe to permit or to oppose the staging of such a play ?

Our Little Sister

The Rev. C. R. Durant writes to the London "Advertiser" to say that Canada ought to specify the terms on which she would be willing to federate with Newfoundland. He sets forth, as the "Witness" has often done, the geographical position of that province as being essential to the completeness of the dominion. It would be fatal to the comfort if not to the safety of Canada if Newfoundland were to become an alien neighbor. In self-defence Canada should go to great lengths rather than allow that to be possible. Newfoundland is the cork or stopper of the waterway which is the very life of our dominion. She also commands some eight hundred miles of our mainland, seacoast, which must never fall into other hands. As long as small settlements of men have no vital mutual or foreign relations they can get along fairly well without reference to each other. That was once the condition of the British colonies on this continent. Their mutual relations as well as the larger common issues with the French and the Indians were things for the mother country to deal with. When they revolted from the mother country they immediately found that they had a lot of mutual and foreign interests with which they could not deal adequately or to each other's satisfaction without a national government with power over them. Just such troubles would have arisen between the provinces that remained to Britain as soon as they should have any interests beyond their own borders had they not formed a common government. They had to unite before they could extend to the Pacific and to the Pole. They did so too late to save Alaska from being used to shut them in. Just such troubles have actually arisen between us and Newfoundland which refused to enter federation when the other provinces united. Newfoundland made a fisheries treaty without any reference to the interests of Canada, and Canada, unable to see that a people numbering as many as some of her own secondary cities, should be able thus to menace her interests, secured the vetoing of that treaty in the interests of imperial unity, causing infinite bitterness on the island.

Be Careful

Do we then second Mr. Durant's motion that Canada shall make overtures to Newfoundland by formulating the terms on which she would be willing to receive her into the federation? Let us be cautious. Should we not ask ourselves what would be the effect on our own temper if the United States were to dress up an olive branch of that sort. Would not our politicians vie with each other in connecting their opponents with such action, feeling sure that they could use no stronger weapon against them ? Terms were proposed by Newfoundland herself in the premiership of Sir Mackenzie Bowell. We agreed with Sir Mackenzie's government that those terms were most unreasonable. We did not agree with him in rejecting them. We knew as did the island statesmen that they had command of the position, and that their natural course would be to say, take it or leave it, which they did, thus adding another to disagreeable memories of their people with regard to us. It was no time for picayune bargaining when there was an opportunity to complete our dominion and save our eastern coastline from the possible fate of the western. No doubt it would be as much to the advantage of Newfoundland as to our own to enter our fellowship of provinces. The present time of world and empire reorganization is the moment to bring this about if it may be done. The need of getting together into world groups is more and more realized. The desirableness of simplifying the structure of the empire by giving a national status to the great dominions is felt. The condition of the island colony, left out of such an arrangement, would be anomalous. But the question is in the hands of the quarter million of island people and we must be very careful of their susceptibilities. They are to-day a proud dominion, and would after the change be only a tiny part of one. What is to make up to them for that? Mr. Durant says the feeling against federation is general, based chiefly on sentiment and remembered grievances. But thinking men, he says, admit its desirableness, and when he has been able to organize a debate there was always a strong showing on the affirmative. It is in Newfoundland where the battle has to be fought and won, not by any urgency from Canada.

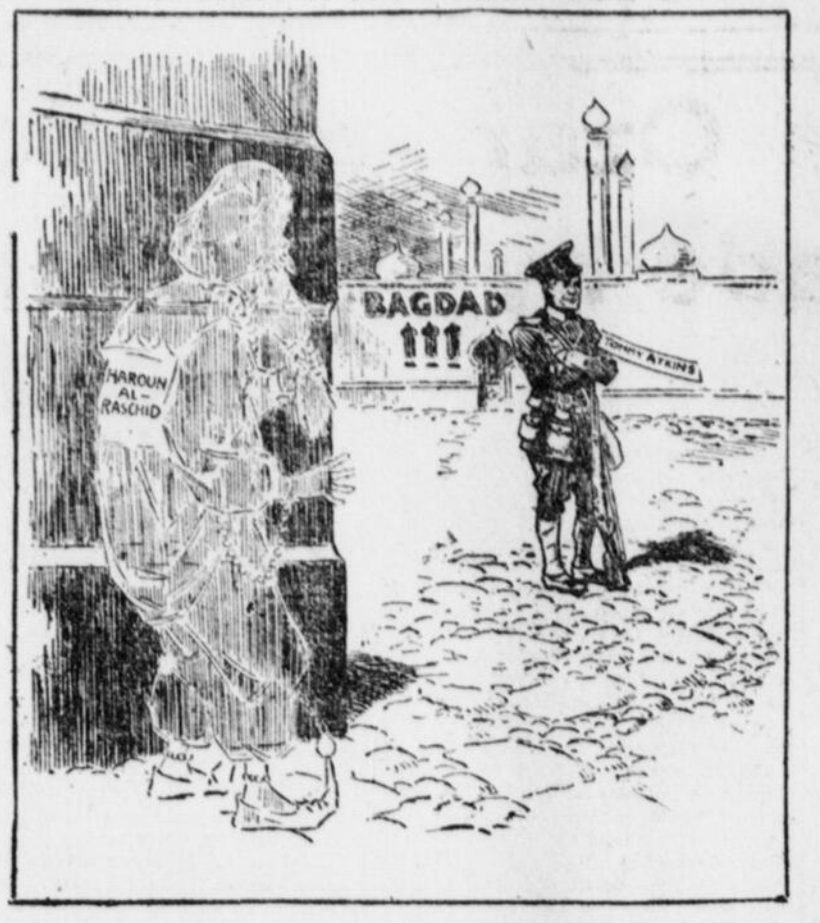
Stay at Home

We have to express our thanks to the United States for one of its recent acts: the kindest piece of legislation it has done for us, though not kindly intended. It has raised, from two to eight dollars, the tax on every person going from Canada into the United States with the intent to settle there. Would it had raised this tax to a hundred dollars instead of to eight dollars. The settlers that the United States gets from Canada are, as a class, the most advanced well-to-do that it gets from any nation. We have lost, during the last few years, millions of dollars of capital, and many good citizens through migration to the United States. Anything that will check this will be greatly to our advantage. The best retaliation we could make would be to make it even easier than it is at present for citizens of the United States to settle in our country. If the boundary line is made like a gate that only opens one way it will help very much to give Canada population and prosperity. No other nation provides us with a class of immigrant better supplied with household goods and farm implements or with settlers who know as well how to farm to advantage in this country. The new tax by the United States on Canadians going southward may well be taken as a notice to Canadians that they are not wanted and had better stay at home. A good many Canadians, as well as a good many Americans from the Western States, are being lured southward by advertisements of the cheap land of the Southeastern states. The southern movement appeals to them because of the rigors of our winter climate. But the advertisements do not tell of the soil they will encounter. It is very nice to think of leaving a five and six months winter to go four or five hundred miles southward into a climate where there is little or no snow and the cold weather is of short duration. But those who contemplate such a step should first pay an inquiring visit to the section of the country they are thinking of moving to. When they learn that on the "sacred soil" of the much advertised state of Virginia, exhausted of its humus by the continual growth of tobacco without other return to it than that of mineral fertilizers, it takes from three to five years, with large expense, for lime and manure, to secure a pasture of any sort of grass or clover, they will think twice before leaving Canada where land has but to be ploughed and seeded to produce a pasture.

Playing the Ponies

Sir Henry Campbell - Bannerman, who became premier of England more on account of his reasonableness and fine character, qualities which ingratiated him with both sides in politics, than for his cleverness, was not blind to the moral vices of Britain, though he never tried to attack them by legislative action, probably assuming that the time was not ripe, and that he had better use his power in attempting legislation that was more within reach. Still, in unofficial moments, he gave the nation a lead by telling them what he thought of its conduct. In one sentence he said: "I long ago formed the opinion that betting and gambling come next to drink (and I doubt even if they are below it) in the measure of the curse they bring on society." That is a striking pronouncement by a man whom the whole world had learned to respect, in addressing a nation that is, both in its upper and lower classes, obsessed with horse race gambling. In England society follows the races keenly, so too do the working people, and in peace time the London extras are usually devoted to the results of the races. "The winners of the races" is the cry of every newsboy. Under these circumstances it was a brave word that Sir Henry spoke, and one of those things which, though he is dead, still live as a part of his immortality. It is an opinion that will long be quoted, among many others, until the world finally comes to see the horse racing game, or rather the gambling which is the soul of it, in its true light. On the issue of gambling on horse races, as on the issue of temperance Canada, having no considerable idle aristocracy, has never gone so far as Great Britain. But while in Canada we have done much to suppress the liquor traffic, we have done almost nothing to suppress gambling on horse races. It is an evil that grows with accumulating wealth, and unless something is quickly done we will not only have among us a lot of rich people, who will be powerful enough to keep the government from taking action contrary to their notions, but a population so debased by the habit of gambling as will make it very difficult for the government to act. When one considers the millions of people in Canada who never, from year end to year end, see a horse race, of the sort that degrades a page of our daily press every day, who never bet on a race and who altogether disapprove of horseracing as a gambling institution, one is amazed how the government of the nation can be controlled in its action towards horseracing by a few influential men such as the lieutenant-governor of Ontario, his relatives and friends, into permitting an evil that any plebiscite would probably vote out of the country by a majority of ten to one.

IF THE GHOST OF THE CALIPH SHOULD WALK ABROAD



Philadelphia "Record."

A Great Reform

The new government of British Columbia, under Mr. Brewster, is already beginning to make payment for the hearty support of all the moral element of the province which banded itself together to overthrow the McBride-Bowser corruptionists and put it in power. One of his very first acts was to consult Dr. Adam Shortt, who is the Civil Service Commissioner of the Dominion government, appointed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, to hold office permanently irrespective of change of government, and who has done so much to put what is called the "inside service" on a non-political and efficient basis. As the result of the knowledge of local affairs obtained on his visit and as a result of his many years experience as head of the Civil Service at Ottawa, Dr. Shortt has drafted a bill which is to be introduced at the forthcoming session of the legislature. The first of the two great features of this measure is to be the organization of a "united service." The distinction between outside and inside service still maintained in the Dominion service—between those employed at Ottawa and those employed in the rest of the country, is not to be recognized in the new British Columbia Civil Service. If the bill goes through without radical amendment British Columbia will have "united service" and everyone employed by the province will be employed in a non-political manner by the head of this service. This is most important. The Laurier government did no doubt a good work in its attempt to cleanse the hive at Ottawa which was dryrotted with graft. But it did not dare to deal with by far the greater evil, namely, the patronage throughout the country which makes all our politics rotten. The second great measure in Dr. Shortt's bill is to require the appointment of a single commissioner whose tenure of office will be unaffected by party changes. His sole business will be to give efficient service and not to create a party machine. If this is carried out British Columbia will be largely freed from the bondage in which it was placed by Mr. McBride and his followers. It was the political patronage system which kept them in office for so many years after they had shocked the moral sense of the whole province.

Election Funds

We shall have to get a new way of securing money for elections. Our old ways give those who provide the money too much power over the results of the election, a power which they commonly exercise for their own ends, sometimes to secure honors, but more frequently to fill their pockets ten times for every time they empty them into the treasury of one or other of the parties. In Britain they do these things in the same way, but there a much larger part of the payment is made in honors and consequently a smaller part has to be made in financial considerations. For years back the giving of titles has been one of the main props of the party in power. It was with the assurance that they would be made lords, or baronets, or perhaps just knights, that people gave handsomely to the party's campaign fund at election time, or to its funds for the upkeep of its organization between times. This sale of titles has become, in Great Britain, a notorious scandal. Everyone knows of it, and many are shocked by it, but it remains a primary step in the winning of elections. Mr. Lloyd George came into power without control of either the funds of the Liberal party, which went into quasi opposition, or of the funds of the Conservative party, which became his main support after his overthrow of Mr. Asquith, nor yet the funds of the Labor party, and he is now, consequently, in a precarious position. He is, in a sense, the leader of a coalition government, for many of the Liberals still support him, as do the whole of the Labor party, and all the Conservatives. But he cannot rely on the funds of any of them.

ARMED PEACE

COME ON, STICK YOUR HEAD OUT!

"Tribune," N.Y.

Have We Popular Government ?

A leader without a fund must either accept the traces of an existing party, or create a new fund. Hence, it is said, has come the long list of titles which have just been handed out. Mr. Lloyd George does not mean to lack the sinews of war when he has to go before the country for endorsement of his position as premier. Elections are won, not altogether by debate, not on the merits of the cause, but by the use of party money. We think we have popular government, but ask some of our politicians who are in the "know" what they think of it, and if they speak their minds, or we should say, if they speak as they act, they will tell you there is no such thing as popular government, that the vote is procured by the party willing to offer the biggest favors and the party which has the most cash. It is impossible to obviate this entirely by any public regulation. No law can reach dickers with men who have control of newspapers. Money and decorations will have their say as long as men are selfish or vain. But it would be possible by public provision to save what are supposed to be representative positions from being a perquisite of the rich, or of a well financed junto called a party. So long as the country does not officially provide the expenses of its elections, so long will we be bought and sold like a lot of sheep. We do not mean that the votes will be directly bought and sold, but that the path to legislative position will only be possible to those for whom it is paved with dollars.

Tentative Rules

The mother parliament has made the very strictest laws regarding election expenditures, so that the election funds at least shall be clean. She has gone further than that; she has made it against the law for either party to spend more than a certain amount in any constituency on any election, the amount spent being regulated by the number of voters in the constituency, and reports have to be given as to how every dollar is spent. All this is good, but the poorer party has often not enough money to spend up to the limit fixed, giving the richer party an advantage in the hire of halls, the affixing of posters, the insertion of advertisements, and such work. And then, the election expenses are but a part of the total expense. The upkeep of the political organization throughout the constituencies between elections is a very big expense which has to be met and has not been regulated. In Canada we fall far short of this, but even this is not going far enough. Supposing that the amount of money put up by both parties in the constituency is regulated and accounted for, the money for each party has to be subscribed, and those who subscribe are not going to subscribe for nothing. They will have their quid pro quo, and when the party to which they have subscribed is returned to power they will get it in one form or another, at the expense of the people of the country, and they will get it very handsomely returned to them. If we are going to do all that can be done to set ourselves free from graft we must supply, to those who are going to run as candidates, all the money that they are to be permitted to spend. In that way we would have some chance of being free to elect the men we want without having them precommitted to a political obligation to some money lender in a way that must sear their conscience and make them his servants instead of the servants of the people.

A Year's Progress

The Provincial Prohibition Convention which met recently in Toronto, and was attended by over a thousand delegates, was optimistic, enthusiastic and plainly determined to regard the gains made during the past months merely as stepping stones. A year ago Canada had one province under Prohibition—Prince Edward Island—which had been legally dry since June 4, 1901. It had also Saskatchewan which had abolished the license system since Dominion Day, 1915, but still retained a few Government dispensaries. In the other provinces the prevailing feeling was one of hopefulness. Manitoba came into line on the first day of last June, Nova Scotia on the last day of the same month, Alberta on the following day, Dominion Day, and Ontario on the 17th of September. New Brunswick will take her position as a Prohibition province on the first of May this year. British Columbia will be dry from Dominion Day. Saskatchewan has abolished the dispensaries. Of the unorganized territories licenses are only granted in the Yukon, which, under circumstances open to suspicion, retained them by a majority of three. The defeat there was a moral victory and prohibition will probably be established by Dominion legislation. Newfoundland is not included in our Canadian Federation, but has an honorable place in British North American brotherhood. After being near dry for many years, and having perhaps the smallest per capita consumption of alcohol of any civilized country, the historic Island Colony came under a general and very strict Prohibition law last New Year's Day. In Quebec only does liquor still rule. We are the handicap of the Federation, the black sheep of the Dominion, the laggard in the race, the dunce in the school. Yet out of 1,158 municipalities 976 are dry, leaving 182 in bondage. These, however, include the largest. Even in Quebec there is little doubt that the great body of the people would welcome not only a rigid provincial measure, but a still more rigid and radical Dominion law.

Yet to be Done

The people of Canada unitedly desire the total suppression of the drink traffic. The legislation gained has done much good. It has limited drinking and reduced crime in general. It has already saved many thousands of dollars to the country, and has transformed many an abode of drunkenness and misery into a happy and healthy home. It has materially helped our country to do her duty to the Empire and the cause for which that Empire is struggling. But inasmuch as our laws are incomplete our victory is incomplete also. The Dominion must take up the work where the provinces, perforce, leave off. The present position is absurd and anomalous. That a Province which wishes to get rid of the liquor traffic should be obliged to tolerate the manufacture of liquor within and its importation into its borders is against all reason. The United States have gone far beyond us in this matter. Recently both Houses of Congress by large majorities have enacted a rigid law prohibiting the shipment of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes into any Prohibition State. The use of the mails is also prohibited for carrying liquor advertising into States under prohibition. As a nation engaged in a life and death struggle we need to lay aside every weight. Only by Prohibition can we get rid of our greatest handicap, and only the Dominion Parliament can give us the legislation which we so sorely need.

Frank Spence

That Toronto, Ontario, Canada, lost a great citizen through the death of F. S. Spence, the President of the Dominion Alliance, was at a memorial service held within two days of his death, testified to by Mr. Church, the mayor of the city, by Mr. McPherson, as representing the provincial government, and by Mr. Rowell, the leader of the opposition. Mr. Rowell proclaimed him a man of vision who, as a controller and alderman, had among other things been the first to take action towards the use in Toronto of electrical power from Niagara. But his life work had been, striving through good and evil report for what Ontario was at last enjoying, the abolition of the drink business. Mr. Bengough, the veteran cartoonist of Pacific scandal days, said the National Government owed Spence a monument in the shape of dominion-wide prohibition. The most touching tribute was that of Mr. Gibson, once a member of the legislature, who spoke for the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance. Having begun to praise the great, simple hearted man whom all loved, he broke down, looking anxiously about among the assembled temperance leaders and saying, "Where's Frank. Oh, it can't be that Frank is gone. However, I shall soon be with him. He's done something to give women a better chance and give men cleaner lives. God bless him a thousand times. God bless him." Mr. Roberts, speaking for the Quebec Branch, said he had worked in no way for personal advantage, but altogether for the good of men. Father Minehan spoke of him as a friend to whom one could unburden his troubles. These encomiums were all true, and much could be added as to how when bitterly assailed on the one hand by impetuous leaders of less balanced judgment, and on the other, when he and the organization of which he was the soul were ignored by new workers who thought to do better by avoiding those who had done the work when less popular, he just fell in and worked without a word of disparagement. The Toronto "Star" recounting these merits, recalling also that he was the author of the Toronto Harbor Board, nobly concludes, "The great things he proposed were done, and no one should look for a higher reward of service." That is Spence's own way of thinking. Yet others are fain to believe that he is not denied a knowledge of the appreciation of which as a fighting man he heard so little when alive.

MUST GO OUTSIDE FOR FARM LABOR

No Surplus of Agricultural Labor in Canada, National Service Head Learns

Mr. R. B. Bennett, M.P., director-general of National Service, has just returned to Ottawa from a nextended trip through the prairie provinces. The main purpose of his trip was to complete arrangements for much-needed additional farm labor in order that full effect might be given to the "increased production" policy of the Government.

The man-power inventory recently taken by the National Service Board also makes it abundantly clear that there is no surplus of agricultural labor available in Canada, with the possible exception of Prince dward Island. This situation renders it imperative to look elsewhere for additional help, in the present emergency.

The only available field would appear to be the middle western States.

A brief survey of the situation indicated that 5,000 men were required in Manitoba and a similar number in Saskatchewan.

The minimum number needed for Alberta was 2,500. The immediate problem, therefore, resolved itself into inducing some 12,500 agricultural laborers in the United States to come to Canada to help us with the spring work on our farms.

An arrangement was completed by Mr. Bennett with the Provincial Governments of the prairie section whereby from $150,000 to $200,000 will be appropriated jointly by the Dominion Government and the provinces in order to make a whirlwind campaign for labor in the Western States. The provinces will forthwith send twenty-two men south and the Dominion Government an equal number, which will render available forty-four special agents, who will work in conjunction with the regular officers of the immigration branch of the Department of the Interior, in order to bring to the attention of prospective settlers there the attractions of the western provinces, with special reference to the present farm labor situation.

It was decided to absorb a portion of the railway fare of experienced farm hands, from certain common points in the United States to the boundary line, where the cent-a-mile rate of the Canadian lines commences to apply. This phase of the work will be handled by the Dominion immigration officers. The cost involved will be borne equally by the prairie provinces and the Dominion Government.

Each farm laborer entering Canada under this arrangement will be furnished with a certificate to the effect that, as long as he remains a citizen of an alien country, he cannot be called upon for any military service during the present war, nor will any obstacles be placed in the way of his departure from Canada at any time on account of the war situation. This was done to overcome the fear of conscription in the minds of many.

The administration of the distribution of these men will be left in the hands of the provincial authorities.

The provincial governments are dealing with the matter of increased production in an energetic and systematic manner.

The Province of Manitoba has appropriated half a million dollars to assist those who require additional seed, and similar action has also been taken by the government of Saskatchewan.

Mr. Bennett's trip occupied about two weeks and during that time he addressed a round dozen gatherings throughout the West, including the legislatures of the three prairie provinces, the staff and students of the universities of Alberta and Saskatchewan and the 700 delegates to the convention of the rural municipalities of Saskatchewan, as well as various Canadian clubs, on the subject of increased production and National Service generally.

CHRIST IN FLANDERS.

(By "a soldier in the trenches," who did not give his name.)

We had forgotten You, or very nearly—
You did not seem to touch us very nearly;
Of course, we thought about You now and then,
Especially in any time of trouble,
We knew that You were good in time of trouble,
But we are very ordinary men.

And there were always other things to think of;
There's lots of things a man has got to think of—
His work, his home, his pleasure and his wife;
And so we only thought of You on Sunday,
Sometimes, perhaps, not even on a Sunday,
Because there's always lots to fill one's life.

And all the while, in street or lane or byway,
In country lane, in city street or byway,
You walked among us, and we did not see
Your feet were bleeding as You walked our pavements.
How did we miss your footprints on our pavements ?
Can there be other folk as blind as we ?

Now we remember over here in Flanders
(It isn't strange to think of You in Flanders);
This hideous warfare seems to make things clear.
We never thought about You much in England,
But now that we are far away from England
We have no doubts, we know that You are here.

You helped us pass the jest along the trenches,
Where in cold blood we waited in the trenches,
You touched its ribaldry and made it fine.
You stood beside us in our pain and weakness,
We're glad to think You understand our weakness,
Somehow it seems to help us not to whine.

We think about You kneeling in the garden,
Ah, God! the agony of that dread garden ;
We know You prayed for us upon the cross ;
If anything could make us glad to bear it
'Twould be the knowledge that You willed to bear it,
Pain—death—the uttermost of human loss.

Though we forget You, You will not forget us ;
We feel so sure that you will not forget us,
But stay with us until this dream is past ;
And so we ask for courage, strength and pardon,
Especially, I think, we ask for pardon,
And that You'll stand beside us to the last.

THE LIGHT OF LIFE.

I know not what shall be,
But fear dwells not with me,
For in Him
When earth-lamps all are dim,
The light of life I see—
Love
Above
All things this earth upon;
And I follow Him
Trustingly
On and on.

MONTREAL
WEEKLY
WITNESS

NEWS OF THE WEEK

March
20th
1917

Revolution in Russia; Czar abandons the Throne.

Great Advance Made by Allies on Western Front

PETROGRAD PEOPLE PROTESTED AGAINST BREAD SHORTAGE AND SOLDIERS ORDERED TO FIRE ON THEM, BUT REFUSED—POLICE FIRED ON POPULACE AND WERE THEN ATTACKED BY TROOPS, WHO ACHIEVED RAPID VICTORY, TAKING ALL IMPORTANT BUILDINGS AND GAINING CONTROL OF CITY—COUNCIL, PRESIDENT AND STURMER ARRESTED; PROTOPOPOFF REPORTED KILLED—"WIN THE WAR PARTY" WINS, EXPELLING PRO-GERMAN ELEMENTS

Events leading up to an amazing revolution in Russia on Thursday of last week began some days before with street demonstrations of workingmen at Petrogad who quit work as a protest against the shortage of bread. The first two days mounted patrols kept the crowds moving without resorting to violence. When ordered to fire on the people they refused. Police were substituted, and a battle occurred between them and the troops. Regiment after regiment joined the revolters and seized arsenals and other strategic points.

Until Sunday night of last week there was no intimationth at the affair would grow to the proportions of a revolution. From then until Tuesday morning almost continuous fighting in the streets and throughout the city occurred, leaving the revolutionists in full control. The latter are proceeding to reorganize the government.

Now the city emerged from a week's nightmare of revolution and figuratively smiled under a brillian flood of sunshine following the series of gray days ending with a snowshtorm Wednesday evening. Planks were pulled down from windows long closed. Stores, banks, and business establishments of every description reopened their doors for the resumption of ordinary activities, seemingly as confidence in the new temporary government gained in force. Truck sledges and little sleighs for hire, the most widely appreciated convenience of Russian cities, began to appear again in the streets, which for six days had been absolutely void of any means of private transportation. Newspapers, with the exception of revolutionary publications, which sprang into life with the success of the revolt, had failed to appear.

The only visible signs of the desperate clash of authority which turned the city into a battle ground were the charred ruins of the jail, which are still pouring a cloud of smoke skyward, and here and there the remains of other police institutions and the homes of the few individuals who were regarded as offenders against the rights of the people. In front of othe government institutions, which apparently it was not seen fit to destroy, are piles of charred embers showing where wreckage and documents had been dumped and consumed.

LAST FEEBLE DEFENCE.

The defenders of the old regime — doubtless a few remained uncaptured by the police—put up a last feeble defence from the roofs of the wrecked Astoria Military Hotel and St. Isaac's Cathedral, facing on two sides of the same square They were soon silenced by the sharpshooters of the new authority.

With the reopening of bread, sugar, tea and meat shops queues of women with shopping bags and baskets lined up often to the length of a block to replenish stores exhausted by the long siege. The most phenomenal feature of the revolution has been the swift and orderly transition whereby the control of the city passed from the regime of the old government into the hands of its opponents. Until Sunday disorders in the streets, which never went beyond quiet gatherings or mild demonstrations, could not properly be termed a revolution at all.

After 36 hours of continuous street fighting the whole area of Petrograd was, on Tuesday noon, in the hands of the revolutionists. Regiments called out to disperse street crowds which were clamoring for bread, refused to fire upon the people, but mutinied, slaying their officers in many cases and joined the swelling ranks of the insurgents. With the exception of a Finnish regiment, which took possession of the Admiralty building, on the Neva, and kept up a desultory rifle and machine gun fire, the last regiments to remain loyal to the government had capitulated after a sustained battle on the Morskaya, and there was no further resistance to the revolutionists, who controlled the entire city. The police had disappeared from the streets, which were patrolled by automobiles packed with soldiers and students, and were wildly cheered by the people as they sped by.

The government was declared to be overthrown by the Duma leaders, who met in the Maveritchisky Palace, after the regular session had been adjourned by Imperial ukase, and in a telegram to the Emperor the popular representatives declared that a special committee, composed of the leaders of the various parties in the Duma, would submit lists of names for the new cabinet.

Simultaneously it was reported that all the ministers except M. Protopopoff, had resigned.

PALACE IN SIEGE STATE.

The Imperial Palace at Tsarskoe-Selo was in a state of siege, but thus far no firing has been reported between the guards defending the palace and the revolutionists and troops. It is stated that General Michael V. Alexieff, former chief of staff, has been offered the military dictatorship.

On Monday, which was the turning point in the battle between the Government troops and mutineers, all the principal strongholds, arsenals, factories and barracks, including the St. Peter and St. Paul fortress and artillery headquarters fell into the hands of the revolting troops, and the revolutionists were plentifully supplied with rifles and ammunition. At the same time all the prisons for political offenders were thrown open by the revolutionists and the prisoners marched out to join their emancipators. The battle spread from one part of the town to another, with the rapidity of a thunderstorm, and as the day progressed it became apparent that nothing could stem the tide of revolution, which swept westward from the neighborhood of the Duma, and the chief military barracks up the Nevsky Morskaya to St. Isaac's square. The economic and industrial life of the city came to a complete standstill. Street car service was suspended from the beginning of the disorders, and stores were closed. The two leading hotels which housed officers were wrecked; others restricted their service to regular patrons. In response to an appeal by the revolutionist committees, citizens distributed food to the soldiers.

DUMA WAS DISSOLVED.

The Duma was dissolved by Imperial order, effective March 11, the Imperial ukase reading as follows:—"The sittings of the Duma are adjourned owing to the extraordinary circumstances until further notice. They will be resumed not later than April."

On Monday the Duma members, except the Rightists, met in executive session, notwithstanding the dissolution order. The result was a virtually unanimous vote to place the Duma squarely on the side of the revolution and to authorize the executive council of that body to declare the present government overthrown and organize a provisional government. President Rodzianko, who presided, sent a telegram to the Emperor, informing him of the developments and calling on him to listen to the voice of the people.

"The hour has struck," he said, "when the will of the people must prevail."

STAFF OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The following have been named as the "staff" of the temporary government: Michael V. Rodzianoko; N. V. Nekrasoff; A. I. Konovaloff; I. I. Dmitrukoff; A. F. Kerensky; M. S. Pehkeidze; V. V. Shulgin; S. I. Shidlovsky; Paul N. Miliukoff; M. A. Makarauloff; V. N. Lvoff; V. A. Rjevsky; Colonel Englehard.

The order dissolving the Duma was issued by the Emperor just before he left for the front recently. That trouble would result was evidently anticipated, and the residents of Tsarkoe-Zlo were warned to make all arrangements to remain in the suburb for an indefinite period, and the roads leading to the town were guarded.

The immediate occurrences leading to Monday's developments began at 5 o'clock Sunday evening, when the men of the Volynsky regiment shot their officers and revolted after receiving an order to fire upon striking workmen in one of the factory districts.

Another regiment detailed against the mutineers also joined the revolt. The news spread rapidly to the other barracks and four more regiments went over. Some of the revolting troops marched to the famous St. Peter and St. Paul fortress on the left bank of the Neva and after a brief skirmish with the garrison took possession of it.

On Tuesday revolutionary publications appeared in the streets with the simple caption "news" containing a resume of the developments. They were eagerly read by all classes. Rodzianko's telegrams to the Emperor and others to the commanders of the troops at the front were reproduced. The first message to the Emperor was as follows:

"The situation is grave. Anarchy reigns in the capital. The government is paralyzed. The transport of provisions and fuel is completely disorganized. General dissatisfaction is growing. Irregular rifle firing is occurring in the streets. It is necessary to charge immediately some person trusted by the people to form a new government. It is impossible to linger, since delay means death. Praying God that the responsibility in this hour will not fall upon a crowned head."

Later President Rodzianko sent the following to the Emperor: "The position is becoming more serious. It is imperative that immediate measures be taken because to-morrow will be too late. The last hour has come when the fate of the Fatherland and the dynasty are being decided."

Similar telegrams were sent to all the commanders at the front with an appeal for their support of the Duma's action. General Alexis Brussiloff, commander-in-chief of the armies of the southwestern front, and General Nicholas Ruzsky, commander of the northern armies, replied promptly. The former sent this message: "Have fulfilled duty before Fatherland and Emperor."

General Ruzsky's reply read: "Commission accomplished."

The visible signs of revolution began on Thursday, March 8. Strikes were declared in several big munitions factories as a protest against the shortage of bread. Men and women gathered and marched through the streets, most of them in an orderly fashion. A few bread shops were broken into in that section of the city beyond the Neva, and several minor clashes between strikers and police occurred.

Squads of mounted troops appeared, but during Thursday and Friday the utmost friendliness seemed to exist between the troops and the people. There was practically no violence. The patrols rode slowly through the crowds to keep them moving, joking with the people and being cheered by them. On Saturday, however, apparently without provocation, the troops were ordered to fire on people marching in Nevsky Prospect. The troops refused to fire, and the police, replacing them, fired rifles and machine guns. Then came a clash between troops and police, which continued in a desultory fashion throughout Saturday night and Sunday. The Nevsky Prospect was cleared of traffic by the police and notices were posted by the commander of the Petrograd military district, warning the people that any attempt to congregate would be met by force.

The factory strikes and demonstrations, comparatively innocent in themselves, provided the spark which set aflame the growing unrest and angry discontent with the government that, pervading the entire population of Russia, had reached the ignition point. Thus small manifestations of hungry factory workers, crying for bread, changed in a single day into a revolution which swept the whole city, spread to the government troops, who had been called to hold the crowd in check, and, supported by the Duma, ended in the downfall of the government.

The revelations in the Duma of government stupidity and corruption, and allegations of treason against the chief members of the Cabinet sent a wave of protest through the country, and all political factions, except a small reactionary group, still cherishing traditional ideas of the old regime which existed before Russia received a constitution, declared themselves firmly against the sinister influences which had been undermining the best efforts of the country successfully to carry on the war. Even the Imperial Council, which never before in the history of the country had allied itself with the popular will, held special meetings, in which attention was called "to the serious conditions to which the country had been brought by the unscrupulous designs of governmental heads."

With unanimity unprecedented the entire population presented a solid front against the government. The belief prevailed everywhere and was expressed that pro-German court circles and the government were doing everything in their power to interfere with the proper conduct of the war and bring about a separate peace. Sturmer, Rasputin and Protopopoff formed a picturesque trio, known as the "dark forces" against which the chief animosity of the country was directed, but powerful as they were, these figures were declared to be only symbols of German influence which was "militating against the patriotic desire of the mass of the Russian people for war until victory."

CZAR NICHOLAS, WHO HAS ABDICATED THE RUSSIAN THRONE.

APPEALS TO EMPEROR.

After the assassination of Rasputin and the removal of Sturmer from the premiership, the same ministerial influence, wearing a new mask in the form of a changed cabinet, Duma officials declared, still flourished with undiminished strength. Direct appeals were made to the Emperor by all sorts of representative bodies and influential officials to save the country from the disaster which threatened it and to appoint a new cabinet which might enjoy the confidence of the people.

But the government, except for empty concessions and compromises, remained obdurate to all appeals and showed not the slightest inclination to change the direction of its policy or to accede to the demands more and more loudly expressed. It was the opinion of the majority of the deputies in the Duma, that, despite this state of affairs an open revolution was impossible, as the country realized that a revolution would seriously interrupt the work of the war and would be playing into the hands of those who had this very end in view.

Open letters were printed in the Petrograd newspapers from popular Duma leaders and proclamations were posted in the streets urgently begging the population not to create demonstrations or cause any disorders which might lead to interruption of the manufacture of munitions or paralyze the industrial activity of the city.

Manifestations already arranged for March 6, including a general strike and the marching to the Duma of a deputation of workingmen were in this way averted. But the moment was only postponed, as by this time the people who had been long vaguely disturbed by the political unrest and who were convinced finally that they were being exploited by the hostile government, received what they considered to be the last proof of the inefficiency and corruption of their own government when they were apprised that the already insufficient supply of food had become still more meagre and that for some days it would be necessary to go without bread altogether. Patient and long-suffering by nature this was too much for the population of Petrograd, who knew that the interior of Russia was stored with immense quantities of grain, and all kinds of provisions, and without any other motive at first than to voice a demand for bread, the people paraded the streets and the demonstrations which soon kindled into a revolution.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SCENE.

The scene at the Duma before the revolution was in full flame was extraordinary. The members stood about the broad corridors talking calmly, the serious priest members in long black black gowns, with flowing hair, and members from the provinces in top-boots and blouses mingling with well groomed and frock-coated representatives. At the front gates the troops began to assemble. They were without arms. They were revolting regiments. One body in marching order entered the side gate and halted before the entrance. A Duma member spoke from the steps, explaining the attitude of that body and assuring the regiments that the Duma was with them.

Auto trucks packed with men, soldiers and civilians with and without arms rolled up the circular drive and stopped before the door, while some occupant delivered a lurid oration, and then went on, cheered by the crowds. Then came a small army of citizen soldiers, factory workers, clerks, students, armed with rifles taken from the captured arsenals, their pale faces and black winter clothing forming a strange picture against the snow piled high in the Duma garden.

For an hour they stood in more or less military formation before the building, and at dusk marched away toward the centre of the city, followed by the revolting soldiers. The crowd was extremely orderly. A group of a dozen soldiers pushed into the corridor of the building and demanded to be allowed to address the members. A mild mannered civilian of the student type took them in hand with a little difficulty and led them into the open. A delegation asked for food. Immediately waiters from the Duma restaurant were sent out with trays of tea and food until the place was cleaned out.

BRITISH WERE CHEERED.

There was a characteristic scene when the mutinous soldiers occupied the arsenal. The British military attache was found there, and was cheered by the soldiers, who gave him a guard of honor to see him safely to the Embassy building. Crowds also gathered around the British Embassy and cheered heartily.

The members of the Imperial Council sent a message to the Emperor Nicholas, outlining conditions and recommending a change in the interior policy in accordance with the decision of the Duma and the dismissal of the present cabinet, and advising its reorganization in accordance with the desires of the people and their representatives. The message bore 12 signatures. The newly organized revolutionary army, whose

(Continued on Page 4.)

GERMANS EVACUATED ALL POSITIONS ON BRITISH FRONT OF 45 MILES, AND ALONG 37 MILES OF THE FRENCH FRONT—TOWNS OF BAPAUME, PERONNE, CHAULNES, NESLE, ROYE AND NOYON TAKEN—BRITISH PENETRATED TO A DEPTH OF 10 MILES AND FRENCH 12 1-2 MILES—BRITISH AND FRENCH CAVALRY IN HOT PURSUIT

In the city of Albert, where the famous gilded leaning virgin still depends from the lofty tower of a rather gaudy and fantastically shell torn church, there has long been a British sign reading "to Bapaume." It has pointed the way along a narrow, straight road toward the quaint Picardy town, transformed by the Germans into what they term a modern field of Gibraltar.

Between Albert and Bapaume lie the battlefields of the greatest martial struggles of all history. They are called the battles of the Somme, but more correctly might be termed the battles of the Bapaume road. It has been a long ten miles, but at last Bapaume has been taken and the British khaki line extends well beyond it in all directions.

The field gray German lines are falling back now on a front approximately forty miles. They are dissolving in clouds of blue grey smoke, for the Germans have lighted fires to screen in their wake. No village is being spared from the torch. The retreat on the British front now extends from well below Chaulnes, on the south, almost to Arras, and on the north, and covers about one-third of the entire British line. It has even extended to where the French lines begin.

On Saturday the British pushed into Peronne, where they had to fight virtually every step of the way. There have been many fires in Peronne burning since Friday. The Germans also burned the suburb of Halle before abandoning it.

Over sixty towns and villages have been taken by the British.

For a time it seemed as if the German retreat would swing from Le Transloy as the southern pivot, but already it has gone far beyond that. Everywhere along the wide front the British are pressing the fleeing German rearguard, and Bapaume witnessed lively street fighting. The taking of that town meant a great deal to the men in the trenches. One British battalion, due to be relieved on Saturday from a term of strenuous work, actually requested that they be sent forward in order that they might see Bapaume clear of the enemy.

SOLDIERS' BIG GOAL.

In a war where the fighting is often confined for months to a maze of trenches, a noted town like Bapaume stands out as a great goal to the soldiers. Under the prophetic sign of Albert pointing in that direction hundreds of thousands of British soldiers have trudged since last July, many never to return. The Bapaume highway, reaching out over the rolling fields of Picardy, has indeed been the highroad to "The Great Adventure." Out on this road ambled the British "tanks" on their starting way to battle renown. It is this road that pierces Pozieres, and on either side lie the unforgettable villages of Thiepval, Flers, Courcelette, Contalmaison, Fricourt, Mametz, Martinpuich and Beaumont-Hamel, and the notorious Butte de Warlencourt. It was particularly fitting that the troops which fought the hardest about the Butte last autumn should be among the first to reach Bapaume, of which the Butte had long been regarded as the key position. There was no flying of flags or beating of drums as the British patrols penetrated the town, for there was fighting ahead, and Bapaume is filled with underground strongholds. But it was not long before the advance guard sent back over the telephone wires, which ever keep pace with the onward movement of the troops, that the enemy rearguard had "all been accounted for." Later came a second message, reading in true soldier language, "the mopping up of Bapaume is now completed."

Fires were smouldering in many parts, remnants of the incendiarism which had been rampant during the last days of German occupation. No houses was left intact, for those still roofed exposed interiors all burned out. A few rows of houses of quaint architectural beauty still remain an outward show of some of their former well being. Shells, of course, had done much damage, but there were plentiful evidences of dynamiting on all sides.

This was carried to such an extent that certain sections of the town appear as having been swept over by a cyclone, walls having been blown out by interior explosions, allowing the slate roofs to slide almost undamaged to the streets. The famous old clock tower had had its upper part blown off to prevent its being used for artillery registering by the British. Its faces are all awry. Just outside of Bapaume was a badly shattered estaminet, with several empty beer barrels standing on the wall.

All day and most of the night the Germans poured shells into Bapaume paying particular attention to certain sections on which they had carefully registered before leaving. This has been a familiar practice with the Germans with evacuated positions ever since the battle of the Somme began.

The statue of General Louis Leon Faidherbe, who defended Bapaume against the Germans in 1870, which stood in the centre of the town, is missing. It had been removed to Germany.

GREAT DEFENSIVE WORKS.

The defensive works about Bapaume were all that the Germans claimed for them. Splendid trenches formed a network about the place and there were veritable forests of barbed wire. The Germans have always been great believers in this method of defence, but nothing approaching the amount employed about Bapaume has been encountered elsewhere on this front. Acres upon acres of brown rusted wire stretched upon iron posts well screwed into the ground. Between the fixed barriers were countless balls of wire —"gooseberries," the British soldiers called them. There were also widespread reels of wire and various other tangled designs scattered everywhere, to make progress difficult for an attacking enemy.

Redoubts and other fortified points about the town had been transformed into modern defences. In the town itself the numberless underground galleries consolidated from old cellars and constructed anew must have housed at times thousands of German troops. British heavy shells have penetrated some of these shelters, leaving a toll of skeletons behind.

German writers have described Bapaume as fortified against every point of the compass, but after Loupart wood had been taken by the British on the northwest, and the line was gradually going southwest of Bapaume, it was evident the Germans decided that they could hold the town no longer. German officers taken prisoner in the past had told that months of labor were expended by the Germans in preparing Bapaume with about every device known to modern defensive skill, and they frankly asserted that the British would not dare pay the price Bapaume would demand. Now this stronghold has passed under British dominion with scarce a casualty connected with the latest operation.

The road to Bapaume shows scars of many mines exploded under it before the German retreat began. Through the haze of smoke which overhung Bapaume itself last night could be seen the glow of burning villages beyond marking the path of the retreating Germans.

From all parts of the out-flung British line to-night come further reports of progress. The German retreat is gaining in speed. Prisoners taken and identifications obtained from the dead show that fresh German divisions, including one recently returned flushed with victory over the Rumanians have been thrown in as a screen to shield the retiring troops.

CAVALRY IN PURSUIT.

So rapid became the pursuit of the Germans retreating in the Ancre and Somme sectors to-day that the British cavalry came into play after restless months of waiting and longing.

It has been a wonderful sight to see the cavalry squadrons moving towards the front for several days past. They have included some of the crack English regiments, looking very grim and businesslike in steel shrapnel helmets and equipped with gas masks. The fine drying weather of the past three days has helped the pursuit, which, in some places, has reached solid ground that has been little damaged by shellfire.

POISONED WELLS FOUND.

It was officially stated to-day that poisoned wells were found in the village of Barleux, southwest of Peronne, which was occupied by the British in the wake of the retreating German garrisons.

This serious accusation was made in a report made by the British doctors on an analysis of the water. The British test all waters in occupied territories in order to safeguard the troops from various diseases. They were startled to find that the Barleux wells contained a deadly poison.

Other wells in the line of the German retreat have been filled up, but this was the first indication of poison in any of the wells.

The British and French troops, which have been holding the line in France are now actively pushing forward on the heels of the fast retreating Germans. The latest gains have been made altogether on a front of a hundred miles or more, and the important towns of Bapaume, Peronne and Noyon, lying almost in a straight line running north and south, are in the hands of the Entente Allies. Between these, lying somewhat to the westward, Foye, Nesle and Chaulnes have been taken. The French are moving in the direction of Ham, on the Somme River, while the British are continuing their advance eastward from both Bapaume and Peronne.

The cavalry of both British and French is now active. Strong cavalry squadrons have been in motion for several days past, and have taken a prominent part in the operations, which probably accounts for the rapidity of the Anglo-French advance. The Germans have voluntarily evacuated much of the territory recently lost to them, there has been some fighting at various points where strong rear-guards have been left by the German commanders to protect the retirement of the main army.

TO LILLE-LAON LINE.

Although there is no actual knowledge of the German plan of retreat, it is presumed in certain quarters, that if the pressure of the French and British keeps up they will retire to the powerful line running from Lille to Laon, and including the strongly defensive positions at Cambrai and St. Quentin. These are all fortified cities. Laon being a fortress of the first class and the scene of many battles in previous wars. Even at the present rate of progress it would be several days probably before the forces of the Allies would confront these defences.

In their latest operations the British entered the German positions along a front of forty-five miles to a depth of several miles, up to ten miles in some places, and in addition to occupying Nesle, Chaulnes and Peronne, took possession of more than sixty villages.

The French gains were made in two distinct sectors, along a front of about thirty-seven miles between the Avre and the Aisne. Their most important capture was the town of Noyon, a strategic point, which lies almost due south of Peronne. North of Soissons, which lies less than twenty miles to the southwest of Laon, they occupied the village of Crouy. Other villages were taken with the object of strengthening their new positions.

It is to be noted that the British official communication says: "We have occupied Nesle," and the French communication says, "Our cavalry this morning entered Nesle." While Nesle is apparently on the French line, the British have taken the town of Chaulnes, and it is possible that forces from both armies have entered Nesle, which lies only a few miles to the southeast of Chaulnes.

U. S. SHIPS MAY CARRY CONTRABAND

No Distinction Made Between Those Carrying Munitions or Other Cargo

Washington, March 13.—In giving protection to American merchant ships no distinction will be made by the government between vessels that carry munitions of war or other contraband and those which have non-contraband cargoes. The position of the government is that all American merchant vessels are privileged to pursue their calling on the seas, and that no belligerent warship has the right to sink them or otherwise interfere with their progress until it has complied with the requirement of visit and search to ascertain if contraband of war is carried.

The government has always insisted that a merchant vessel has the right to carry contraband, including munitions of war, and the fact that she has munitions on board does not give a belligerent warship warrant to sing her without warning. American merchant vessels carrying munitions were permitted by this government to clear for European ports, and the German and Austro-Hungarian governments were informed that these vessels had the right to do so. The United States was always willing to admit that such vessels were subject to overhauling and subsequent sinking or capture as prize, provided that if sinking was resorted to provision should be made for the safety of the non-combatants aboard.

In placing armed guards on American merchant vessels it is adhering to the same contention. The guards will be employed only in the event that German submarines attempt to violate the established principles of international law. No ship will come under the direct protection of the government of the United States until the naval officer in command of the armed guard is convinced that a submarine is about to violate the laws of nations and humanity. The announcement of the German Government that neutral merchant ships would be sunk without warning if they ventured inside the barred areas is construed by the United States government, it is understood, as evidence that these laws are not to be observed.

Reports from Europe that negotiations to avoid a declaration of war have been begun between the United States and Germany are not true. They are believed to be based upon the understanding that Count von Bernstorff, the former German ambassador, who is due to arrive in Berlin, will use his influence with his government to prevent hostilities.

Before he left Washington his friends said that if war was not declared between the United States and Germany before he reached Berlin there would be no war. This was construed to mean that the ambassador's friends believed he would be able to place the situation in such a light that the German Government would modify its submarine policy at once.

Count von Bernstorff has the reputation here of having been sincerely desirous of avoiding a conflict between his country and the United States.

DECREASE IN SINKINGS

Only 20 Sunk in Week — 16 Unsuccessfully Attacked

Thirteen British vessels of more than 1,600 tons were sunk during the week ending March 11, says the official announcement on shipping losses. Four British vessels of less than 1,600 tons and three fishing vessels also were sunk.

The announcement follows: For the week ending March 12: Merchant vessels of all nationalities of over 1,000 tons net, United Kingdom ports, exclusive of fishing and local craft:

Arrivals	1,986
Sailings	1,959

British merchant vessels sunk by mines or submarines over 1,600 tons gross, 13, including two sunk during the week ending March 4; under 1,600 tons, 4.

British merchant vessels unsuccessfully attacked by submarines, 16, including four attacked the week of February 25, and two the week ending March 4.

British fishing vessels, three.

One merchant vessel under 1,600 tons, reported last week as sunk, has since been towed in.

Revolution In Russia

(Continued from Page 3.)

members are growing hourly, is under command of Colonel Englehard, of the General Staff, who is also a member of the Duma. One after another, various detachments appeared at the Duma, some with their standards and officers. As fast as they reported they were formed into battalions and assigned to posts. The President of the Imperial Council, J. G. Chtcheglovitoff, was arrested and placed under guard in the Duma building.

The student bodies were appealed to by the new government committee to enlist in organizations for the preservation of order, the emblem being a white band on the arm. The order of duty was: "It is useless firing; disarm minors and intoxicated persons, prevent pillage and maintain order in the streets."

EMPEROR ABDICATED.

The Emperor abdicated on Thursday, and Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, his younger brother, has been named regent. The Russian Ministry, charged with corruption and incompetence, has been swept out of office. One minister, Alexander Protopopoff, head of the Interior Department, is reported to have been killed and the other ministers as well as the President of the imperial Council are under arrest. The Empress has been placed under guard.

A new national cabinet is announced with Prince Lvoff as president of the council and premier, and the other offices held by the men who are close to the Russian people. The members of the new notional cabinet are announced as follows:

Premier President of the Council and Minister of the Interior—Prince Georges E. Lvoff.

Foreign Minister—Professor Paul N. Milinkoff.

Minister of Public Instruction—Professor Manuiloff, of Moscow University.

Minister of War and Navy, ad interim—A. J. Guchkoff, formerly President of the Duma.

Minister of Agriculture—M. Ichingareff, deputy from Petrograd.

Minister of Finance—M. Tereschtenko, deputy from Kiev.

Minister of Justice—Deputy Kerenski, of Saratoff.

Minister of Communications—N. V. Nekrasoff, Vice-President of the Duma.

Controller of State—M. Godneff, Deputy from Kazan.

Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, the new Regent of Russia, is the younger and only brother of Emperor Nicholas, with whom he has been at odds for many years. Until the birth of Grand Duke Alexis Nicholaevitch, son of Emperor Nicholas, in 1904, he was the first in succession to the Russian throne. Grand Duke Michael is the favorite son of the Dowager Empress Marie Feodrovora, sister of the Dowager Queen Alexandra of Great Britain. He also has been strongly opposed to the German influence in the Russian Imperial family. Banished from Russia by his brother early in 1913, because of his morganatic marriage, Grand Duke Michael spent some time in exile in England. He returned to Russia late in August, 1914, and was reported to have taken a command in the army. Since then there have been no reports of his whereabouts and activities.

Born on November 22, 1878, he is ten years younger than the Emperor. His education was wholly military and he has held many honorary commands in the army.

AIM PROSECUTION OF WAR VIGOROUSLY.

London, March 15.—Mr. Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced in the House of Commons to-night that Emperor Nicholas had abdicated and that Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch had been appointed Regent. The soldiers sided with the Duma, but there was no serious loss of life.

The Chancellor added that it was comforting to know that the movement was not directed at securing peace by Russia.

A telegram received by the naval attache of the Russian Embassy in Paris reported that the railways and public services in Petrograd had resumed work, said Mr. Bonar Law.

"Only to-night," the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, "a message has been received from our Ambassador to the effect that a statement from the Duma announced that the Emperor had abdicated and that Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch had been appointed Regent.

"There is some comfort for us in the comparative tranquility with which this change was conducted. Here is also real comfort that all the government's information shows that the movement was not in any sense directed toward an effort to secure peace by Russia.

"On the contrary, the discontent was not against the government for carrying on the war, but for not carrying it on with that efficiency and energy which the people had expected."

JOY IN LONDON THAT PEOPLE WIN AGAINST RULER.

London, March 16.—The news that "Great Russia" had joined the democracies of the world, and that one of the three great absolutist rulers of the world had resigned his throne in accordance with the demands of his people was received here with unmixed joy. There has been no illusion about Russia here. Particularly in the last year it had been well understood that the situation there has been the people against the throne.

"The people and the army are all for the war and against Germany," has been the word which came from Russia from all channels repeatedly. That the court has been enshrouded in a pro-German atmosphere, and that the Emperor was a weak man under the thumb of his wife and also under the domination of several members of the bureaucracy, some of whom were only influenced by the tradition of the old bureaucracy and others of whom were influenced by and in the pay of the German diplomats, also had been reported.

The men now in control of the destinies of the great empire of western Europe are Russians who are anti-German and pro-Russians to the core, so the Russian developments are regarded here as wholly to the benefit of the Entente Powers in the war.

EMPRESS WAS GERMAN PRINCESS, AND USED INFLUENCE ON CZAR.

London, March 15.—According to information received here, the Russian people have been most distrustful during recent events of the personal influence of Empress Alexandra. Suhe was supposed to exercise the greatest influence over Emperor Nicholas. It is stated that her whereabouts is not known, but it is believed she is in seclusion, fearing the populace.

The Empress Alexandra, before her marriage to the Emperor of Russia, in 1894, was the German Princess Alix of Hesse-Darmstadt.

RODZIANKO IS PRESIDING.

London, March 15.—The Government of Petrograd is now in the hands of a committee, consisting of representatives of the Duma, the Zemstvos and municipalities, presided over by President Rodzianko of the Duma. This body met yesterday, with five Cabinet ministers attending and sent to Emperor Nicholas a request for the establishment of a parliamentary government.

The military in Petrograd is taking orders from the committee and is patrolling the city, which is quiet. The fighting which occurred was in the barracks, and a number of officers were killed.

STIRRING SCENES AS TROOPS TAKE NEW ALLEGIANCE.

One of the most impressive scenes of the revolution was the arrival of the Preobrajensky Guards with their Colonel and officers, at the Tauris Palace, Petrograd. These men, all of giant stature, were drawn up in ranks of four deep the whole length of the enormous Catherine Hall, where the President of the Duma had come to greet them. On the appearance of President Rodzianko the Colonel's voice rang, "Preobrajenskye, attention." The whole regiment stood at salute. Rodzianko saluted them as follows: "Soldiers of the true faith, let me as an old soldier greet you according to our custom. I wish you good health." "Your excellency," came the thunderous response.

The President continued: "I want to thank you for coming to the help of the members of the Imperial Duma to establish order and safeguard the honor and glory of our country, while your comrades are fighting in the trenches for the might and majesty of Russia. I am proud my son has been serving since the beginning of the war in your gallant ranks. Return quickly to your barracks and come here at the first call when you may be required."

"We are ready," answered the guards; "show us the way."

"The old authority is incapable of leading Russia the right way," was the answer. "Our first task is to establish a new authority which we all believe and trust will be able to save and magnify our mother, Russia."

The soldiers marched out shouting "hurrah Rodzianko." He was greeted in the same manner by the officers and men of the Grenadier Guards, and officers and troopers of the Ninth Cavalry Regiment. All the regiments after visiting the Duma returned to the barracks with bands playing and colors flying amid the enthusiastic cheering of the people.

POPULAR POLICY IS FORMULATED BY NEW CABINET.

Petrograd, March 6.—Far-reaching reforms in Russia are promised the people as a result of the revolution in the country, and the overthrow of the bureaucrats.

A constitutional assembly based on universal suffrage, abolition of all social, religious and national restrictions, and amnesty for all political and religious offences are included in the programme of the executive committee of the Duma, which constitutes the provisional government. The removal of social, religious and national restrictions would give freedom to the Jews in Russia. Liberty of speech and of the press, and universal suffrage in communal elections also are contemplated.

Russia to-day appeared to be in a fair way toward solving the greatest problem with which, perhaps, any nation was ever confronted. Order is growing with incredible rapidity out of the chaos of the past week, and the new government, gathering up the broken threads of national and municipal life, is striving to set the organization of the country in motion, so that the conduct of the war will suffer as little as possible from the revolution.

The members of the new ministry already have assumed their posts and the government buildings, empty and deserted for days, are again open for official business. The banks, all the commercial and financial houses, and some of the factories have already responded to the new government's appeal, opened their doors and expressed a willingness to do everything in their power to effect as quick a recovery as possible from the paralysis of the past week. The soldier policemen are guarding the streets, in the place of the old gendarmes.

Hundreds of messages have been received from all over the country, declaring the allegiance of important cities and fortresses to the new regime. Moscow, Kharkov, Tsaritsyn and Vologda already have formally acknowledged the new government, and, so far as is known, not a single quarter of the country still stands out for the old order of things.

Supported by a unanimous vote, the present government is in reality a government of the people.

According to the latest information the executive committee of the Duma and the committees of soldiers and workingmen's deputies, have reached a full agreement, or at least have decided temporaril ty waive all minor differences until the meeting of the constitutional assembly, which will decide just what form the new government of Russia will take. Meanwhile it is reported that the government of the country will rest for three months in a committee of 12, and it is stated monarchy, for the time being, will be abolished.

Paul N. Miliukoff, one of the leaders of the new government, in outlining its aims to the Associated Press, said: "We assume control of the government in order to bring victory to the Russian arms.

"It was a crime for the former government to behave in such a way as to bring the country to the brink of disaster, endangering most seriously the issue of the war. The growing danger was the real cause, which, strongly influencing the people towards dissatisfaction, finally expressing itself in such an outbreak of popular indignation that it brought triumphant in such a short time and in so bloodless a manner as perhaps no other revolution in history.

"The reason for the decisive success achieved was the complete lack of confidence in the former power. Not one element has risen to defend the government. Even from Tsarskoe-Selo itself everybody has rallied about the Duma. The Duma has proved itself the great centre of attraction for the popular will.

"It was a splendid moral victory. During the first few days we have no power but moral power. Now it is different. Now we are organized. With every hour our security grows."

Whatever differences existed between the various elements of the people formerly and which appeared to be regarded of such vital importance seemingly are dwarfed in comparison with the great problem of the day. It is felt that whatever minor differences may continue to exist between the two committees that have assumed control of affairs, a firm foundation had been laid for the future of Russia. There appears a disposition on both sides to make concessions.

The Duma building to-day presents a striking contrast to its former staid dignity. The corridors and amphitheatre and the committee rooms are packed with soldiers and students who push their way through the throng with difficulty. Soldiers with fixed bayonets bar the entrances to within, demanding the authority of every applicant to enter. In the main corridor are several tons of sacked flour piled in the form of a barricade and from which the entrance could be defended. From the balcony overlooking the main foyer orators addressed the crowds with patriotic exhortations.

EIGHT CLAUSES LAID DOWN IN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

London, March 1.—The provisional government in Russia has issued the following appeal to the people, according to Reuter's Petrograd correspondent:

"Citizens—The executive committee of the Duma, with the aid and support of the garrison of the capital and its inhabitants, has succeeded in triumphing over the obnoxious forces of the old regime in such a manner that we are able to proceed to a more stable organization of the executive power, with men whose past political activity assures them the country's confidence. The names of the members of the new government are then given and the appeal continues:

"The new cabinet will base its policy on the following principles:

"'First—An immediate general amnesty for all political and religious offences, including terrorist acts and military and agrarian offences.

"'Second—Liberty of speech and of the press; freedom for alliances, unions and strikes with the extension of these liberties to military officials within the limits admitted by military requirements.'

"'Third—Abolition of all social, religious and national restrictions.'

"'Fourth—To proceed forthwith to the preparation and convocation of a constitutional assembly, based on universal suffrage, which will establish a governmental regime.'

"'Fifth—The substitution of the police by a national militia, with chiefs to be elected and responsible to the government.'

"'Sixth—Communal elections to be based on universal suffrage.'

"'Seventh—The troops which participated in the revolutionary movement will not be disarmed but will remain in Petrograd.'

"'Eighth—While maintaining stract military discipline for troops on active service, it is desirable to abrogate for soldiers all restrictions in the enjoyment of social rights accorded otner citizens.'

"The provisional government desires to add that it has no intention to profit by the circumstances of the war to delay the realization of the measures of reform above mentioned."

ENTHUSIASM IN MOSCOW; THOUSAND POLICE ARRESTED.

Moscow, March 16, via London.—The greatest enthusiasm has prevailed here since March 1. Thousands of persons have marched the streets and packed the squares cheering for the revolution. Troops and students have been enrolled by the defence committee. Perfect order has been maintained.

A thousand members of the police force have been arrested and are confined in the town hall. The jails have been opened and prisoners liberated. The Kremlin, the arsenal and all public utilities have been taken over by the revolutionists.

FORMER PREMIERS AND MINISTERS ARE UNDER ARREST.

London, March 17.—Former Prêmiers Golitzin and Goremykin have been placed in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, says a Reuter despatch from Petrograd, as have Generals Soukhomlinoff and Beliaeff, former ministers of war; A. B. Protopopoff, former minister of the interior; J. G. Chtchegiovitoff and M. Makaroff, former ministers of justice; M. Malakoff and General Kurloff, former chief of police. Other prominent persons under arrest are being detained temporarily in the Duma building.

800,000 WHO SHOULD BE IN THE TRENCHES

Voluntary Service in Canada at End of Its Tether, Says Sir Sam Hughes

Speaking at a public meeting of the Provincial Grand Orange Lodge of Ontario West at Stratford, Sir Sam Hughes declared that voluntary service in Canada had reached the end of its tether, and that the time was opportune for the enforcement of the Militia Act. Enlistment had been interfered with by cries of "labor wants men." He had yet to see a solitary act of any description, so far as tilling the soil and keeping the wheels of commerce moving was concerned, that has not been carried out since Canada sent her army of volunteer soldiers to Flanders.

"Drop into the pool rooms in Toronto and Montreal and you will find thousands of men who should be in uniform," proceeded Sir Sam. "There are 800,000 men in Canada to-day who should be in the trenches. I say apply the Militia Act, and in so doing give every recruiting centre credit for the number of men already enlisted, so as not to create a scarcity of labor."

Sir Sam's reply to critics who found fault with recruiting generally since the commencement of the war, was that more than once it had been intimated to "go slow." If he had adhered to that policy of doing business the first contingent of thirty-three thousand men would still be at Valcartier.

"Canada has done well," he proceeded. "Some Canadians have not done so well. Those of our French-Canadian friends who are fighting are good, but as a class they have not turned out their fair numbers like Ontario and the western provinces. Scores of young French-Canadians eager to get into khaki have told me that they had refused because the Roman Catholic clergy had advised them not to do so." (Cries of shame.)

50,000 MEN FOR SERVICE IN CANADA

Will be Enrolled in Active Militia for Home Defence and to Release Men for Overseas

Fifty thousand young Canadians will be enlisted on the active militia, and in two months will be embodied for continuous service in the Dominion. They are to be enrolled for the double purpose of releasing the 50,000 members of the expeditionary force still in Canada, and of providing for the defence of the country.

For some weeks past the government has been considering measures for filling the ranks of the militia, which have been depleted by enlistments for active service abroad, and for providing a home defence army. The course decided upon was announced by Sir Edward Kemp, the Minister of Militia, after the meeting of the Cabinet Council last week. Accompanying the announcement was an appeal to the manhood of Canada to volunteer for national defence, not only from the members of the government in Canada, but also from Sir Robert Borden, who sent a cable message from England following his visit to the front. "A splendid response to these proposals," the Prime Minister telegraphed, "is vitally necessary in order that the full strength of our Dominion, in co-operation with the whole Empire, shall be thrown into the struggle with the least possible delay."

The troops to be mobilized for national denfence will consist of infantry and field artillery, with a due proportion of supply and transport, medical and other administrative services. They will be raised by voluntary enlistment.

Men between the age of 18 and 45 years are urged to enlist through the existing militia units. They will be attested for one year, or during the period of the war, should it last longer, and for six months after the war provided His Majesty should so long require their services. Their attestation papers will show that they have been accepted for duty in Canada.

It is expected, however, that a considerable number of soldiers of home defence corps will in time seek transfer to the overseas forces, and that the new units will to a certain extent become feeders through the voluntary action of their members, for the army abroad.

Men enlisted for home defence will be provided with clothing and necessaries on an adequate scale. Their uniforms will be distinguished from those of the members of the expeditionary force by the badges worn on the latter.

PAY AND SEPARATION GRANT.

Pay for the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the new units will be the same as that prescribed for active militia called out for service. The private soldier will receive one dollar a day in pay as compared with $1.10 a day received by members of the expeditionary force. The separation allowances will also be slightly less than those paid in the case of the overseas army.

For married men in the home units the separation allowance will be $19 per month. For other members of those units the amounts will be graded according to rank.

During the present month, battalion staffs will be organized, officers and non-commissioned officers will be instructed and recruits will be trained in the new units. Next month the men enlisted will be trained two evenings and one afternoon aweek.

In May, unless their units are detailed for special duty, they will go into camp for the summer.

In order to assist the militia council in the special work of mobilizing the active militia, an additional directorate in the branch of the chief of the General Staff of the Militia Department has been created for the duration of the war. Col. S. C. Mewburn, who has been assistant adjutant general in charge of administration in military district No. 2, with headquarters at Toronto, has been placed at the head of this directorate with thetitle of Director of the Canadian Defence Force, and the military rank of Major General.

SIR EDWARD KEMP'S STATEMENT.

In announcing the plan decided upon, Sir Edward Kemp said:

"Of the troops which have volunteered for service overseas there still remain in Canada approximately 50,000. It is necessary that the country should not be left without an adequate force for home defence in case of emrgency. The Prime Minister, who has recently visited the front, states that we are entering upon the most critical period of the war. It is not only the desire of the men who have already enlisted, and who are still in Canada, but it is also the desire of the men overseas, as well as of their British comrades in arms, and of the Imperial Government, that we should send overseas with as little delay as possible the troops now in Canada which have enlisted for overseas service. These men have been warned and are making ready to depart from Canada for the scenes of active warfare.

"Canada has every reason to be proud of her sons, who have taken such a noble part in winning the war, and their deeds of valor have been recounted time and again. And now, when the British Empire is struggling to maintain its existence and secure liberty and justice for the world, it is Canada's duty to do still more.

"In order that the 50,000 troops of the Canadian expeditionary force at present serving in Canada may be released for active warfare, an appeal is now being made to the manhood of Canada for an equal number of men for home defence by joining the active militia. An opportunity is therefore now afforded to those who have been prevented from undertaking service overseas, to join this movement of active service for home defence, and to entrust the whole task of home defence to this historic force which never yet has failed to rally to the service of our country.' A tribute must be paid to the admirable work done by the existing units of this force and kindred associations in recruiting the Canadian expeditionary force, which has largely been accomplished through its aid."

"It is to be clearly understood that the enlistment of the above mentioned force for home defence is not intended in any way to lessen the strongest possible effort for recruiting for active service overseas, the necessity of which at this critical stage of the war cannot be too strongly urged."

As indicated by Sir Edward Kemp, the organization of the new national defence force is not intended to interfere with enlistments for overseas service. Men who join the expeditionary force, who will hereafter go abroad in drafts, will be formed into companies and attached temporarily to the new battalions and batteries.

Moreover, the militia mobilization is not intended to cause dislocation of essential industries. Machinery exists for determining what men are available for such industries and what numbers are required. Should it be found necessary civil tribunals will be formed to determine whether or not men of certain classes should be enlisted in units of the Canadian defence force.

CARRIED COTTON DUTIES MOTION

Lancashire Amendment Was Defeated and Government Resolution Passed in the Commons and Lords

The Imperial Government successfully resisted the strong attack of the Lancashire cotton interests by carrying the Indian cotton duties resolution both in House of Lords and House of Commons last week, and securing the defeat of the Lancashire amendment by the substantial majority of 140, after Premier Lloyd George had conceded that the whole question should be reconsidered at the termination of the war.

This result was the outcome of a strong plea made by the Premier that the Government policy was only fair play toward India, which in addition to the great assistance already given toward the prosecution of the war, would supply further man-power for military operations and on the attitude of ex-Premier Asquith, who agreed that it would be inadvisable to go back on the decision already taken, because it would have disastrous effects on India. Mr. Asquith proposed an amendment to reconsider the matter after the war, which the Prime Minister accepted.

J. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary for India, alluded to grave matters in the recent government of India, which would only be revealed when the archives gave up their secrets.

The Lancashire members, realizing that the chance of defeating the duties was gone, held a hurried meeting and decided to carry the question to a division as a formal protest.

Mr. Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a speech winding up the debate, denied that this proposal was the thin end of the wedge of tariff reform. The Viceroy of India had said it was impossible to get a loan of £100,000,000 unless the duties were imposed. They had to choose between trouble in India and trouble in Lancashire.

Mr. Premier Lloyd George's reference to India supplying more troops is considered important. This course was strongly advocated recently by Winston Spencer Churchill.

The Indian cotton duties were also the subject of debate in the House of Lords. Baron Islington, Under Secretary of State for India, moved the acceptance of the Government's measure.

Earl Beauchamp moved an amendment to postpone consideration until after the war. The Marquis of Crewe contended that the Government had failed to show that the measure was necessary for the conduct of the war.

Earl Curzon, Lord President of the Council, replying in behalf of the Government, argued that it was not a question of free trade or protection, but of mere justice to India.

Finally, on the Government's giving an undertaking that the whole question would be reviewed at the end of the war, Earl Beauchamp withdrew his amendment, and the resolution was carried.

In moving the resolution, Austen Chamberlain, Secretary for India, recalled the military services of Indian troops in France, Egypt, East Africa and Mesopotamia. He said the total number of British Indian soldiers who had gone into active service was approximately 300,000, although at the beginning of the war the strength of that army was only 231,000. Mr. Chamberlain also referred to the great generosity of Indian princes, who had contributed airplanes, war material, ambulances and money for the relief of new forces. India also had supplied motors for the transportation of munitions.

The Secretary said India's output of small arms had increased threefold, and her production of shells for field guns twelvefold.

"RISE ABOVE ITS FEARS."

Mr. Chamberlain appealed to Lancashire to rise above its fears as to the economic effect of the tariff change, and to be confident in its skill and enterprise. He asked whether the preservation of good feeling was not worth more than the "paltry four percent" by which the Indian tariff on cotton goods is to be increased.

In view of the reports that the Liberals, while not voting against the Government, would refrain from voting, Mr. Chamberlain appealed to former Premier Asquith not to abstain from casting his vote. Such action, he said, would be misconstrued and resented in India. He urged Mr. Asquith to cast his vote and use his influence to redress a grievance which, he said was rankling in India.

Premier Lloyd George accepted an amendment proposed by former Premier Asquith to consider the cotton duties anew after the war. Premier Lloyd George, justifying the course adopted as a war measure, explained that it was a good deal more than the acceptance of the loan of £100,000,000. There was absolutely no doubt, he said, but that India would be able to assist materially in manpower. Continuing, he said: "We are making special arrangements in India from that view point, and we are also asking India to take a much larger share in the equipment and maintenance of our armies. We are anxious to conciliate to get the good will, the sympathy and the zeal of India, particularly at this moment. We therefore thought, as a matter of policy as a war measure, that this great act of justice should be extended to India, and I do not doubt but that we shall reap an abundant harvest for this deed of justice and fair play.

"I think in a very short time the country will realize what it means and how materially it will help us in the prosecution of the war. I believe the Lancashire apprehensions are exaggerated, but should it appear that they are well founded it is neither in the interests of India nor any other parts of the Empire to destroy this great trade in Lancashire, which is one of the Empire's greatest assets."

William Barton, Liberal, head of the calico printing firm of Wm. Barton and Company, Manchester, in moving the Lancashire amendment regarding the alteration of the established system of cotton duties, and Sir Henry Norman, Liberal, who seconded Mr. Barton's amendment, both voiced a grievance against the Government for reopening this controversy without consulting interested parties.

Mr. Norman complained that the Government had presented to Parliament an accomplished fact by a secret, furtive administrative act.

Mr. Asquith said everybody would agree to pay grateful tribute in recognition of India's splendid and heroic assistance, and he regretted that any note of discord should mar the recognition.

Then referring to the understanding arrived at in January, 1916, that any fiscal controversy should be avoided until after the war, Mr. Asquith said the government's action was extremely regrettable, but that regard must be paid to the effect it would have in India should parliament or the country attempt to appeal an act already accomplished. Such a course would lend itself to every kind of misrepresentation, which, in gratitude for India's subordination to Great Britain's interests, everything ought to be done to avoid it. Quarrels on this issue, Mr. Asquith continued, would open deplorable misunderstandings. He had labored for over two years to preserve Imperial unity, wi thwhat magnificent results were visible in the recent day's operations, resulting in the capture of Bagdad. Urging that this view was not a time when there should be even the appearance of friction or misunderstanding, Mr. Asquith appealed to the government, for the sake of unity, to accept the following addendum to its motion: "This House, at the same time, declares its opinion that such changes as are proposed in the system of cotton duties should be considered afresh when the fiscal relationship of various parts of the Empire to one another and to the world can be renewed at the end of the war."

The amendment of Mr. Barton was defeated by a vote of 265 to 125.

Mr. Asquith's amendment was agreed to, and the Government motion, thus amended, was adopted without division.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

Chicago, March 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 500. Market steady; beeves, $9 to $12.60; stockers and feeders, $6.80 to $9.75; cows and heifers, $5.70 to $10.75; calves, $10 to $14.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 15,000. Market unsettled; light, $14.25 to $14.90; mixed, $14.45 to $15.05; heavy, $14.40 to $15.10; rough, $14.40 to $14.55; pigs, $10.75 to $13.25; bulk of sales, $14.60 to $15.

Sheep — Receipts, 1,500. Market steady; lambs, native, $12.35 to $14.85.

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Dominion Department of Agriculture
OTTAWA, CANADA.
HON. MARTIN BURRELL, Minister.

DEATH SUMMONS THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT IN HER FIFTY-SEVENTH YEAR

Passed Away on the Day Following Thirty-eighth Anniversary of Her Marriage

London, March 14.—The Duchess of Connaught, wife of the former Governor-General of Canada, died at 8.30 to-night.

During the last few days the relatives and friends of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught were aware that the case of the Duchess was hopeless. In the latter stages of her illness, oxygen was frequently administered.

It is thought that the complication of broncho-pneumonia would probably have been successfully overcome but for the drain on the patient's strength caused by an operation in London in 1913. As late as this afternoon the Duchess was conscious and able to recognize the members of her family, who were gathered at her bedside.

Since returning to England from Canada last autumn the Duchess took part sparingly in public engagements although within two days after she reached London, Her Royal Highness made a call at the Canadian Red Cross headquarters. At Christmas the Duchess entertained a number of Canadian officers at her country house at Bagshot Park. Her Royal Highness also sent a personal card of greeting to every wounded Canadian soldier in the hospitals here. During January, the Duchess visited the Canadian hospitals at Bushey Park.

Her Royal Highness, Princess Louise Margaret Alexandre Victoria Agnes was born July 25, 1860, the daughter of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, the future hero of Metz, and known as the "Red Prince."

When the Duke of Connaught was betrothed to the princess, the occasion was one for great rejoicing, a soldier taking to wife a soldier's daughter. The marriage took place March 13, 1879, in the presence of Queen Victoria and a great gathering of royal and noble personages, including some thirty princes and princesses. A new mansion was erected at historiac Bagshot, in Surrey, for the use of the Duke and Duchess. Bagshot was a royal demesne as far back as the time of William the Conquerer, and many of the great names of England have been more or less associated with it ever since. The Duke and Duchess occupied the new Bagshot mansion and also Clarence House, at St. James's, London. The quiet rural life in Surrey was always attractive to the Duchess. The small excitements of the country interested her, as did the parish work. One of her earliest requests was that she should be given charge of a parish district, but the vicar dissuaded her out of regard for her health. She nevertheless in various ways, managed to show her willingness to help the poor and she soon won her way into the hearts of the people of the parish. One incident in connection with her life at Bagshot Park shows the pluck which the Duchess possessed. She was out driving a pair of Russian horses when they bolted, overturning the carriage. The Duchess escaped injury, but a companion, who was with her, was less fortunate. The Duchess did what she could to relieve the other, and then walked back to Bagshot and reported the accident.

Their first child was born to the Duke and Duchess of Connaught at Bagshot in 1882. This was Princess Margaret Victoria Augusta Charlotte Norah, who was married in 1905 at Windsor to H.R.H. Prince Gustavus Adolphus, Crown Prince of Sweden, and eldest son of King Gustav V. The children of this marriage were great favorites with their grandmother, the Duchess of Connaught.

The Duchess' two other children are both known in Canada. Prince Arthur Frederick Patrick Albert was born at Windsor in 1883, became a lawyer and a soldier and is a personal aide-de-camp to the King. Prince Arthur visited Canada nine years ago on his return from Japan where he had represented the King at the investiture of the Japanese Emperor with the insignia of the Garter.

The third child, the one best known to Canadians, Princess Victoria Patricia Helena Elizabeth, was born at Buckingham Palace in 1886, on the 17th of March. She followed the Duke and Duchess to Canada and shared with her mother in doing the honors at Rideau Hall.

The Duchess accompanied His Royal Highness to Russia on the occasion of the coronation of the Czar. She was with him also in India, where both were soon exceedingly popular. When they left for England all Bombay turned out to bid them godspeed. They passed through Canada on their way home and visited Ottawa.

The Duchess spoke English faultlessly. She mastered the language by never passing over an expression the meaning of which was not clear to her. At such times she insisted on a thorough understanding of the word or phrase as the case might be. Wherever she chanced to be she was always much sought after in connection with social and semi-social functions. The number of those to which she extended her patronage was legion, andi n most she displayed an active personal interest. As the wife of the Governor-General in Canada she did much to make the experiment of a Royal Governor-General the great success that it has been. She was an ideal hostess at Rideau Hall, gracious, sympathetic and free from all unnecessary reserve. She had the tact which enabled her to put all her visitors at their ease. At the same time there were some customs she would never countenance. It was ever the rule of the Duke and Duchess to maintain and preserve as far as possible the simple English home life. It has been said of them that during their ocean voyages they set them rigidly against the practice of gambling on shipboard. They would regularly attend the Sunday services. This rule of conduct was always observed during their stay in Canada. The Duchess at all times showed a keen and intelligent interest in public affairs, but never, at any time, a disposition to interfere. She was prominently associated with all social philanthropic work in Ottawa, was a frequent visitor at the hospitals, and schools and convents, and her interest in various women's societies is well known. She did much to assist in supporting the Victorian Order of Nurses, and was the means of collecting, by private subscriptions, more than $200,000 for this purpose.

ENDEARED TO CANADIANS.

Ottawa, March 14.—News of the death of the Duchess of Connaught was received in the capital with deep regret. During her residence here she had endeared herself to all classes, and following the outbreak of war allied herself with every movement to send comforts to the soldiers. Perhaps her most notable effort was in connection with a prisoners of war fund, raised through her efforts by twenty-two women's Canadian clubs throughout Canada and through which $55,000 was secured.

H.R.H. was honorary president of the Victorian Order of Nurses, and through her efforts $220,000 was raised to carry on the work of the order.

All her work in Canada in connection with the many war funds and supplies was of an extremely unobtrusive character and, indeed, everything she did was marked by a simplicity that endeared her to all. She was ever ready to lend her patronage or personal influence to any worthy cause, and often at great personal inconvenience attended functions and events if she thought her presence would aid in the work on hand. She was president of the Canadian Red Cross Society, having been re-elected to that office only a month ago at the annual meeting in Toronto. The Duchess of Connaught Red Cross Hospital at Cliveden, England, which was built by the Canadian Red Cross Society, was named after Her Royal Highness, and will be a fitting memorial to her efforts and will serve as a link to bind her name to Canada in England.

THE LATE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

An idea of the unceasing activity of the Duchess in war work while in Canada may be gained when it is known that she knitted on a special machine installed in Government House some 1,000 pairs of socks for soldiers during the 18 months during which she took up that work. The thousandth pair of socks, at the request of the Dominion archivist, was placed in the Canadian archives.

Her Royal Highness left Ottawa on her way home after five years in Canada, on Oct. 11, 1916. The departure at the Central station was characterized by scenes which made plain the warm affection in which she was held by all classes in the capital, and particularly those women who had occasion to come into contact with her in war and other patriotic work. A huge crowd was present when the Royal party, composed of the Duke, the Duchess and the Princess Patricia and household staff, from the rear platform of the train waved a final farewell to Ottawa. A stay was made at Montreal and other points en route to Halifax, and it was with feelings of relief that the message came announcing the safe arrival of the party in England.

All official functions will be postponed during the period of mourning, and a memorial service will be held in the Christ Church Cathedral here on the day of her funeral.

BURIAL ON MONDAY.

London, March 16.—The remains of the Duchess of Connaught are to be interred at Windsor, it was announced to-night. Burial will take place there on Monday, preceded by cremation.

The King has commanded the abandonment of all court functions for four weeks, during which time the court will be in mourning.

Flags were flying at half mast for the late Duchess of Connaught, on all the Government buildings to-day. Discussing Her Royal Highness' death, the "Daily Telegraph" refers to the misgivings voiced by some Canadian politicians including Sir Wilfrid Laurier, as to the wisdom of transporting from the old world a court system, in which a duke and duchess would act as the Polar stars, upsetting the social life of a new democratic country. "The presence of these members of the Royal family," continues the "Telegraph," "drew Canada appreciably nearer the Mother Country. Their sincerity, homeliness, untiring work and transparent concern for Canadian interests won all hearts. When at length towards the close of last year they came back to England, it was apparent that in its wider and more public aspect, the life work of the Duchess was closed, but the conception which the nation had formed of this good woman, who as princess, wife, and mother, had ever performed her exacting duties with lofty devotion, will survive for long years."

"The Duchess," says a "Morning Post" correspondent, "was loved and admired by all sorts and conditions of Canadians. In one case, rather a long time back, the Governor-General's wife was known as the Governess-General, which was a quietly humorous way of saying she was too fond of laying down the law as regards the treatment of servants, etc., to ladies in Ottawa, Montreal and Toronto.

POPULAR WITH CANADIANS.

"The Duchess of Connaught, though she cultivated many rather close friendships, and was always accessible to friends, was incapable of assuming and asserting authority of this kind. She was a model wife and a kindly tactfulness and simplicity endeared her to people who are not old enough yet to care much for sophisticated forms of social intercourse. It was the utter absence of any sort of patronage—no Canadian can endure being patronized—which made the Duchess, in spite of her infrequent appearances in public, the most popular of all wives of past Governors—General."

The "Daily Telegraph" says the ailment which unhappily proved fatal had its origin in an illness which the Duchess contracted while serving the Empire by her husband's side in Canada.

The Connaught house has always been prominent at once in its service to the state and in the enjoyment of esteem and affection of the British people. All along the Connaught family has been distinguished for typifying what is best in the democratic spirit, that which serves without sacrificing dignity.

"For the best part of thirty years," says the "Times," "the Duchess has been the constant companion of the popular public spirited soldier prince who has established in many spheres and many lands so firm a hold on the affection and respect of his fellow countrymen. The Duke's career has been assisted at every turn by his wife's high sense of duty, sometimes—as in Canada—carried out to the serious detriment of her health."

ATTACKS QUEBEC FOR ATTITUDE IN WAR

Mr. H. C. Hocken Tells Ontario West Lodge Quebec Would Have Revolted Had It Dared

The annual meeting of the Orange Grand Lodge, Ontario West, opened at Stratford last week. In his address, Mr. H. C. Hocken, Grand Master, said in part: "There are signs that the French agitators do not intend to accept loyally the decision of the Privy Council. It seems necessary to warn them that the continuance of their unlawful and outrageous propaganda will produce counter-agitation for the abolition of all separate schools. If they are counting upon the terms of the British North America Act to preserve the special privilege they enjoy in respect to separate sectarian schools, they should understand that their defiance and rejection of that statute, so far as it relates to the use of French in the schools, will drive the English-speaking Protestants and Orangemen of Ontario to reject it, as it relates to Roman Catholic separate schools."

Referring to the war, he said: "I cannot refrain from giving expression to the resentment that is cherished in the mind of every loyal British citizen in Canada against the people of Quebec, in relation to the war. With our very existence as a free nation at stake they have exhibited a spirit of disloyalty to the Empire, which I believe would have broken out into open revolt had they dared to resort to such measures. Some of their leaders have since the war began, threatened a rebellion. If we may take the articles in their newspapers, and the speeches of their public men, as a gauge of their sentiments, we must conclude that they have no love for the Empire which has sheltered them and given them their liberties under the folds of its flag. Their hatred of Britain can be understood only upon the ground that it is the greatest Protestant nation in the world, and that the people of Quebec are so wedded to the papal system that they would rejoice in the destruction of British power."

Speaking of the recently renewed discussion by a Quebec paper of the establishment of a French-Canadian republic on the banks of the St. Lawrence, he said: "If occasion should arise, 250,000 Orangemen, too old for overseas service, could be enlisted in a month to put down any attempt that might be launched in the Province of Quebec to set up a republic."

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STOPS COTTON EXPORTS.

The Liverpool Cotton Exchange has been informed by the Foreign Office, that in order to save tonnage, the Government has decided to prohibit, except under license, the exportation of all raw cotton from the United Kingdom.

The prohibition of the exportation of raw cotton will cause a suspension of exports from Egypt to the United States by way of Liverpool.

For the ten weeks ended March 8, the exportation of raw cotton from the United Kingdom amounted to 99,833 bales, of which 67,374 bales were of Egyptian growth.

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NO WARNING GIVEN CUNARDER BY SUB.

The Folio Sunk off Ireland—Storstad's Signals That She Was Relief Ship Ignored

Washington, March 13.—Seven lives were lost and one American placed in jeopardy in the sinking, without warning, by a submarine, of the Cunard freighter "Folio," off the Irish coast Sunday. Consul Frost, at Queenstown, cabled the State Department, to-day, this report: "Seven lives lost in sinking Cunarder "Folio," out of a crew of 78. "Folio" bound from New York to Avonmouth. Torpedoed without warning, five miles off Ram Head, county Waterford, in heavy fog, Sunday, 7.20 a.m. Dr. Core and officers reached Bristol this morning."

"Norwegian steamer "Storstad," Buenos Aires to Rotterdam, with 9,000 tons of maize for Belgian relief, under English charter, sunk by German submarine seventy miles west of Skellig, 11.30 a.m., March 8.

"Submarine shelled ship from three miles for fifteen minutes, during which "Storstad" stopped and hoisted unmistakable signs of Belgian relief errand.

"After fifteen minutes' interval the "Storstad" was torpedoed, without warning, from 400 yards. Belgian relief signals being permanently visible. It carried neither gun nor wireless. No attempt to escape or resist. Weather heavy; sea strong; east wind; dull, showery sky.

"Three boats became separated. Captain's boat rescued by patrol, 9.30 p.m., March 9.

"After severe battle with sea, the fourth engineer died of exposure and shock. Sole American, John Roy Christian, Seattle, saved. Other two boats landed Capirciven, evening 10th."

The second message said:

"Cunard non-passenger liner "Folio" sunk off Waterford, 10th inst. Survivors landed, Dungannon. Sole American, Boat Surgeon W. C. Core, Nashville, Tenn., saved uninjured."

The "Storstad" was the vessel which caused the sinking of the "Empress of Ireland" in the St. Lawrence.

JAIL FOR UTTERANCES AGAINST RECRUITING.

John Ness, a Scotsman, was sentenced to thirty days in jail by Magistrate Denison in the Toronto Police Court last week on account of his utterances against recruiting at a street meeting addressed by the Rev. Mr. Boal, who has the reputation of having secured 7,000 men for the army in the old land.

It appears that this famous recruiter asked the crowd to hold up their hands if they were in favor of the war. Everyone held up his or her hand, but the accused. He was then asked by Mr. Boal if he was in favor of the war, and he gave a negative answer.

Corporal Sullivan stated that Ness would have been in the hospital or probably the cemetery had not an escort prevented it.

"Your whole attitude was calculated to discourage recruiting. You made yourself as objectionable as possible," stated the magistrate, and he imposed the above sentence.

GHASTLY RESULT OF MASSED GUNFIRE

Philip Gibbs Gives Vivid Picture of the Terrible Effect of Continuous British Gunfire.

(By Philip Gibbs)

War Correspondents' Headquarters, Wednesday, March 14.—The enemy is still holding out in Achiet-le-Petit and Bucquoy, though I believe his residence there is not for long. From what I saw to-day, watching our bombardment of the line to which he retreated, it seems certain he will be compelled to leave in a hurry; just as he left Loupart Wood the night before last.

As I went over the battlefields to-day it became visible to me that the enemy has suffered the most devilish torments in the ground from which he is now retreating. All north of Courcelette up by Miraumont and Pys and below Loupart, this wild chaos is all so upturned by shell fire that one's gorge rises at the sight of such an obscene mangling of our mother earth, which is strewn with bodies of dead German soldiers. They lie grey, wet lumps of death, over the great stretch of ground, many of them half buried by their comrades, or by high explosives and most of them are still above the soil, with eye sockets to the sky. I stood to-day in a ravine to which the Regina trench leads, between Pys and Miraumont and not any morbid vision of an absinthe maddened dream of hell could be more fearful than what I stared at standing there with the rain beating on me, across the battlefield, and the roar of guns on every side and the long rushing whistles of heavy shells in flight over Loupart Wood.

The place was a shambles of German troops. They had had machine gun emplacements here, and a deep dugout under cover of earth banks, but our guns had found them out and poured its fire upon them. All this garrison had been killed and cut to pieces before or after death. The bodies or their fragments lay in every shape and shapelessness of death, in puddles of broken trenches, or on the edges of deep ponds, in shell craters. The water was vivid green about them or red as blood with the color of high explosive gases. Some of our dead lay among them, but out of 850 lying hereabouts, 700 were German soldiers.

This gunfire of ours continued to-day as yesterday and leaves nothing alive or whole, and when it is concentrated on a place like this it is deliberate in smashing it. Here it had flung up machine gun emplacements and made rubbish heaps of their casements and guns. It had broken hundreds of rifles into matchwood and flung up the kits of the men from the deep dugouts, littering the earth with their pouches and helmets and bits of clothing. Where I stood was only one patch of ground on the great battlefield. It is all like that, though elsewhere the dead are not so thickly clustered. For miles it is all pitted with ten feet craters intermingling and leaving not a yard of earth untouched. It is one great obscenity, killing for all time the legend of war's glory and romance.

The secret of the German retreat is here on this ground. To save themselves from another shambles they are falling back to new lines, where they hope to be safer from our massed artillery, but as I saw it to-day our gunfire is following them closely and forcing them back at a harder pace and killing them as they go. The horror of war is still close at their heels, and will never end till the war ends, though it may be long, O Lord, from now.

PRODUCTION OF ROSS RIFLES STOPPED

Order Placed February, 1916, For 100,000 Rifles, Has Been Cancelled

Production of the Ross rifle for the Canadian Government will be stopped forthwith as a result of a step which the Government has just taken. Because the Ross Rifle Company has not made deliveries of finished weapons according to agreement, it is said, the administration has cancelled the last order given to the corporation.

That order was for 100,000 rifles, and it was placed in February, 1916. Under the original contract made with the company, orders were not subject to cancellation. When the order of February, 1916, was under discussion, however, Sir Edward Kemp and the Dominion War Purchasing Commission insisted upon the insertion in it of a stipulation that it might be cancelled in the event of failure on the part of the company to make deliveries as agreed.

The company, it is stated, represented that it could, beyond a doubt, make deliveries at the rate of 17,500 rifles a month, commencing upon the completion of an order then in hand. The earlier order of the Canadian Government should have been filled by Oct. 1, 1916, it is said, and work should then have been begun upon the one placed in February 3, that year.

In point of fact, it is officially asserted, the company did not make the final deliveries under the earlier contract until the end of January of this year. It thus did not commence operations under the order given in February, 1916, until some six weeks ago. It is understood to have delivered these under about 15,000 rifles.

The company was, consequently, reported by the Militia Department to be behind in its deliveries, and the order was forthwith cancelled. From the beginning of the war until February 1st last, the Ross Rifle Company delivered to the Government 218,547 rifles; 26,137 on an order for 30,000 given before the commencement of hostilities, and 192,410 on orders given after that date.

GENERAL SARRAIL TO MARRY MEMBER OF FRENCH NURSING STAFF.

The impending marriage of General Sarrail, commander of the Allied forces in Macedonia, to Mlle. De Joannis, has been officially announced at Salonica.

Mlle. De Joannis is a member of the French nursing staff with Gen. Sarrail's army.

General Maurice Paul Emmanuel Sarrail is 61 years old ,and was appointed to the command of the Allied Army at Salonica in November, 1915. Prior to the outbreak of the European war he had distinguished himself in several campaigns in Tunis and Algeria, and was in command of the Sixth French Army Corps when the Germans invaded Belgium. From the battle of the Marne until July, 1915, General Sarrail commanded the French forces in the Argonne and was credited with notable successes against the German Crown Prince.

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PROHIBITION IN BRITAIN: A BISHOP'S URGENT PLEA

The London "Daily Chronicle" recently had the following article by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Willesden, under the heading, "The Case for Prohibition. The only real solution of the drink question":

"Prohibition is quite out of the question, you know; the people never would stand it," is constantly said by the man who does not think, and, unhappily, it is constantly repeated in the press. If it is true, then we do not deserve to win the war. Twenty years hence, when the history of the war is read, it will be a matter of wonder and shame to our children that for two and a half years we in England were so fond of the drink that we were not willing to give it up. But it is not too late. Even now, I believe that if the Government would allow a referendum the conscience of the people would be touched, and the very man who says "prohibition is out of the question" would hesitate to fill up his ballot in favor of the drink, and the victory would be won.

At the beginning of the war I ventured to write to the press urging that the opportunity should be given to the people to decide the question by a referendum, and with Mr. Lloyd George's vigorous attack upon the "Lure of the Drink" it seemed possible, but the Government were afraid of the power of the drink trade, and shelved their responsibility by the appointment of the Control Board, to whom the most drastic powers were given. The board failed miserably, and were content with shortening the hours and prohibiting "treating." Certain results are obvious in the reduction of convictions for drunkenness in the streets, but nearly the same amount of drink was consumed in the country. As a matter of fact, the noisy drunkard often only takes a very little drink. He is known to the police, and is convicted by the Magistrate again and again. I know a man who has been summoned 300 times, and a couple of glasses of whiskey invariably made him drunk. That is not the point. It is the question of the great majority —who are neither total abstainers nor drunkards, nor in the proper sense of the word moderate drinkers—who drink as much as they choose with meals and between meals, in their homes, at their clubs and at the public houses.

M.P.'S AND THE DRINK QUESTION.

Take, for instance, the members of the House of Commons. Here we have 670 picked men, chosen to represent us in Parliament. It is indeed hard to realize that this body of men should be able to evade the laws of the Control Board, and because the Houses of Parliament meet in the Royal Palace of Westminster claim, and maintain their claim, to have drink at all hours, and to treat their friends whenever they choose. The shame of it, when the King has abolished the use of strong drink from all his other palaces! Here, surely, it is not too late to make prohibition the rule, and it would be a good lead to the nation if a resolution or a Government measure were at once passed so that the Houses of Parliament may be cleared from a stigma which has already too long rested upon them.

Then the red herring of "State purchase" has started across the track. I am writing about prohibition, so must not enter into the arguments brought forward in behalf of this new idea. At the present moment it seems to me as absurd as it would be if a house were on fire to talk about buying up the shares of a water company instead of turning on the hose and putting out the fire. It must be a long controversial business, and no government would be justified in taking such a step without consulting the people. Imagine a general election turning upon "State purchase."

But prohibition of the sale of drink during the war and the period of demobilization, that is practical politics, and ithas been done in Canada. "Oh, yes," people say, "but Canada is so different from England." My answer is that is: Have you been there? I do not mean as a trip for a month or six weeks, but have you lived in Canada? I have—and for eighteen years, from 1893 to 1911, was Bishop of British Columbia on the far west, and I venture to say that I do know the conditions—and that prohibition was no easier there than at home—and yet to-day, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, it has been accepted by every province in the Dominion (with the exception of Quebec, which is nearly "dry") because the people have seen that the war demanded it.

THE EXAMPLE OF CANADA.

Take British Columbia, for instance—when I went out in 1893 the saloons were open all the year round. The doors were never shut. Drink had full sway. Case after case comes to my mind. A poor bluejacket with $25 in his pocket—waking up after twenty-four hours without a cent. A woodsman returning on one of the steamers to the logging camp. He had been in Victoria for a week, and had spent his hardly-earned $150, and in addition had run up an account of $50 to the publican. I remember, in his half-drunken state, his saying, "Good fellow, that publican. Which of you parsons would have paid my fare up and given me five dollars to spend?"

But gradually things became better. Soon in the far west we had shorter hours and Sunday closing; but prohibition!—to mention it was enough. Every argument used here was used there far more strongly—vested interests, and all the rest of it. That, they said, can never be. But it has come to pass, and every British Columbia soldier in the trenches or in training here at home was empowered to record his vote as well as the people in the provinces, and prohibition has been carried. (The decision in British Columbia has not yet been officially announced.)

When history comes to be written, shall it be said that when Canada with its splendid response of 400,000 soldiers—all volunteers—agreed to prohibit the sale of the drink,England, with its equally splendid response of men, with all the sacrifice of life and money, was still so fond of the drink, so afraid of the Trade, that all went on quite as usual, and wasted its strength and spent its money just as it had done before the war? With all my heart I say God forbid! And even now if the press of this country would but use its influence, if the Christian Churches would but follow the example of our Canadian brethren, prohibition may still come as the only real solution of the drink question.

JAPANESE WELCOME ASSISTANCE OF STATES

Financiers of Two Countries Co-operating for Dredging of Great Chinese Canal

Tokio, Feb. 2. (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The statement of Viscount Motono, the Foreign Minister, in his opening address to the Diet that the Japanese Government was keenly interested in the outcome of the movement for economic co-operation between American and Japanese capitalists has been widely re-echoed throughout Japan. The impression existed at Tokio that the United States would enter the consortium of powers loaning money to China.

The press gives considerable space to the co-operation project between America and Japan, voicing the opinion that the creation of mutual interests is the surest way of bringing about a closer practical understanding between the two nations, especially at this period of world crisis.

Especial attention is paid to the report that financiers of the two countries are trying to work out a plan of co-operation in the dredging of the great Chinese canal in the Shantung province, which was contracted for some time ago between the Chinese Government and an American concern.

Co-operation between America and Japan in China has long been the dream of Baron Eichi Shibusawa, who has been developing the idea since his last visit to the United States. He has now coem out for the establishment of a central bank in China, together with a reform of the currency system in the interest of the development of China and joint undertakings of Japanese and Americans.

A despatch to the Associated Press from Peking says that Baron Montono's address before the Japanese Diet outlining the foreign policy of the Japanese Government, and especially declaring the intention of Japan to co-operate with America in the development of China, has been received with quite general disapproval by the Chinese press.

Many newspapers say it is an insult to Americans to suggest that American capitalists must go to Japan to find brains for the development of Chinese enterprises.

Japan's policy towards China is described as "a gunboat policy," and one which is thoroughly out of harmony with the practices of the American Government. America is described as the one country, above all others, which has preferred Chinese goodwill to Chinese irritation, and newspapers generally express the desire that the United States shall act alone in the development of industries in China.

STIR IN AUSTRALIA

The Dardanelles report caused much stir in Australia but the Australians are accepting the fortunes of war with uncomplaining fortitude, and read the revelations concerning the action of leading personages without any feeling of acute hostility. Some sections of the press deplore the publication of the report, because it gives the Germans authentic details of the mechanism of British war control, but the majority of the newspapers employ the findings to point out the moral that the "Anzacs" fruitless héroism at Gallipoli is the final reason why the Australians should seek to honor their memory by victories in other theatres of war. At the same time, it is certain that Australia will more than ever demand that the Overseas Dominions shall have a voice in the War Council, or at least an assurance that its decisions shall represent the collective wisdom of the Empire.

MARCH WEATHER RHEUMATIC WEATHER

Victims Can Cure Themselves With Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

With the coming of March people who are afflicted with rheumatism begin to have unpleasant reminders of their trouble. The weather is changeable—balmy and springlike one day, raw, cold and piercing the next. It is such sudden changes of weather that sets the pangs and tortures of rheumatism, lumbago and sciatica going. But it must be borne in mind that although weather conditions start the pains, the trouble is deeply rooted in the blood, and can only be cured through the blood. All the lotions and liniments in the world can't cure rheumatism. Rubbing may seem to ease the pain while you are rubbing, but there its value ends. Only through the blood can you cure rheumatism. That's why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have so many thousands of cures of this trouble to their credit. The new, rich blood which they actually make drives out the poisonous acid and rheumatism is vanquished. Amony many sufferers from rheumatism who have been cured by this medicine is Mr. C. H. McGee, freight shed foreman for the G. T. R. at Peterboro, who says:—"In the course of my work I am naturally exposed to all kinds of weather, with the result that about two years ago I contracted rheumatism which settled in my legs. At times I could scarcely walk, and often had to quit my day's work owing to the stiffness and the pain. I tried different remedies without getting any help until I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I used six boxes of these and can say that I am about as well as ever I was. I still take the pills occasionally, and I hope that my experience may be of benefit to some other rheumatic sufferer."

If you suffer from rheumatism, or any other disease of the blood, begin to cure yourself to-day with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Li Yuan Hung, President of the Chinese Republic, which has broken relations with Germany on account of the "ruthless warfare" policy. Li Yuan Hung is the successor of the second Chinese President, Yuan Shi Kai, who disappeared and is popularly supposed to have been assassinated.

AWARDED THE D.C.M.

Five More Canadians Get Decoration For Bravery.

The following Canadians have been awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal:

Pte. A. Morin. At great risk he picked up a live shell and threw it away from a gun emplacement to a safe distance, where it exploded. His courage saved another gunner's life.

Pte. R. Newton, Infantry. He continually carried messages under intense fire and, although wounded, refused to leave his post and rendered valuable services.

Sergt. J. H. Pengriff, Artillery. Under heavy fire he courageously led carrying parties with ammunition to the front line.

Lance-Corp. J. H. Reeves, Infantry. At great risk he picked up a bomb, whose fuse was burning, threw it over a parapet, where it exploded, thus saving many lives.

Pte. G. Ward, Infantry. He picked up a live bomb, threw it over a parapet, saving several lives. He had previously done fine work.

FARM LABORERS

Dominion Government and Provinces Co-operating to Get Workers.

Arrangements have been practically completed by the Government for co-operation between the Dominion and the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta in a campaign to attract agricultural laborers to Western Canada.

The Dominion Government, in order to help meet the shortage of labor in the prairie provinces, has already, by order-in-council, provided that time spent in work on farms there during the present year shall be taken into account in case entries are made for homesteads, that is to say, a man who accepts employment as a farm laborer this year will be able to secure a patent for a homestead by two years' residence on the land, instead of three.

The government has also carried on a campaign of publicity in the northern and western states, which has brought many inquiries to the agents there, and is expected to result in the coming of a considerable number of farm laborers to Canada.

Arrangements have also been made for reduced rates for the transportation of these men by railway to points in Western Canada.

It is now proposed that Manitoba shall send six agents to the United States in connection with this work, Saskatchewan ten and Alberta six. The Dominion Government has already agents in the United States, but will send others from the three prairie provinces.

ORANGE ORDER ISSUES A MANIFESTO

Calls on the Government to Enforce the Military Act.

In a manifesto just issued by the Orange Order from their head offices at Toronto, they call on the Government to not only enforce the Militia Act, but to prevent physically fit men from leaving Canada. In addition, they want every fit Canadian who has gone to the United States since the outbreak of the war immediately sent back and enrolled for military service. Failing this, they would debar such from ever re-entering the country as undesirable citizens.

The manifesto begins by stating that over 40,000 members and past members of the Order are in the fighting line: that others are enlisting daily: that over two thousand have made the "supreme sacrifice," and that there are a number of lodges actually working in the trenches.

"We strongly urge," says one paragraph, "that naturalization be denied all people from enemy countries now or hereafter residing in Canada until they can read and write in the English language."

SECRET WIRELESS.

Cleverly Concealed Aboard "Appam" at Norfolk, Va.

When United States Marshal Saunders took possession of the liner "Appam" at Norfolk, Va., after the break with Germany, he found installed there a secret wireless apparatus by which all wireless messages sent in this section of the country were read. A fine wire was found strung beneath the pipe leading to the whistle on the smokestack on the "Appam" and extending above it as do the regular antennae of wireless.

The wire led to the interior of the vessel where dynamos were kept running to make the current for lighting the ship.

Investigation, it is said, led to the discovery that the wire finally ran to the room occupied by Lieut. Hans Berg, where the messages were recorded by flash by an electric light bulb.

Later investigation developed that the dynamo on the boiler room had been used to take the place of that in the wireless room which was put out of commission when the United States Court took charge. Messages could be sent and also received.

NATURE IS KIND TO CANADA'S FISH

Professor Prince Gives Interesting Facts About Resources and Their Conservation

Professor E. E. Prince, LL.D., F.R.S.C., of the Dominion Fisheries Commission was the speaker last week in the Montreal Natural History Society's course of illustrated lectures.

Professor Prince said in part:

"No one glancing with an intelligent eye over the map of Canada can doubt that her fisheries rank amongst the greatest in the world. With Atlantic and Pacific washing her eastern and western seaboards with a silver network of lakes, lakelets, rivers, and streams, comprising half the fresh water on the globe, it is no marvel that the Dominion fisheries are unrivalled. Think of the Great Lakes (comparable to, if not surpassing, the superb lake system of equatorial Africa), think of the colossal St. Lawrence, the giant MacKenzie, 2,500 miles long; the Saskatchewan (including the Bow), 1,200 miles; the Nelson, 1,600 miles; the Peace and Churchill, each 1,000 miles; the Fraser, 695 miles; the Ottawa, 685 miles; and fifty other noble rivers.

"The $35,000,000 officially stated to be the annual value of Canada's fisheries, falls far short of the actual value. We must remember that whole tribes of Indians and Eskimos, remote trading posts (especially Hudson's Bay forts), mining and hunting camps, trappers, prospectors, lonely settlers and explorers consume large quantities of fish, impossible to record or even to estimate.

UNRIVALLED FEATURES.

"A feature characteristic of our fisheries in which no other fisheries can equal them, is the purity and coolness of our waters, all being north of the 45th parallel. In such waters the inferior fish of warmer climes cannot live. Salmon, trout, cod, whitefish, the best food and game fishes, the very aristocracy of the fish world, are native to our waters. Another is the winter conditions, which provide nature's own refrigeration on a vast scale. In no other country can fish be so effectively kept fresh, transported and preserved, cheaply and perfectly. Our winter means millions of dollars to the fishing industries.

"The Dominion Government have tried to conserve the fisheries since Confederation. This has been done by a system of fishery licenses and leases; by fish hatcheries, 65 in number, and turning out over one billion, six hundred million fry each season; by regulations providing close seasons, specifying kinds of gear, prohibition of pollutions, dams, etc.; by bounties to deep-sea fishermen; by a fisheries' intelligence bureau, telegraphing daily the state of bait supplies, movements of fish, etc.; by fishery research stations, with which I have special relation as chairman of the Biological Board, which has supervision over the Atlantic, Pacific and Great Lakes stations; by instruction in curing fish, etc., by qualified practical experts, for example, the herring curing and packing demonstrations, 1904-1907, a Scottish staff; by the fisheries inspection and pure fish food regulations; by bait freezers and government-aided fish refrigerators; by fish oil and fertilizer works, and experimental fishdrying establishments; by aiding in the rapid and cheap transportation of fish from the sea coasts to the interior."

RAILWAY STRIKE IS OFF IN STATES

President Will Not Allow Strike at Any Hazard

New York, March 19.—The threatened railway strike is off. Announcement was made at 12.45 o'clock this morning by the mediators trying to adjust the eight-hour controversy between the brotherhoods and the railways that an agreement had been reached and that there would be no walkout at 7 o'clock to-night as planned.

The settlement was reached within thirty minutes after the receipt of news from Washington that President Wilson, in view of the increasing gravity in the international situation as created by the sinking of three American vessels by U-boats yesterday, had determined that there should be no strike at any hazard.

This news was received at 12.45 o'clock and copies of the despatch were rushed to the Hotel Biltmore, where for more than fifty hours the representatives of both sides in the controversy had been in futile conference. As late as midnight the only hope held out for averting a strike and consequent paralysis of the country's transportation system was the belief held in some quarters that the Supreme Court would to-day hand its decision down on the constitutionality of the Adamson Law.

All day neither side had yielded a point, the union heads insisting that they should have the eight-hour day and its emoluments regardless of whether the Supreme Court held the law constitutional. All hope of peace seemed far off when word of the President's decision came. Then the railway managers quickly drafted a proposal, embodying most of the things demanded by the union, and this proposal was immediately submitted to the mediators and a little later to the union leaders. It was said that it was acceptable and that there was no doubt of its ratification. However, both sides were still in conference at 1.30 this morning, but in the meantime announcement had been made that there would be no strike.

CRISIS IN AUSTRIA.

Stated That Premier Will Be Replaced by Czernin.

A Vienna despatch says it is reported in political circles that an Austrian crisis is imminent. It is declared as certain that Count Henry Clam-Martinic, the Premier, will resign and will probably be replaced by Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is also reported that Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, will succeed Count Czernin.

BIG DANISH DIVIDENDS

Fourteen Danish shipping companies paid in 1916 dividends averaging 62 per cent of their capital sum of £2,390,000, which is considerably more than the value of their whole fleets before the declaration of war.

FORECAST OF NEW WORLD ALLIANCES

Japan and Russia With Germany Facing Anglo-American Combination, German View

In a forecast of the world's political situation after the war, Dr. Seigfried Heckscher, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee of the German Reichstag, predicted to an American journalist in Berlin last week, that President Wilson's "war policies" would result in the formation of two new groups of world powers. He said:

"I even go so far as to assert that uninfluenced by fate and the calculations of statesmen, President Wilson's war policies ultimately will result, for decades to come, in two new groups of world powers."

Dr. Heckscher, who for years was an active director of the Hamburg-American Line, is prominent in parliamentary circles, and occupies a position in the Reichstag similar to that occupied by Senator Stone in the United States Senate.

"Any discussion of the developments in Washington just now is severely handicapped because of our dependence upon the Reuter and Havas despatches," said Dr. Heckscher when the correspondent asked him for the impression in Reichstag circles concerning President Wilson's international policies.

"These despatches," continued Doctor Heckscher, "not only are two or three days late frequently, but as we have regretfully learned, are frequently distorted for obvious reasons.

"The excitement in your country over Foreign Secretary Zimmermann's instructions to the German minister in Mexico is quite incomprehensible to us. They concerned purely precautionary military measures, to become effective only in case the United States declared war on us. They wer part of our active mobilization plans in case we were attacked by the United States. A nation surrounded by world enemies as we now are cannot be blamed for viewing the latest enmity of Mexico toward the United States as a possible active asset in case of war.

"Did not Mr. Wilson at a time when the two governments were still formally on a friendly footing boldly set out to marshal the whole neutral world against us? Then witness the action of the Entente in China. I desire to emphasize, as typically German, the fact that Secretary Zimmermann in his strictly secret instructions to the German minister in Mexico, explicitly stated: 'You must not undertake any steps until the United States has declared war on us.' Are there not among your citizens men of standing who have retained calm and sober judgment as did Senator Underwood, who literally voiced the sentiments expressed by factions in the Reichstag, in pointing out the period or eventuality when the possible German-Mexican alliance was to be consummated?"

"How would the future political map of the world look if the United States entered the war?" Dr. Heckscher was asked.

"It is my unshaken conviction," he replied, "that a new constellation of nations would automatically result, in that eventuality. Personal sympathies and antipathies would count for nothing. It is wholly immaterial whether we lean toward Japan or Japan toward us. Japan's life interests demand, in spite of all the solemn declarations of her statesmen, that she draw nearer to Germany, for with permanent enmity toward Germany she cannot counteract the menace of an Anglo-American coalition.

"We Germans can calmly look on. Japan must find a path that leads to us, and whatever is left in Germany of common interest in the white race will disappear like chaff before the wind with American intervention in the war against us."

Dr. Heckscher then asserted that Predent Wilson's war policies would automatically result in a realignment of the world powers.

"On the one hand," he declared, "we shall have an Anglo-American group. Opposing it will be a German-Russo-Japanese coalition, which by the way, will not be inimical to the life interests of our central and eastern European allies. Especially emphasize the point that Russia's dream of a conquered Constantinople, without conquest, will have been realized, with the Dardanelles proclaimed a free waterway.

"Looking still further forward, it would seem to be plainly indicated that with the Dardanelles open, the irreconcilable contrast between Russian and English interests will stand out more boldly than ever before because of England's masterly cunning in converting the Mediterranean into an inland sea, in order that in the future, instead of facing the problem of the Dardanelles, Russia will find herself confronted with the question of Gibraltar.

"The seed sown by President Wilson in this war, will not ripen to-day, nor tomorrow. It will spring into maturity when the historic exposition of the American and Japanese Monroe Doctrines will occur on the high seas and the battlefields."

"OVERT ACT" HAS BEEN COMMITTED

Sinking of 3 American Ships by Germans Fulfils all Conditions Outlined by President Wilson

With the announcement of the ruthless destruction of three unarmed American merchant ships by submarines last week, it was unofficially admitted at Washington that virtually a state of war exists between the United States and Germany. Technically the United States remains in a position of armed neutrality. Whether this shall be changed before April 16, the date fixed for a special session of Congress, the war making branch of the Government, President Wilson has not decided. One step the President is contemplating is a call for an immediate session of Congress to hear an address asking for authority to adopt aggressive measures against the submarine menace. Already American ships are being armed to defend themselves; the next move must be to send warships with orders to seek out submarines and clear the transatlantic lanes.

ADMIRAL LACAZE IS MINISTER OF WAR

Gen. Lyautey Was a Victim of His Own Ignorance of French Parliamentary Methods

The French Cabinet met on Thursday morning, presided over by President Poincare, and considered the situation resulting from the previous day's incidents in the Chamber of Deputies and the resignation of General Lyautey, the Minister of War, which was officially announced to be final. Admiral Lacaze, Minister of Marine, is charged with the administration of the Ministry of War ad interim. No other decision has yet been reached.

VICTIM OF IGNORANCE.

General Louis Lautey, who resigned the day before as Minister of War, apparently was the victim of his ignorance of parliamentary methods. Like most other generals who have been minister of war in the past, he soon found himself ill at ease in his position, being unable to adapt himself to political life. He wished to resign a few weeks ago, on account of the opposition which developed in Parliament to his bill requiring that men rejected as soldiers on account of physical defects be again examined, and providing for the incorporation of priests in fighting units.

In handing his resignation to Premier Briand, General Lyautey said his decision was irrevocable. After he lef the Chamber he went directly to the War Ministry, despatched pending business and announced his resignation to his staff.

The words which aroused anger in the Chamber of Deputies formed the first part of a written statement prepared in advance by the General, the whole of which he was unable to read on account of the tumult. What he read was as follows:

"I must admit that I at first thought it would be preferable if this debate did not take place. It really did not seem opportune at a moment when I had just established an organization which answers, in principle at least, to most of your requirements. To begin such a discussion, I thought, and still think, is dangerous, but if I agreed to it, it was most distasteful to me to give the appearance of shunning it. I believe there are things which must not be spoken. You will permit me not to follow you into technical questions, because even in secret session my responsible opinion is that it would expose the national defence to risks."

At this point the General was interrupted by a tumultuous outbreak. During a brief lull Paul Deschanel, president of the Chamber, said: "It must not be inferred from certain words spoken here that the Chamber has not the right to discuss in secret session everything concerning the national defence."

General Lyautey did not seem to understand what the trouble was about. He wished to continue the reading of his speech but the uproar again began louder than ever. He finally gave up and left the tribune.

The public sitting was resumed at 9.30, and the President read three motions, one by Deputy Angles inviting the government to regularize without delay the reorganization of aviation, a second by Deputy Laurent Eynac, expressing confidence that the government would assure the development of aviation, a third by Colonel Giord, paying tribute to the courage of the aviators. Premier Briand said the Government accepted only Deputy Eynac's motion, with the addition proposed by Colonel Giord.

ATMOSPHERE WAS STORMY.

The atmosphere was stormy and amid evident opposition General Lyautey,minister of war, mounted the tribune and declared he was ready to give any explanations desired. At the same time, he said, he considered that explanations, even given in a secret session, would subject the national defence to risks. Then the storm broke.

In vain President Deschanel rang the bell at his desk and rapped for order.

"Gentlemen, gentlemen, I beg of you in the name of France," he shouted. The phrase brought forth some applause, but the uproard continued. Some Socialist deputies proposed that the secret session be resmued, President Deschanel put the motion to the House and it was adopted without debate.

General Lyautey, who had remained standing in the speaker's tribune, now stepped down and strode toward the door. Premier Briand followed him and prevailed upon him to come back. The public galleries were then cleared. The doors were unlocked at 11 o'clock, and the public, who re-enered the galleries, found the Chamber quite calm. President Deschanel announced that he had received another motion from Deputies Bedouce and Angles asking the Chamber to vote the order of the day pure and simple. In view of the fact that the Minister of War had not spoken during the secret session, and was no longer present on the government bench, this motion was accepted by Premier Briand.

The President expressed his admiration in a few words for the dignified and correct tone in which the debates had been conducted during the secret session, and, other motions having been withdrawn, the resolution was passed unanimously by a show of hands.

COST 83,000,000,000 FRANCS.

At the end of June France will have spent during the war in round figures 83,000,000,000 francs, according to a report made by Raoul Peret, reporter of the budget committee of the Chamber of Deputies, in behalf of the committee, the provisional credits asked by the government for the second quarter of the year. The resources of every nature realized during the same period are estimated by M. Peret at 73,408,000,000 fr.

M .Peret in his report proposes on behalf of the budget committee increased taxation and certain reductions in expenditure. It would appear from the report of M. Peret that the amount of the short-termn national bonds in circulation at the end of February was 14,500,000,000 francs.

In addition to her expenditures,France has advanced to her allies 3,875,000,000 francs, making a total outlay since Aug. 1, 1914, of 87,000,000,000 francs.

The budget committee regrets that the government has not stimulated internal production and that it waited too long before restricting consumption. It demands that the government practice a policy more in conformity with the exigencies of the situation and that it take more care to preserve the forces of resistance from an economic point of view.

'We should not show weakness or hesitation," said M. Peret, "when we are on the eve of decisive developments, and when we see the end of the armed conflict in forthcoming victory. At the same time our eyes must not be closed to the difficulties which it will be necessary to overcome in order to win."

COMPTON COUNTY VILLAGE HAD A VICTORY FOR TEMPERANCE.

A majority opposition against the issuance of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors in the village of Sawyerville, County of Compton, has just been sustained before the Council of that municipality. The matter was decided at the unusual hour of 1.30 o'clock a.m. on Tuesday, 6th instant, the Council having remained in continuous session from 7 p.m. of the 5th instant until the hour mentioned.

The fight had been in progress for several weeks back, and the whole community had been thoroughly canvassed, every possible voter having been asked to sign either for oragainst liquor. The meeting of the Council which opened last Monday evening had been looked forward to for several weeks, and the large council room was filled to the doors, about 300 people being present, and the rival parties being well represented. After routine business, the Council prepared a list of those qualified to vote in the contest, ruling that only resident electors who were on the valuation roll at the time they exercised their rights either for or against the opposition were qualified to vote in connection with the contest. This ruling led to the exclusion of those electors whose names had only recently been added to the valuation roll. When the pros and cons were finally counted, the figures showed a majority of 14 in favor of the opposition to licenses. The figures were totalled by Secretary-Treasurer Alonzo Hurd during a breathless silence, and were read to the meeting by Mayor H. Hunt, who presided on the occasion. The announcement of the temperance victory was received by the meeting with loud cheers.

Councillors James Cromwell, Herbert Waldron, Samuel Elliott, H. Gregoire, Edward Evans and Joseph Riddle took prominent parts in the discussion. Sometimes over a single name a discussion lasting fully half an hour occurred.

Prominent among the electors present were: Miss Sarah Cairns, Mr. F. W. French, Mr. Wm. Turiff, Rev. H. S. Percival, Rev. G. H. Orde, Rev. R. D. Smith and Rev. F. M. Newby.

The victory achieved by the temperance forces has been due to the activity of the local clergy and prominent lay temperance workers, notably among others, Miss Sarah Cairns

Mr. Wm. Patterson, K.C., of Montreal, attorney for the Anti-Liquor League of the province, was present and conducted the temperance opposition before the Council.

At the conclusion of the proceedings, Mr. Patterson in the name of the temperance people of Sawyerville, and in the name of the Anti-Liquor League, tendered a vote of thanks to the Council for the able and impartial manner in which they had disposed of the variour difficulties which had arisen throughout the discussions, declaring that he had been present at many Council meetings in various parts of the province, and had never seen any meeting of the kind in which the order had been better, and business had been transacted with greater ability. Mayor Hunt suitably acknowledged the compliment.

PUNY GERMAN EFFORT DEFEATED BY TWO SENTRIES.

The following communique has been issued by the Canadian War Records Office: "The past week has been unusually quiet. One attempt to raid our trenches was made by th enemy. In the semi-darkness of the early morning two of our sentries perceived a party of about twenty Germans stealthily approaching. Waiting until the enemy were within 20 yards they opened fire and threw six bombs. The leader of the Germans pressed forward firing his revolver, but was shot down. The rest of the party, after throwing a few cylindrical stick bombs, which did no harm, hastily retreated, dragging with them the bodies of several of their number, who had been hit.

"There have been a few encounters between patrols, but generally speaking 'No Man's Land' has belonged indisputably to our men.

"Severe weather conditions continued, and there were light falls of snow"

CHINA BREAKS RELATIONS AT ONCE

Senate and House Approves Action by Large Majority

The Chinese Senate has approved the severance of relations with Germany by a vote of 152 to 37. It is expected that the government will take action immediately.

After the House had approved the severance of relations, the German Minister presented a note to the Foreign Office offering to negotiate for the protection of Chinese lives and property in the submarine zone. In official circles it is believed the legation hoped through the note to postpone the severance of diplomatic relations. It has had no influence on the Cabinet and the Senate.

The Premier said the Cabinet would not make a declaration of war without submitting its decision to Parliament.

CANADIAN CASUALTIES FOR WEEK TOTAL 1,245.

Canadian casualties announced within the past week have totalled 1,245, made up as follows:—

Monday—102.

Wednesday—105.

Thursday—231, this figure being the largest to that date since the New Year.

Friday—311, the heaviest list in the past six months.

Saturday—277.

Sunday—219.

Most of the casualties announced since Thursday are believed to have resulted from the Canadian attack on March 1st, when Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver and Kootenay battalions took part. There are 127 soldiers reported as killed in the Saturday and Sunday lists, and over 107 missing, most of the missing being from Toronto units.

MR. BONAR LAW ASKS FOR $320,000,000 AS AN ADDITIONAL CREDIT

Of This, $90,000,000 Requir ed For Wheat From Australia, $115,000,000 as Loans — Necessity for Payments Satisfactory Indication That Deliveries are Being Made More Rapidly

Mr. Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, last week introduced in the House of Commons a supplementary vote of credit for £64,000,000 sterling for the currentyear.

The Chancellor said this brought the total votes for the year to £2,010,000,000, and since the war began to £3,792,000,000.

Mr. Bonar Law said it came as a disagreeable surprise to him that the £200,000,000 sterling voted on Feb. 12, was not sufficient to carry on to the end of the financial year.

He said £18,000,000 were required for wheat from Australia, £23,000,000 for advances to Great Britain's allies and her Dominions, and the balance for additional expenditure on munitions.

The treasury, said the Chancellor, had expected the £18,000,000 for wheat from Australia would be paid in the next financial year. The other item of £23,000,000 for advances to Great Britain's allies and the Dominions did not mean that such advances were going to be on a larger scale than had been anticipatted.

It was simply a question, he added, of paying the money now instead of taking it out of the vote of credit for the next financial year. The balance of £23,000,000 had to do with munitions and the requirements of the shipping controller in the acquisition of additional vessels.

In regard to munitions, Mr. Bonar Law said the necessity for payments now was a satisfactory indication that deliveries were being made more rapidly than in th past, on which the treasury had based its estimates for the time of payment. It was not desirable, he said, to indicate how much of the £23,000,000 was for munitions and how much for shipping, but he was also able to say with regard to ships that work had been concluded at an earlier date than had been expected.

The total of £3,792,000,000 in votes of credit since the war began, the Chancellor explained, included all amounts to the present financial year, but not the vote already made in respect of next year.

SYSTEMATIC MURDER

Jars of Liquid for Blinding the Russians

Reuter's Agency learns that a further report of the Commission appointed by the Tsar to inquire into German atrocities has been issued. In an introduction, Senator Alexis Krivtsov, the President, says:—

Another long list is given of outrages perpetrated by our enemies, not only in contravention of the usages of war, but also in open defiance of all laws, human and Divine. Once more, the feelings of an indignant humanity are only restrained with the greatest difficulty in recording the frightful deeds here brought to light. It is almost impossible to remain calm and impartial in contemplating the exploits of men who murder unarmed wounded soldiers in cold blood, burn prisoners of war alive, violate Sisters of Mercy, and deliberately indite instructions for the use of deadly gases and burning liquids against their fellow-creatures, but the Commission has a deep faith in the ultimate triumph of right and justice. It firmly believes that solemn treaties between peoples who fully appreciate the moral significance of such international compacts will never be regarded as mere "scraps of paper," and only these considerations enable the Commission to maintain a proper judicial frame of mind while investigating the horrors of the German system of warfare.

The report, which is accompanied by photographs, some of a most revolting character, deal with outrages committed during various stages of the war. Dealing with the employment of explosive bullets, the report states that the Commission certifies that it has investigated and substantiated no less than 1873 cases of Russian soldiers wounded by them. These figures, however, give but a very faint idea of the enemy's use of these diabolical weapons, as they comprise only the comparatively few cases in which the victims survived.

EXPLOSIVE BULLETS.

The enemy began to use explosive bullets at all points of the front from the very beginning, in spite of their constant declaration that they were only employed for range-finding. In this connection it is significant that their systematic use induced a number of Austrian officers to address a protest to the War Ministry in Vienna, in which they said:—

The wounds caused by these bullets are frightful. In the name of humanity we protest against the further use of them, and beg you to discontinue the use of these "range-finding cartridges."

That these bullets are used in enormous quantities is proved by the fact that at one village ten thousand were found, and that at one period between September and January over 31,000 were collected along one front only of the Russian army. Austrian machine guns have also been captured provided with explosive ammunition, and it has been proved that for whole days together the enemy kept up uninterrupted rifle and machine-gun fire entirely with explosive bullets.

One section of the report deals with the employment of corrosive acids for increasing the sufferings of men put hors de combat, and says the enemy pours burning and corrosive fluids over the Russian soldiers.

SPRINKLING ACID ON WOUNDED.

The effects of the use of acids are frightful. When it falls upon the body it burns deeply through the clothes. The body at once begins to smoke, the flesh falls away from the bones, and the latter become carbonized. The men attacked with these acids generally expire in the most awful agonies. The suffering victims very rarely survive. Jars containing a fluid for destroying eyesight have also been discovered in the possession of a German officer and soldiers who were taken prisoners.

A sworn statement is published of a case of a wounded Russian infantry officer, who was captured by some German troops, who after kicking and slashing the wounded man, tore off the nails from the fingers of both hands. Instances are cited of the deliberate killing of wounded Russians who were brutally murdered by bullet wounds and sabre cuts. In one case a German Red Cross stretcher-bearer, when asked to bandage a wounded man, coolly drew a revolver and twice shot the unfortunate man.

A further section deals with the torture of a wounded Cossack with a view to extorting information. The examining officer when the Cossack did not reply to his question struck his victim with his fist saying "Speak up, you Russian swine."

POKING NEEDLES INTO WOUNDS.

The man was then conducted to a torture chamber, where he was stripped naked and placed upon a table. The officer then attached an electric needle connected with a dynamo to the Cossack's wounded leg and applied the torture for half an hour. The victim heroically refused to give any information, and the torturing process was repeated on the two following days. This proving unsuccessful, the officer applied a bar of red hot iron and rubbed it over the Cossack's feet. In spite of his frightful sufferings, the latter managed to escape.

The following are other examples selected from the report. During an advance on the Russian left flank, the Germans placed a company of Russian infantry prisoners in boats, took them out one by one, and after raising them on the points of their bayonets threw them into the river. During a village fight the Germans captured 30 Russian soldiers and imprisoned them in a house for three days without food or medical assistance. When the Germans withdrew they set fire to the house after placing cartridges in the roof. Ten managed to crawl out, but the rest were burned to death.

A sworn statement is made of a case where a German sentry cut off three fingers of a Cossack, and placed them in the man's overcoat. A second Cossack was then brought up and both his ears were pierced with a bayonet. A third Cossack had half his nose cut off, and had to complete the operation with his own penknife.

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RELIEF SHIP SUNK, WITHOUT WARNING, OUTSIDE ZONE.

The Norwegian steamer "Lars Fostanes," bound from America for Rotterdam with grain for the American relief commission, has been sunk without warning outside the blockade zone, according to the Norwegian "Mercantile Shipping Gazette.

MILITARY MEDAL FOR SEVERAL CANADIANS

N.C.O.'s and Men in List Announced—Three Get Bar To Medal

Another list of awards of decorations is announced, the following Canadians included in the honors being connected with the infantry, except where otherwise indicated:

BAR TO THE MILITARY MEDAL.

Sergt. H. L. Holloway, Corp. M. D. Orr (Royal Canadians), Sergt. M. J. Downey (Engineers).

MILITARY MEDAL.

Pte. H. A. Adams, Sapper H. Arnold, Gunner W. Barton, Privates E. Blouin, W. H. Boucher, J. Boyd, O. Calverley, Sergt. J. Cartmell, Sergt. W. J. Cattanach, Sergt. A. H. Cockerman, Lance-Corp. C. B. Collupy, Sapper T. Conley, Corp. D. Cook, Corp. T. Cowing, Sergt. W. Crerar, Sergt. S. G. Deane, Pte. M. R. Delaurier, Pte. E. J. Dionne, Corp. E. T. Doucett (Royal Canadians), Pte. F. S. Doucett, Sergt. E. A. Doughty (Medicals), Pte. R. W. Dowern, Pte. J. R. Duncan, Sergt. C. A. Eadie, Lance-Corp. T. P. Elder, Corp. J. Fergus, Sergt. C. H. Fishenden, Pte. R. Fleming, Ln.-Sergt. A. Forbes, Sergt. T. Galbraith, Corp. A. G. Gaspard (Artillery), Gunner A. Giffen, Corp. C. L. Giles, Pte. J. Glass, Pte. J. D. Graham (Princess Patricias), Pte. R. Gray, Pte. E. W. Greenough (Mounted Rifles), Pte. J. G. Halcrow, Pte. R. C. Hart, Corp. W. Haynes, Corp. J. E. Knox, Lance-Corp. G. H. Lambert, Pte. F. W. Laycock (Princess Patricias), Pte. J. Lepage, Pte. R. Logue, Pte. J. Manning, Pte. J. D. MacGillivray, Sergt. W. G. MacKinnon, Lance-Corp. D. MacMillan (Engineers), Pte. K. McCorquodale, Corp. L. H. McIntyre (Princess Patricias), Lance-Corpl. E. C. Miller, Pte. P. Newsham (Royal Canadians), Pte. P. K. Northrup, Bombadier W. E. Rainboth, Sergt. C. H. Ramsden, Gunner Corp. D. Rarity, Pte. W. C. Reid, Pte. J. Riel (Princess Patricias), Lance-Corp. R. Riley, Sergt. E. M. Ross (Royal Canadians), Pte. P. H. Schwarzhoff (Mounted Rifles), Gunner L. J. Shepherd, Sergt. (Act. Co'y Sergt.-Maj.) J. Simpson, Pte. B. J. Stangroom (Princess Patricias), Sergt. C. Stevens, Sergt. A. Whitelaw, Lance-Sergt. C. Sutherland, Corp. S. C. Thomas, Pte. S. E. Walker, Sergt. W. S. Walker, Pte. J. Whittaker, Sergt. F. W. Williams, Corp. (Acting Sergt.) G. Williamson, Pte. F. Wilson (Medicals), Sergt. J. J. Wilson, Pte. W. F. Withrow, Pte. F. F. Worthington.

BIG DEVELOPMENT IN EASTERN CANADA

Plants Representing $12,000,000 Established Along G.T.R. Lines Within Year

The industrial development of Eastern Canada is continuing at a remarkable rate. Many new industries are locating in this territory each month; big new plants are being erected and many of the established concerns are making large additions to their factories.

Mr. Wm. P. Fitzsimons, Commissioner of Industries, Grand Trunk Railway, states that new plants representing a capital investment of nearly $12,000,000, have been placed along the company's lines within the last twelve months. These new industries number approximately seventy-five, and will supply more than 10,000 hands when in full operation. An additional $5,000,000 was spent in that period in extensions to manufactories, providing work for another 4,000 men.

Among the largest of the industrial concerns to select locations served by the Grand Trunk during the past year, were the Dominion Sugar Company Limited, at Chatham; British Munitions, Limited, Montreal; St. Catharines Steel and Metal Company, at St. Catharines; Kellogg Toasted Cornflakes Company, at Toronto; Dominion Dustless Sweeper Company, at Peterboro, and Wm. Kennedy and Sons, Limited, at Collingwood. These six plants alone represent an investment of approximately $3,000,000.

Among the plants under construction is a large refinery at Port Colborne, Ontario, for the International Nickel Co. of New York and New Jersey. The building of this plant is of national importance, not only because of the large investment involved, amounting to several million dollars, but because it places within the Dominion the refining of invaluable nickel ore and the distribution of the finished nickel, work which had previously been done outside of Canada.

Since 1910, five hundred industries, with a total investment of about $100,000,000, have been located along the Grand Trunk Railway.

IN DRY COLUMN

More Gains for Temperance Forces in Many Districts

The temperance forces of Franklin county, nt., have made a big gain for their cause, joining with their associates of St. Lawrence county in putting the dry lid on after next October. What is known as town meeting day resulted in Malone, Bombay, Chateauguay and Moira all going dry, while Fort Covington and Waverley in which St. Regis Falls is located remain dry. In each case the majorities were large against saloons, stores, drug stores and hotels. This is the first time Bombay has ever been placed in the dry column.

4,055 INVAIDED SOLDIERS UNDER CARE

Figures just compiled by the Military Hospitals Commission show that on Feb. 28, the commission had under its care 4,055 invalided members of the Canadian expeditionary force. Of these, 3,149 had been overseas, the remaining 866 being "camp" men.

On the date mentioned there were 1,998 in the convalescent hospitals besides 1,222 out-patients. In the sanatoria for tubercular soldiers there were 506, besides 10 out-patients. In other institutions there were 312 men, besides out-patients. Totals 2,816 in-patients, and 1,239 out-patients.

The total of 4,055 shows an increase of 1,421 since December 2, 1916, the date of the figures given in the commission's bulletin issued just before the end of the year.

BRITISH RELIEVE FRENCH

Laconic Indication That Front Has Been Extended.

British Headquarters in France, via London.—(From a staff correspondent of The Associated Press.)—The characteristically laconic reference in an official communication regarding enemy artillery activity south of the Somme has been the British method of publicly announcing the fact that they had taken over still more of the western line and that the meeting point of the British and French troops had only been established well below that small, but famous river. As a matter of fact, the Somme is a most disappointing stream to have had such a large share in the world's history. It wanders rather aimlessly from pool to pool in the flat lowlands, is occasionally directed into canals, turning hundreds of mill-wheels, and then slips idly along into the sea.

The new territory defended by the British troops just north of the river, however, is extremely interesting. It is deeply shell-scarred, but there is not the same chaos as was found about Pozieres, Beaumont-Hamel, Mametz and other villages which have been absolutely obliterated by the war. Such places as Flaucourt, Dompierre, Assevillers and Estrees, behind the new section of the British line, still show evidence of having once been habitations. Some large farm buildings and factories form most picturesque ruins.

Dompierre cemetery is a remarkable reminder of the ravages of war. Graves and strong underground vaults have been blown open by the relentless and remorseless shell-fire to such an extent that the aspect of the cemetery resembles some fantastic idea of the physical resurrection of the dead. The upheaval was so great that vaults appear to have burst from within.

MR. SPENCE AND SERVICE.

(Toronto "Star.")

A great deal is said in this day about citizenship and service. It is not idle talk, nor is it a mere fashion. There is a real desire for service, which sometimes does and sometimes does not find an outlet of usefulness.

Inspiration may be found in the career of Mr. Spence. He united in a remarkable way the qualities of zeal and clear thinking. His clear thinking, his unusual powers of analysis, sometimes exposed him to the charge of being merely a destructive critic. Nothing could be further from the truth. It is true that he opposed many things that would have won him popularity. When a proposal was made he did not ask how many votes it would bring, but whether it was sound and workable. If he thought not, he said so fearlessly, without regard to consequences, caring not whether he pleased or displeased. He made enemies of some architects of projects that he believed would not stand; he lost some public support by refusing to trim his sails to breezes of public opinion.

But his mind was essentially constructive. He fought and worked for prohibition through good and evil report. Yet he was not narrow or bigoted on that question, and the notion that he was a mere fanatic was a myth, accepted by many without examination. He worked cheerfully with the Committee of One Hundred where a smaller man might have shown jealousy of a new movement, a new organization entering a field where he had labored so long.

He was the author of the Toronto Harbor Board and of the general outline of its plans. He was a pioneer in the public ownership and operation of electric power. Many years ago, long before the idea had won public favor, he introduced the question in the City Council, and proposed that the City of Toronto should not only control transmission, but have a generating station of its own at Niagara Falls.

Though he was often elected to the City Council he was often defeated, too. As he would have been the last man to complain of ingratitude, perhaps no such complaint should be made in his behalf; nor need anyone who chooses a similar career of duty expect always to bask in popularity. We need, indeed, more men who are prepared to face unpopularity, to speak out frankly and adhere steadily to a chosen course without regard to consequences. The great things that he proposed were done; and no one should look for a higher reward of service.

MAJOR GEO. BRUCE HOOD, NOTED STOCK JUDGE, DEAD.

After an illness of about five months, Major George Bruce Hood died at his residence, "Sunnydale Farm," Guelph township, Ont., last week. He was 76 years of age, being born on his father's farm, "Elderslie," in the Paisley block, on Jan. 2, 841. His parents were Thomas Hood, a native of Selkirkshire, Scotland, and Ann Bruce, of Arbroath, Scotland. On Oct. 21, 1870, he was married to Jeanie, daughter of the late Mr. John Rennie.

For a great many years Major Hood was a prominent judge of live stock, both under the appointment of the government and for the directors of fall fairs. In his capacity of judge he was a familiar figure both at the Ontario fairs and also those held in the West, where he was widely known. He was a past president of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association, the Guelph and South Wellington Agricultural Society, sec.-treas. of the Guelph Township Mutual Fire Insurance Co., and held several important municipal offices. He took a great interest in military matters. He was a member of the old 30th Wellington Rifles, the 16th Battery, Canadian Field Artillery, 1st Brigade, in which he rose to the rank of major in 1882, holding the command until 1890. He attended the Kingston School of Gunnery in the year 1878. He leaves his wife, one sister, Mrs. T. Armishaw, of Guelph, and six brothers—John, in Oregon; Wallace, in Alberta; William and Victor, in Saskatchewan; Bruce and Torrance, in Guelph.

SOLDIERS GIVEN WORK

At the latest meeting of the Quebec Soldiers' Employment Commission a report on the work done up to March 10 showed:

Applications for work	1,645
Number of men placed.	1,640
Men await suitable work	5
Positions open, about	25

In all the names of 2,707 returned soldiers were registered with the commission, but some went to former positions in civil life and some have not yet been discharged from hospital and military service.

CHICAGO AND WAR

Only One Daily Newspaper Out and Out Pro-Ally

"What does Chicago think about the war?" The writer is prepared for this question and welcomes it. What Chicago thinks about the war is ascertained by means of a simple arithmetical calculation. There are about 3,000,000 people in Chicago. Some 800,000 are Germans, another half million are Poles. There are half a million Jews, 200,000 Greeks and Roumanians, as many more Italians, and great numbers of Canadians. So if we know what Berlin, Vienna, Warsaw, Venice, Bucharest, London, Jerusalem, Athens, and Ottawa think about the war, the result will be the answer to the original question. If a trifling allowance is made for what Scandinavia, Japan, and China think all possibility of error in the total is eliminated. Chicago does not deal in American mental coinage. Her citizens are invariably translating the dollar into marks, frances, roubles, yen, taels and kopecks.

One reason for this is the number of foreign language newspapers published in Chicago. The German papers predominate. One of them is a daily, quite as bulky as the average English Chicago daily, and with a formidable Sunday edition. There are also influential papers printed in Yiddish and half a dozen European tongues. The foreign-born who know how to read English and buy English-speaking papers almost invariably prefer the Hearst journals, in which the thinking, if not the writing, is done in words of one syllable. The English papers, such as the "Tribune," "Herald," "Post," "Journal," "Examiner" and "American," do not speak with one voice upon the subject of the war, and only one of them, the "Journal," speaks in a tone that a Canadian recognizes and respects. Its proprietor, Mr. John Eastman, puts some of the rugged force of Col. Watterson into what he writes, and has applied harsher epithets to German-American agitators than have ever appeared in a Canadian paper. If the Germans should ever take Chicago, Mr. Eastman would go with the first batch to face a firing party.

How thoroughly in earnest he is in his hatred of hyphenates and pacifists was rather sensationally attested a few days ago, when Mr. Eastman was lunching at the Union League. At the next table was a German-American uttering sentiments which Mr. Eastman could only recognize as infernally seditious. Whereupon rising from his seat, Mr. Eastman grasped a bottle of catsup or pickles, despite the fact that other people at the table had not finished with it, and, walking over to the hyphenate, did earnestly whack him, greatly to the pain and mortification of the victim, but to Mr. Eastman's intense satisfaction. It was Mr. Eastman's paper that discovered, many months ago, that a number of correspondents of the Hearst papers, writing from Berlin, Vienna, London and elsewhere, were merely Hearst's "Mrs. Harrisses." He exposed them so persistently that Hearst abandoned the fiction.

TYPICAL CHICAGO ENTERPRISE

The "Tribune's" modest boast is that it is the greatest newspaper in the world. It grew to national importance under James Keeley, a Barnardo boy, who now conducts the "Herald." The "Tribune" rarely offends the Germans. If it is not pro-German, it is not pro-British. The "Herald" is about in the same class. The "Post" is no admirer of the Kaiser's. The "American" and "Examiner" are Hearst papers, one an evening and the other a morning publication. The latter and the "Herald" are probably the last cry in newspaper enterprise. They are morning papers, which are on sale at 10 o'clock on the previous night. Any competent newspaper man can get out a Monday paper on Monday, but it takes an American genius to get it on the street on Sunday. The first evening editions are on the streets before the morning is half over. If this tendency continues much further the evening papers and the morning papers, will have changed places, and American journalism will have achieved another triumph.

There was a great peace meeting in the Coliseum recently, which sent a protest to President Wilson. It was attended, so the resolution says, by 12,000 American citizens, to say nothing of a couple of Canadians. In appearance the gathering was Teutonic, blunt beatures, bullet heads, spectacles being enough to identify most of the audience to a deaf man who could not hear features, bullet heads, spectacles being was a fair sprinkling of pacifists, with American names, the type sufficiently identified by the description, "long-haired men, and short-haired women." The speakers, resolution and other paraphernalia were arranged in advance, and proceedings were disturbed only by an impromptu battle between two Greek factions, the Venizelists and the Constantinists, which had a Police Court sequel.

—J. V. McAree, in Toronto "Mail and Empire."

FERNAND LABORI DEAD.

Fernand Labori, who was attorney for Captain Alfred Dreyfus, died at Paris after a long and painful illness.

Fernand Labori, long prominent at the Paris bar sprang into international prominence as the result of his activities in the celebrated Dreyfus case in the late nineties. A conspicuous service in this connection was performed by him in behalf of Emile Zola, when that noted author was accused of libelling the French President and the French army, in his defence of Capt. Dreyfus. Later Maitre Labori acted as the defender of Dreyfus at the treason trial at Rennes. He was born in Rheims in 1860.

TO SAVE SIR L. M. JONES.

Rev. T. Crawford Brown last week gave blood in an effort to save the life of Sir Lyman Melvin Jones, president of the Massey-Harris Company, Toronto, and former mayor of Winnipeg.

The senator was recently operated upon at Wellesley Hospital, Toronto, Col. Bruce returning from the front for the operation. Some days later it was said he was suffering from influenza, and now it is reported that the transfusion operation had been performed.

Rev. T. Crawford Brown is a son-in-law. He was former pastor of St. Andrew's Church, but since his retirement has devoted his time to patriotic effort.

THE LATE MR. HARPER LOTHIAN.

(From a Correspondent.)

Bristol, Pontiac Co., Que., lost one of its most respected residents when Mr. Harper Lothian died there recently. He was born in Bristol, Que., 73 years ago and spent all his life as a farmer in that district. Born of Scottish parentage, he acquired a liberal education and always during his busy life found time for extensive reading. The Montreal "Witness" was read and prized as a friend in his home from his earliest recollection. Early in life he became attached to his church, and for many years held the office of treasurer of the Bristol Brick Church (Presbyterian). He leaves a widow, two sons and a daughter to mourn their loss.

SUSPICIOUS VESSEL IN ATLANTIC LANES

An American Steamer Captain Says His Ship Circled By Armed Merchant Ship

The Associated Press carries the following:

The presence of a vessel suspected as a German raider in the sea lane travelled by ships running between New York and Mediterranean ports was reported by Capt. D. M. Nicoll, of the American steamer "Suruga," which arrived at New York from Havre and the Azores.

Captain Nicoll said that when the "Suruga" was north of the Azores on February 20 in the direct track of the New York-Mediterranean trade, he sighted a strange vessel bearing down upon him. The vessel steamed completely around the "Suruga" stopped and then bore off in a new direction. The stranger was of the cargo type, a large vessel with two masts, armed with a stern gun and other pieces, painted gray and carried a funnel which did not parallel the masts. She did not signal the "Suruga," Captain Nicoll said, and he did not learn her identity.

While at Havre Captain Nicoll met the master of the American steamer "City of Memphis," New York to Havre with cotton, who told of an experience with a submarine off the Scilly Islands on January 30. The U-boat sent a shot across the American's deck as a signal to stop, and the American, after obeying, sent a mate aboard the submarine with the merchantman's papers. The U-boat captain was quoted as telling the "City of Memphis'" mate: "You've got a contraband cargo. I ought to sink your ship, but on account of friendly relations between the United States and Germany I'm going to let you go."

CUT OFF 800,000 ACRES OF WHEAT

France and Allies Must Economize or Replace 34 to 38 P.C. of Wheat Demands

France and her Allies and neutral countries this year must economize or replace with other cereals from 34 to 38 percent of their requirements of wheat, according to estimates made in the Chamber of Deputies by Victor Boret, president of the Agricultural Commission. In an important debate on the economic policy of the Government during the war, M. Boret produced expert estimates for the wheat crop of 1917 as follows: For France a yield of from 180,000,000 to 190,000,000 bushels; requirements, deduction being made for the invaded territory, 317,000,000 bushels, leaving a deficit of 127,000,000 bushels.

The requirements of the Allies of France and neutrals abroad are from 560,000,000 to 570,000,000. The surplus available from overseas countries is from 360,000,000 to 370,000,000 bushels, leaving a deficit for the Entente Allies and neutrals of from 190,000,000 to 216,000,000 bushels.

During the debate Fernand David, who was Minister of Agriculture in M. Viviani's Cabinet, and Anatole De Monzie, former Under Secretary of State for Merchant Marine, and other deputies, sharply criticised the Government's action on economic problems during the war. It developed during the debate that the wheat acreage of France was reduced about 800,000 by the invasion out of a total of 16,250,000, while the deficiency for 1917 is estimated at 5,500,000 acres, of which 500,000 at least is expected to be made up by spring seeding of Manitoba wheat, which it is now conceded will grow successfully in French soil.

The speakers agreed that to increase the wheat acreage it is necessary to raise the maximum selling price from an equivalent of $1.85 to $2.25 per bushel and also to intensify the use of modern motor implements and a greater number of prisoners of war, of whim only 35,000 have been employed on farms.

M. David criticised the Government for failing to give effective encouragement to farmers to increase their seeding. He pointed out that while the maximum selling price of wheat was $1.80 a bushel, oats were selling at a higher price, and the yield was better. Various speakers alluded to a world's grain crisis, due to difficulties of transport and reduced labor in some countries and inadequate crops in others.

TOWN PLANNING BILL.

The Government's town planning bill was introduced by Hon. W. D. McPherson in the Ontario Legislature last week. It gives cities control over a suburban area of five miles radius, and towns and villages control over an area of three miles. Plans for streets and public places must receive the sanction of the local authorities and must conform to previously laid-out developments. Reference in case of dispute is made to the Ontario railway and municipal board.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

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

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

MARRIED.

CAMPBELL — DOUGLAS—At Vankleek Hill, Ont., on March 5, 1917, by the Rev. H. Hunter Hillis, Mr. Howard Stephen Campbell, of Plantagenet, Ont., to Miss Lila Irene Douglas, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Douglas, of Snake River, Ont.

STEWART-MACKAY—In Winnipeg, on Wednesday, March 7, 1917, by the Rev. E. Leslie Pidgeon, B.A., Jean Smith, daughter of the late D. W. B. Mackay and Mrs. Mackay, Wa-Wa Dell Farm, Macdonald, Man., to Mr. Alexander Stewart, of Westbourne, Man.

WALKER-TEMPLE — At Folkstone, Eng., on Wednesday, Feb. 28, 1917, Kathleen, only daughter of Captain C. A. Temple, C.A.M.C., C.E.F., to Captain Harold Walker, youngest son of Sir Edmund Walker, Toronto.

DIED.

TWEED—At his late residence, Vankleek Hill, Ont., on Feb. 21, 1917, Thos. H. Tweed, in his 72nd year.

McLEOD—In Barrie, Ont., on Friday, March 9, 1917, the Rev. Duncan Darroch McLeod, D.D., minister emeritus of St. Andrew's Church, Barrie, in his 76th year.

DOUGLAS—Suddenly, on Saturday evening, March 10, 1917, at his late residence, 44 Metcalfe street, Toronto, William T. L., beloved husband of Jessie C. Farish Douglas, and eldest son of the late W. J. Douglas, of Burlington, Ont.

ELLISON—At Chippawa, Ont., on Friday, March 9, 1917, Samuel Edge Ellison, aged 86 years.

ABBEY—In Newcastle, Ont., on Sunday, March 11, 1917, Elizabeth Jones, relict of the late Oliver Abbey, in her 98th year.

SPENCE — Early Thursday morning, March 8, 1917, at his late residence, 554 Spadina avenue, Toronto, Francis Stephens Spence, beloved husband of Sarah Violet Norris, in his 67th year.

WIDEMAN — At Dundalk, Ont., on Thursday, March 1, 1917, Major Louis Conrad Wideman, of Charlton, New Ontario, formerly of Guelph, aged 66 years.

WILLIAMSON—On Friday, March 9, 1917, at her late residence, 173 Borden st., Toronto, Margaret Harry, widow of the late John Williamson, of Harrowsmith, Ont., in her 83rd year.

EMPIRE CONFERENCE BEGINS THIS WEEK

Rt. Hon. Walter Long to Preside When Premier Lloyd George is Not Present

The proceedings proper of the Imperial War Conference will begin this week.

A number of meetings have already been held between the overseas statesmen already arrived and members of the British Cabinet. These, however, have been in the way of preliminary or sectional conferences, and were held with the object of giving the dominions' representatives opportunity for ventilating any views they may particularly wish to bring forward at the principal conference.

At the conferences the Right. Hon. Walter Long, secretary of state for colonial affairs, will preside when Premier Lloyd George is unable to be present.

These gatherings are not to be on the same plan as Imperial conferences held in times past, inasmuch as India was not then represented. All the overseas statesmen who have been specially invited to come to London will attend the gatherings or will have representatives present, as in the case of the Australian Government. British statesmen holding portfolios will attend when subjects affecting their own departments are discussed. Finally, there are to be meetings of the Imperial War Cabinet, consisting of the five principal members of the British Government, together with only the premiers of the dominions. These latter gatherings will deal with the most intimate matters concerning the war.

The Imperial War Conference—that is, the larger, deliberative body—will decide for itself how much of its proceedings shall be made public.

SICKLY BABIES

Sickly babies—little ones who are troubled with their stomach and bowels; whose teething is painful; digestion bad and who cannot sleep well—can be made healthy and happy with Baby's Own Tablets. Concerning the Tablets Mrs. Wilfrid Damons, Val Brilliant, Que., writes:—"Please send me a box of Baby's Own Tablets as I would not care to be without them. I have used them for constipation and vomiting and am well pleased with the result." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

CANADIANS ANXIOUS TO DIG OUT ENEMY

Gen. Watson Intimates They Will Be Disappointed at Voluntary Retreat

(By Chas. H. Grasty, an American Correspondent.)

On Board Steamship "Infanta Isabel," in mid-Atlantic.—It is difficult to know precisely what one may tell of a visit to the British front of the Somme without violating hospitality. I wanted to pick out something that was of particular interest on our side of the water, and that had not been done to death, so I asked to be taken to that part of the front occupied by the fourth Canadian division. I knew something of the general in command of this division. In the first place, he was a newspaper proprietor. His paper is the Quebec "Daily Chronicle." At the outbreak of the war the then Lieut.-Col. D. Watson was taking quite an interest, mainly civic, in what in Canada corresponds to our militia. With his battalion he sailed immediately for England, arriving there in September, 1914. These men had been playing at soldiering, but they knew nothing about it expertly. After six months' training they went to France. In April, 1915, they were blooded near Ypres, when they relieved French colonial troops, who, brave as they were, turned away from the first experience of poisoned gas and stumbled to the rear. The epic of the Canadian stand there was written by Max Aiken, who, the other day, became Lord Beaverbrook in the English peerage. That stand will live in history with the charge of the six hundred. It required quite as much courage and a good deal more presence of mind.

Watson got a brigade after Ypres. A year later he became a major general. When I arrived at his headquarters I was interested to notice that at the entrance to the typical small French villa there hung an instrument labelled "gas alarm." Three miles back of the first line trenches it is necessary to have this protection against surprise. Colonel Ironside, a Highlander, from the very top of Rosshire, showed me up to the general, from whom I got a genuine American welcome. I found later that the general maintains his Americanism to the extent that he has not learned to join in the tea drinking. I knew then that he was sincere in what he told me as we sat out this function, about his fellow feeling for Americans.

A VISIT TO THE FRONT.

After we had talked a while, General Watson and one of his aides drove me out to the front and I made a visit to the trenches under his personal escort.

It was like a visit to America, for the general had easy personal relations with all his men and American was the language of those trenches. There was none of the stiffness which belongs to the European system. We passed the cemetery of Carency, where two hundred thousand French lie buried. That was the bill for the French character of the sector landmarked by the Lorette ridge and the Souchez sugar refinery, to the neighborhood of which our walk through the trenches took us.

It was a dull day. There was desultory firing back and forth, and shells were whistling over and bursting around us. The "whiz bangs" impressed me most, but as a matter of fact, it was difficult to think that there were possibilities of personal damage in any of them. Now and then a section of trench had been obliterated by shell fire, and you had to crawl through a sea of fresh made mire that sucked the top boots off your feet. The trenches were waist deep in watery mud. The general raced along sure-footed as a cat on the back fence, while I slipped and slid on the lattice work which formed the foot way, a mis-step from which meant a bath in the trench soup.

A walk back through a mile or two of communication trench rejoicing in the name of Cabaret brought us out on a road that seemed to be well back of the lines. I was frankly relieved in body and spirit to reach the open ground again, and surmised to the general that this was probably safe country. "Oh, yes," he replied cheerily, "but when I came out here yesterday at this very point there lay a soldier freshly dead. A shell had caught him as he walked along this road."

"What you have seen will, doubtless, make you think that the life of the French soldier, especially during the spring thaw, is an intolerable one, but men accustom themselves to it," said General Watson, who is a philosopher as well as a soldier. "Human beings in youth put off habits of body and mind as readily as they do a suit of clothes. Under the conditions you have been seeing there is a return to the elemental. Men do not think of danger or death, nor even for the moment of home and loved ones. Food and rest become the subject upon which the thoughts dwell."

As General Watson made these observations he maintained a kind of dog trot a few paces ahead of me. I could only keep up by breaking into a run now and then, especially as my steel helmet, worn as a protection from shells, gave me some trouble, and it was necessary to slow up now and then to readjust the chin strap. The general's gait reminded me of the wolf's as I had seen it on the Texas prairies. He didn't seem to be going fast and it added to my difficulties that the walk had rather winded me.

He proposed an extension of our promenade to another part of the front; but I didn't want to overtax his hospitality. "Well," said he, "I'll tell you what I'll do. We've got a raid on for to-night, and I'll let you go out in the rear of it: it will give you a chance to see something real."

I thanked him, but replied that Times Square looked pretty good to me, and that as a matter of fact I wasn't as young as I looked.

Well, when we got back to the car I crawled in a bit stiff, and sitting down never seemed such a luxury in all my life. After a few restful moments I regained the courage of my curiosity. I asked the general about his soldiers.

"When we got here," said he, "maybe we weren't much good, but we were as good as anybody else. War was a new game, even the trained men had to begin again and learn their A B C's. There was equality and fraternity of ignorance."

"Who are the best of the soldiers now?" I asked.

There was a lurking smile in his quiet gray eyes, and I imagined he was thinking of the kilted men from his motherland or of his own Canadians, but this is what he said:

"The bravest soldier in the world is the English officer. I salute him. There is none other like him. He doesn't need to lash himself into a passion to get out one hundred percent of his courage. He will walk right up to death twirling his cane."

"The fact is," continued the general, again dropping into the philosophical vein, "that men of our race, whether in England, Canada or the United States, while equal to any other in patriotism, are dominated by the spirit of adventure. It is what is sometimes called sporting instinct that brings us across seas to the scene of danger."

When in the evening I told English officers of the Canadian's tribute to the English officer, they almost violated the rule of a lifetime for the stern repression of every show of feeling.

FRITZ LOST MORALE.

General Watson was strong on two things—that Fritz had lost his morale, and that the British forces had just begun to develop their full fighting spirit. He was serenely sure of his Canadians and his eyes danced as they surveyed on the map of 2,000 yards of front that had been turned over to three Canadian divisions on the firing line—the very hottest corner that could be picked out and therefore just to their liking.

I honestly believe that those sports of England and Canada would be tremendously disappointed if the Germans themselves should pick up and move back thirty miles without a struggle. They want to dig Frit out of his hole. They want to have a go at the chemical attack. They have a theory that the much vaunted dug-out in which Fritz has hidden himself and planted his guns is precisely the trap in which the English hunter can run his quarter to earth. They are bursting with spirit of novelty in regard to their new 17-inch guns. And they want to try out Fritz a bit more at the point of the bayonet.

We went back to the headquarters where the others drank tea, while General Watson and I talked war, and journalism. He asked me about newspaper conditions and for the first time learned the price of print paper in America. He had literally not had time or heart to acquaint himself with matters of such vital personal importance. I hated to leave this gallant gentleman of my own craft. His fellowship and sympathy brought home to me more than ever before that on these bloody fields our own battle for liberty, our habits of thoughts and speech, our kind of honor and manhood, was being fought. Watson cheerily assured me that he would see me in Times Square within a year or so as we drove away to G. H. 2.

HOW I DARKENED MY GRAY HAIR

Lady Gives Simple Home Recipe That She Used to Darken Her Gray Hair.

For years I tried to restore my gray hair to its natural color, with the prepared dyes and stains, but none of them gave satisfaction and they were all expensive. I finally ran onto a simple recipe which I mixed at home that gives wonderful results. I gave the recipe, which is as follows, to a number of my friends, and they are all delighted with it. To 7 ozs. of water add a small box of Orlex Compound, 1 oz. of bay rum and ¼ oz. of glycerine. These ingredients can be bought at any drug store at very little cost. Use every other day until the hair becomes the required shade. It will not only darken the gray hair, but relieves dandruff and acts as a tonic to the hair. It is not sticky or greasy, does not rub off and does not color the scalp.

TORONTO'S POPULATION

Decrease Owing to Enlistment For Military Service.

According to the new directory of Toronto just issued by Might Directories Limited, that city had a population of 527,556 at the close of last year. This shows a decrease of 16,960 as compared with last year, due to the large number of men on active service. These figures, however, are higher than those of the assessors in their annual returns. As usual, a mass of important information regarding the city and its institutions is given in the introduction to the new volume. The religious census shows the Anglicans have the largest following in proportion to the population, 29.05 percent: the Presbyterians are second, with 19.21 percent, the Methodists third, with 17.67 percent. Christian Scientists and Unitarians are the lowest, being [illegible] percent and .08 percent respectively.

As in previous years the earnings of the Toronto Post Office are far in excess of Montreal, the figures for the past year for Toronto being $3,773,325, as compared with Montreal, $2,216,210.

The volume of real estate business during the past year fell far below the normal, and was less than in 1915. Only 7,043 transfers were registered, as compared with 9,093 in 1915 and 17,492 in 1914. The value of new buildings erected, however, was in advance of the previous year, being $9,881,671, as compared with $6,651,889.

SOLDIER REPRESENTATION

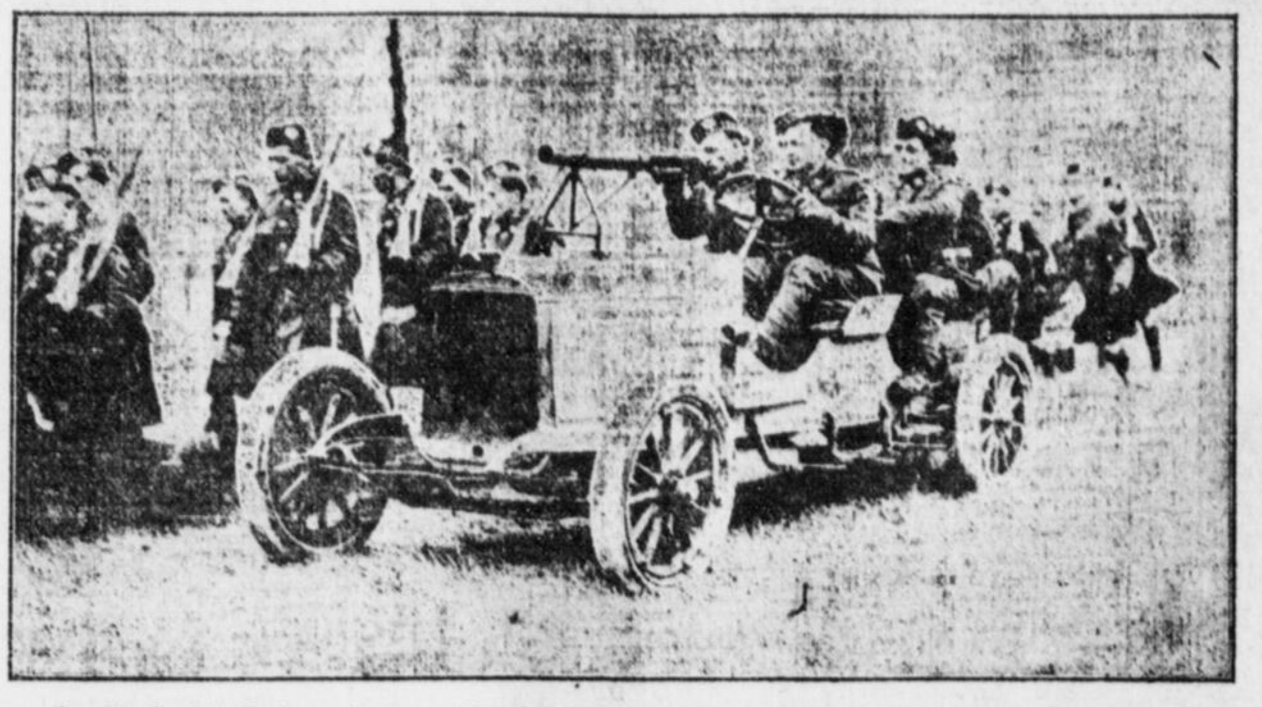
Men From Alberta to Elect Own Representatives.

The act to provide for representation in the Legislative Assembly of Alberta's soldiers and nurses in the present war, which stands for second reading in the name of the Premier, was distributed in the Legislature last week.

It provides for election of two members at large and that the writ shall bear the same date as the writs for a general election in the province. Any ten electors from Alberta serving with the military forces of Great Britain and her allies, in England, France or Belgium, may nominate a candidate who, it is provided by a schedule to the act, must be serving in England, France or Belgium and must at the time of enlistment have been a resident in the province for six months.

AIR LINE TO P. E. ISLAND.

A branch of the Canadian division of the Aerial League of the British Empire has been organized at Charlottetown, P.E.I. A committee was appointed to promote the organization of an aeroplane company, who would manufacture machines and conduct an aerial service between the island and mainland. It is contended that this is the only way of covering the problem of continuous communication winter and summer.



Canadian-Scottish Borderers in camp with a Lewis machine gun mounted on an automobile. The Lewis quick-firer has been rejected by the American army authorities, although Canadian and British troops have demonstrated its merits in actual warfare.

"WE MUST CONTINUE TO FEED BELGIANS"

Mr. H. C. Hoover Says No Trouble U.S. Gets Into Absolves Her From That Duty

No war into which America may be plunged can absolve her from the duty of continuing to give relief to the starving and destitute people of Belgium, Mr. Herbert C. Hoover, head of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, said before his departure for Europe last week to take up with renewed determination the task in which he has been engaged for many months. Mr. Hoover sailed on a neutral ship for a Spanish port and will go to Paris, London, Rotterdam, and, if conditions permit, will enter Belgium to confer with the American members of the commission now there. Meanwhile the campaign to raise relief funds will be continued in America. If there is no war between the United States and Germany, this money will be distributed in Belgium by the Americans, and in Northern France by Hollanders if Mr. Hoover is able to make satisfactory arrangements with the Dutch Government. If war comes, arrangements have been completed, it was announced, for Dutch and Spanish agents in Belgium to take over the work of the Americans.

Mr. Hoover pointed to the Belgian charity administered by Great Britain and France, although at war, declaring it "will be one of the marvels of history, for they have handed to the commission more than 90 percent of all the money spent by the commission for the feeding of Belgium."

Of the commission's 10,000,000 wards, Mr. Hoover said, 2,500,000 are totally destitute—"dependents upon the consciences and good-will of the world."

Of 220,000 Belgian refugees in England, Mr. Hoover declared, all except 15,000, mostly women and children, are employed, and they are contributing from their earnings, in British industries, $300,000 monthly. "I want particularly to emphasize this point," he said, "because the Belgians have a right to impress upon the world that they are not hanging back without a struggle and permitting themselves or their friends to become dependents."

Mr. Hoover spoke of the situation as affecting the Belgian children, declaring the commission is caring for 100,000 who are debilitated. These, he said, are under special feeding, and another 1,250,000 children require an extra meal a day "to avert a great tragedy," and to save these children $1,250,000 monthly is need. "Europe is looking to use," he said. "Our measure is being taken."

SINKING OF "DALMATTA."

Captain's Wife Left Exposed in Open Boat for Three Days.

Details of the sinking of the Norwegian steamship "Dalmatia," of 1,773 tons gross by a German submarine on February 11 are given by the wife of the captain of the steamer, who was accompanying her husband for the first time, this being their honeymoon trip. She says: The ship sank at 6.45 o'clock in the morning, 18 minutes after the first shot was fired. We were helped into two small boats and abandoned in mid-Atlantic. After three days of unspeakable hardships, during which one sailor died of exposure and three others were frost bitten, the boats were picked up by the Danish schooner "Ellen Benson."

"The lieutenant in command of the submarine expressed regret that he was obliged to sink the ship 50 miles from the nearest land. Precisely why he was so obliged was not apparent in view of the circumstances. His action necessitated a woman being left to the indignity of living in an open boat for several days in the crowded company of men, drenched by seas which continuously broke over the boat and exposed to bitter cold."

REVISED EMBARGO LIST

Britain Makes Many Additions to Prohibition.

A despatch announces additions to the British embargo list of May 10, 1916, amended by later orders as follows (A denotes prohibition to all destinations, B to all non-British destinations, C to all destinations in Europe, and on the Mediterranean, and Black Sea, other than France, Russia, Italy, Spain and Portugal):

A—Binder twine, castings, malleable hematite iron, calcium carbide, potassium prussiates and mixtures thereof, sodium prussiates and mixtures thereof, sodium cyanide and mixtures thereof, raw cotton, handles and halves for grubbers, pickaxes, spades and shovels, raw and carded jute, agricultural machinery including hand tools, uranium, its alloys and ores; oleaginous kernels, nuts, seeds and products of all kinds; pickaxes, baking powder, confectionery, wholly or partly of sugar; malt extract, raffia, seeds, viz., carrot, cauliflower, kohl-rabi, mangold, onion, parsnip, swedish turnip; wood and timber of all kinds—hewn, sawed or split, planed or dressed.

B—Anvils, furs and manufactures thereof; hammers, sealskins, untanned, hair; vises.

The following headings are removed from the former list, being replaced by new items given above: A—The following woods: Ash, beefwood, birch, boxwood, cedar, dogwood, green heart, hickory, lancewood, lignum vitae, mahogany, padouk, rock elm, sabicu, spruce, teak, walnut, white wood.

B—Binder twine, unless made of manila hemp; calcium carbide; sodium prussiate and mixtures thereof; raw and carded jute, agricultural machinery other than motor ploughs, and motor tractors; caster beans, cocoanuts, copra, cottonseed, ground nuts, hemp seed, linseed, palm nuts and kernels, poppy seed, rape or colza seed, sesame seed, sawyer beans, sunflower seed, root crop seed, carrot, kohl-rabi, mangold, onion, swedish turnip, quebracho wood.

C—Sodium cyanide and mixtures thereof, raw cotton, furs and manufactures thereof; grubbers, handles and halves for grubbers, pickaxes, spades and shovels; machinery for ditching and trenching, oleaginous kernels, nuts, seeds and products not otherwise specified, pickaxes, shovels, spades, wild cherry wood, cottonwood, ebony wood, gumwood, maplewood, poplar, rosewood.

BRITISH FLEET AS STRATEGIC RESERVE

German Critic Thinks Britain Will Stake This Last Asset of Power Only When Forced by Dire Necessity

Berlin, March 15—The German papers have shown remarkable discretion lately regarding the maritime war, except, of course, the U-boat operations, contenting themselves almost wholly with the reproduction of excerpts from such articles as appear from time to time in English publications like the "Saturday Review," "Fair Play," "London Truth," the London "Times," etc. They also quote what public orators and statesmen say on the subject. Whether they demand aggressive or passive action by the fleet is carefully noted, but causes little or no comment.

To-day, however, Captain Persius has a long article in the "Tageblatt," dealing with the situation, and reviewing the English arguments for and against aggressive action. He reaches the following conclusion:

"It seems quite improbable that the desire of the aggressives should be acted upon. More likely the British fleet will continue its strategic reserve. Not until dire necessity compels her, not until no other means are left, will England take the risk of staking this last asset of her power. Beside, the destruction of our U-boat base is a task which, after the Dardanelles experiences, means almost an impossibility. It is true that serious mistakes were made then, as admitted candidly in the report the Royal Commission printed on March 10. But even if these serious mistakes were not repeated in an attack on German war ports, it still remains almost certain that, in view of the great sacrifices of human life and costly material, such an attack will not be successful. That is well known in England.

"The cool-headed English will, therefore, continue to rake their minds for other means to end the U-boat danger. How long they will continue this business method and how long the idea of saving the fleet and carrying it over to peace time on the balance sheet will predominate in the British mind will depend on the activity of our U-boats. If they succeed in proving that they cannot be defeated at sea by the weak, insufficient and mostly passive methods employed against them, then we shall probably see the English fleet abandoning its defensive strategy definity to adopt the offensive."

ANOTHER ADVANCE IN COST OF LIVING

An Advance of 41 Percent for Family Supplies Since the Beginning of the War

Another increase in the cost of living in February is recorded in the monthly report of the Labor Department issued on Thursday. The department's index number of wholesale prices stood at 217 in that month as compared with 208 in January, and 173.7 for February, 1916. The average weekly cost for a family budget of staple foods stood at $10.46 for the middle of February as compared with $10.27 for the middle of January, $8.40 for February, 1916, and $7.42 for July, 1914. That is to say, the increase for such weekl yfamily food supply has increased $3.04, or 41 percent since the commencement of the war.

In other belligerent countries there have been very substantial increases in the cost of living. In Australia the increase from the beginning of the war up to November last has been calculated at 25 percent; in New Zealand up to September last at 18 percent, and in Great Britain up to last month at 87 percent. In Italy the cost rose 25 percent.

In enemy countries the augmentation of the cost of necessaries has been put still higher. In Austria it is said the increase up to November last was 176 percent since July, 1914, and in Germany 110 percent.

The cost of food for the average workingman's family in the United States increased 25 percent up to December last and in Holland it rose 62 percent.

The growth in the index figure for February was due to advances in the prices of vegetables and metals, livestocks and meats, miscellaneous, groceries, textile, fuel and building material.

During the month retail prices of meats, cheese, milk, beans and potatoes were higher in the average, while those of eggs, butter, flour and oatmeal were slightly lower.

PRISONERS TOTAL 1,000 FOR MONTH

Enemy Likely to Soon Abandon Forward Slope of Bapaume Ridge

Brigadier General Frederick B. Maurice, Chief Director of Military Operations at the British War Office, last Thursday stated that the withdrawal of the Germans from the Bucquoy line, on the Somme front, was taking place faster than anticipated, and that the whole new line might soon be on the reverse side of the Bapaume ridge.

Reviewing the military situation of the week Brigadier General Maurice said: "As I rather led you to anticipate last week the Germans are withdrawing from the Bucquoy line even faster than I expected, and probably soon will give up entirely the forward slope of Bapaume ridge and retire to the reverse slope, where they are not so exposed to our artillery fire. The movement was planned in advance, and executed without much matrial loss.

"While these operations were on we were keeping up minor operations until for this month our roll of German prisoners already totals a thousand.

"Some of the rosy conclusions with regard to the present operations on the west front hardly are justified by the actual facts as there still are many trenches to pass.

"Much loose talk has been heard lately in regard to aerial supremacy. Such supreemacy can only be gained by actual battle. We won by such means during the Somme campaign, but the test this year has yet to come. The Germans at the close of the Somme campaign were finding their air service in bad shape. They have been economizing since, while we usually had up five machines to their one. Naturally our losses have been heavy. At the same time the German figures must be taken with a grain of salt, as every time they drive one of our machines down they report it as a corpse.

"There is little new to report from Mesopotamia, but it is a mistake to assume, as some have done, that Bagdad fell almost without a struggle, for the Turks put up a hard two days fight before they yielded the city. The Diala river being wide, was no easy obstacle, and was not crossed without hard fighting."

OTTAWA IRISHMEN AND MR. LLOYD GEORGE

Fear Expressed That Canada Will Stake This Last Asset Strongly-Worded Cable to Sir Robt. Borden

The Hon. Chas. Murphy, former Secretary of State, in his prelude speech at the Irish concert in St. Patrick's Parish Hall at Ottawa last week, arraigned the attitude of Mr. Premier Lloyd George in regard to the Home Rule question, and declared this attitude was his "newest act of treachery."

Strong condemnation of Britain's present attitude toward Home Rule was voiced both by the chairman, the Hon Mr. Murphy, and the speaker of the evening, the Rev. Father M. J. Whelan, the pastor of St. Patrick's parish, who took his title, "Who Fears to Speak of Easter Week, or Thirty Minutes with the Irish Republic."

The following cablegram, sent by the Hon. Chas. Murphy to Premier Borden, now attending the Imperial Conference, was read and received with enthusiasm by the large crowd present:

"The advocacy of immediate Home Rule for Ireland by your fellow premier, Sir Edward Morris, closely followed by Mr. Lloyd George's newest act of treachery, supply both contrast and lesson to the friends of small nations in all parts of the world. How can the people of representatives of Canada trust a government headed by a man who has been false to his leader and his principles, more particularly when that Government is dominated by Carson, the inciter of armed resistance to constituted authority and the avowed friend of the German Emperor. The action of Mr. Lloyd George and his Government in treating the Home Rule Act as another scrap of paper will seriously damage the cause of the Allies and will inevitably help the Germans to prolong the war."

THE HON MR. MURPHY'S SPEECH.

"If some timid people asked me to justify my sending this cablegram I might justify it on the ground that I don't want Canada to be Irelandized," said Mr. Murphy. "I might justify it on the ground that the former curate of this parish of which I am a member served at the front and was severely wounded in action. I might justify it on the ground that 100 boys, graduates of the parish school, are now fighting for England, and as a member of a parish which, all told, has sent 600 men to aid the cause of the Allies."

Sir Edward Morris in an interview, declared that the passage of the bill would be an act of simple justice long delayed, and would be found to have an effect on American opinion, which, the speaker declared, was forcing President Wilson to withhold his country from entering the war on the side of the Allies.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor moved along these lines and Mr. Lloyd George made it clear that the Home Rule Bill had always been regarded as a scrap of paper, which was never intended to be set in operation while Carson dominated the Government.

Warning Canada against the danger of it becoming Irelandized by England, Mr. Murphy cited the instance where Canadian ships had been seized without authority and referred to the question asked in the British House of Commons by Mr. Shirley Ben in that connection. The Government in a specific manner admitted that some ships had been seized.

"Do you apprehend what that means? These gentlemen in England have actually seized Canadian ships without permission, and are setting about Irelandizing Canada," he stated, with emphasis, and declared that his cablegram to Sir Robert Borden, whom he knew to be an ardent supporter of Home Rule, had been induced by consideration of this danger.

Speaking as a Canadian to Canadians I venture to assert that Canada and the whole Empire should be concerned as to the fate of Ireland just as much as of Rumania, Serbia, Poland and even Belgium," said Father Whelan.

Concluding Father Whelan uttered this remarkable dictum: "God Save Ireland, say we all. God save Canada lest through a scrap of paper she becomes a shrivelled colonial dame. God save the Empire from an inflation worse than German kultur, and God save the King and the Privy Council from the infamous kiss of betrayal."

DISCONTENT IN CANADIAN CIRCLES

Premier Borden Has Some Home Problems to Deal With in London

Sir Robert Borden is having some difficult problems to handle in connection with home affairs in England. It is no secret that much discontent prevails just now in Canadian military circles. Under the new regime the Hughes policy has been completely reversed and now only members of the permanent force seem eligible for appointment. The Premier is expected to deal with the situation and before he returns to Canada some important changes may take place.

FAVOR ENFORCING OF MILITIA ACT

A Large and Representative Meeting of Montreal Business Men Made Vote Unanimous

One of the most impressive meetings ever held by the Montreal Board of Trade took place last week, when a gathering which included most of the leaders of Montreal's business enterprises unanimously passed a resolution calling upon the Government to immediately enforce the provisions of the Militia Act.

SAYS SHE SUFFERED FOR MANY YEARS

THEN DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED HER KIDNEY TROUBLES.

Mrs. Felix Ascah Found No Relief in Doctors or Hospital Treatment, but Dodd's Kidney Pills Brought a Speedy Cure.

Haldimand, Gaspé Co., Que., March 28.—(Special.)—Mrs. Felix Ascah is telling her numerous friends here that her complete recovery from kidney disease from which she suffered for years is due to the splendid work of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"My trouble started from a strain," Mrs. Ascah says. "I suffered for years. I was attended by a doctor and was also treated at a hospital. I suffered from stiffness in the joints, I had a bitter taste, especially in the morning, and at times was subject to severe headaches. I had a pressure and often a sharp pain at the top of my head and my skin itched and burned at night.

"Neither from the doctor nor at the hospital did I get any permanent relief. Then I started to use Dodd's Kidney Pills, and two boxes did me so much good I feel like recommending them to everyone who has kidney trouble."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure sick kidneys. Cured kidneys strain all the impurities, all the seeds of disease, out of the blood. That makes good health all over the body. That's why those cured are so enthusiastic in regard to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

There were between four and five hundred of Montreal's leading business men at the meeting, and there was very little speaking. No one from the audience spoke, all being unanimous, so far as could be seen. Very plain talk was given the men at the meeting, and they were the kind of men who wanted plain talk. They were informed that the voluntary system in Canada had completely failed since a year past, and that the time had come when the compulsory service clauses of the Militia Act should be enforced.

Little time was lost discussing this proposition, and little discussion was needed, since it was clear from the outset that every man present had come impressed with the fact that a point had been reached in national service when it was the duty of the leading business organizations to express themselves with no uncertain sound, so as to strengthen the hand of the Government in any move that might later on be considered advisable.

A STRONG RESOLUTION.

With this idea, the following resolution was presented by the vice-president Mr. W. A. Black, seconded by Lt.-Col. W. D. Birchall, of the 5th Highlanders:

"Whereas at this time of international crisis, when human liberty is at stake, it is most desirable that every able-bodied man of military age should be qualified to defend his country, and

"Whereas the duty of defence of country is one which should be shared equally by all male citizens of military age and fitness, and

"Whereas the ranks of the militia have been greatly depleted by the large number of its men who volunteered for overseas service, and

"Whereas there exists in the Act known as the Militia Act, the machinery necessary to call out and train the citizens of Canada for the defence thereof:

"Be it resolved, that the members of the Montreal Board of Trade in general meeting this day assembled humbly pray the Government of the Dominion of Canada to enforce immediately the provisions of the Militia Act."

There was no discussion as to this resolution, it being carried, first with the singing of the National Anthem, and finally with cheers for the men at the front, led by Mr. A. R. Doble. As a demonstration of the determination of the business interests of the metropolis of Canada to support every move to win the war, the meeting was the most impressive function that the Board of Trade building has yet witnessed.

Mr. Z. Hebert, president of the Board of Trade, took the chair, and with him on the dais were Mr. W. A. Black, vice-president; Major-General E. W. Wilson, A. R. Doble, second vice-president, and Mr. George Hadrill, secretary, the members of the Council occupying front seats, while in the rear were hundreds of members who had not been seen at the Hall for years.

A MOTHER'S REBUKE.

Editha was admiring her new summer frock.

"Isn't it wonderful," she said, "that all this silk comes from an insignificant worm!"

"Editha, is it necessary to refer to your father in that way?" he mother inquired reproachfully.

OVER NINE MILLION CASUALTIES IN WAR ACCORDING TO WASHINGTON COMPILATION

Allies' Losses Estimated at 5,819,400; Central Powers at 3,384,800

The casualties in the European War to January 1, 1917, according to a compilation just completed in Washington, based on an assembling of figures compiled from every available source, have been 9,203,200 combatants killed, wounded, captured and missing, of which the loss sustained by the Entente Allies is computed to be 5,819,400, and by the Central Powers, 3,384,800.

The compilation estimates that the total men killed has been 4,341,200, the number wounded has been 2,448,500, and the number captured and missing 2,314,500.

The table follows:

ENTENTE ALLIES.

	Killed	Wounded	Captured and missing	Total
British Empire	205,400	102,500	107,500	516,400
France	870,000	540,800	400,000	1,810,800
Russia	1,500,000	784,200	800,000	3,084,200
Italy	105,000	49,000	55,000	209,000
Belgium	500,000	22,000	40,000	112,000
Serbia	60,000	28,000	......	88,000
Totals	2,790,400	1,526,500	1,402,500	5,819,400
CENTRAL POWERS.				
Germany	893,200	450,000	245,000	1,565,200
Austria-Hungary	523,100	455,000	501,000	1,469,100
Turkey	127,000	110,000	70,000	307,000
Bulgaria	7,500	7,000	6,000	20,500
Totals	1,550,800	922,000	912,000	3,384,800

These losses are based upon the assumption that in Germany 90 percent of the total wounded return to the front, and 80 percent in all other countries.

ANCIENT BAGDAD AND ITS PLACE IN THE WAR

Bagdad, the City of the Caliphs and of the Arabian Nights, whose capture by the British signalizes the failure of the Kaiser's Asiatic dreams, is situated 500 miles from the Persian Gulf, on the Tigris River. It lies on both sides of the river on a great treeless desert plain. The more important part of the city is on the eastern bank of the Tigris, the whole covering approximately 650 acres. The streets are intricate and winding, more so than in most Eastern cities. They are also unpaved and very narrow. About three miles west is a shrine believed by the Jews to be the sepulchre of Joshua, High Priest at the end of the exile.

The population is estimated at from 70,000 to 200,000. It lies on the natural line of communication between Persia and the West. The Arab city, the old or round city of Bagdad, was founded A.D. 762.

In order to bring the Bagdad situation up to date it is necessary to review briefly the general situation in that theatre. The object of the original British move has never been clearly determined. As a matter of fact, it probably had no single object, but was, rather, a combination of several. There was, first, the question of the oil wells of Persia lying near the head of the Persian Gulf. Secondly, there was the colonial question in the East. In most parts of the East British suzerainty is not so thoroughly and firmly established as it is, for example, in India. It was therefore vital that a show of British force be made to prevent any possible uprising of the none too loyal natives.

IMPORTANCE OF BAGDAD.

Finally, there was Bagdad—the one great military objective in all of the eastern Mesopotamian country. Its importance is found in its relation to the so-called Bagdad Railway, an incompleted road which runs from Constantinople to Bagdad by way of Brussa, Adana, Aleppo, then along the Euphrates to Bagdad. The control of this road, in fact, its absolute domination, is one of the primary causes of the war. The German "place in the sun" inexorably extends eastward.

The German scheme was, first, to obtain control of this road from Berlin all the way to Bagdad, and open to German trade the door to the great wealth of the East, and, at the same time, virtually to bring under the German flag the population of Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey. With this vast population to work upon Germany would soon be able to create a military force which would, by its power and the genius of German organization, give her rulers undisputed control of Europe. It was, indeed, a dream almost of universal empire.

TOWNSHEND'S EXPEDITION.

These things apparently dictated the ill-fated effort of Great Britain to take the City of the Caliphs. This effort led a force up the Tigris River from the head of the Persian Gulf toward Bagdad. Its only means of supply in this country of terrific temperatures and no roads to speak of was by boat up the Tigris, at best a dangerous and rather thin line. Townshend's force, it will be remembered, advanced as far as Kut-el-Amara, where it defeated the Turks and drove them back to Ctesiphon.

It was here that the tide of British invasion turned. Strong Turkish reinforcements were hurried up and thrown into action. The British were defeated, and they retired upon Kut. The Turkish pressure became more severe as the retreat got under way, and the rear guard of the British force—not the main force itself, it is well to note—was cut off and shut up in the bend of the Tigris at Kut, but on the other side of the stream. That is, the Tigris at Kut forms a crescent convex toward Kut, which is on the south bank. It was in the hollow of the crescent on the north bank of the stream that Townshend's force was besieged. After most strenuous efforts to effect its relief this force was compelled by hunger to surrender. It was no light blow to Britain's pride and, the Germans thought, to British prestige in the East. But this latter was in no way affected, and in a few weeks the incident was forgotten.

THE BAGDAD RAILWAY.

Just how much of the Bagdad Railway has been completed we do not know. At the time war broke out work was in progress at both ends, from Aleppo and from Bagdad. From Aleppo it had reached the Euphrates and was being pushed still farther eastward. It is probable that it has reached as far as Nesibin, about 100 miles due south of Bitlis. From Bagdad it has been carried perhaps as far as Tekrit, about 100 miles north of Bagdad. Between these two places is the only good highway in all of eastern Mesopotamia. This is the main connection between the Turks and their base of supplies.

Bagdad was used as an advanced base from which the armies in the field are reached. The army constituting the right wing was reached by the only road to be found in many miles of marching in this country, the road from Bagdad to Teheran. This highway is, therefore, the only line of supply, and, at the same time, the line of retreat of the Turks.

ON A BIG SCALE.

The bitter experience of the previous effort to advance up the Tigris has been an expensive lesson. The war has taught Great Britain many things, and although in some stages it may have seemed that she was slow to learn even with experience as a teacher, it cannot be said that now she is not wide awake to her former shortcomings and to her present opportunities. The new effort, we may be sure, has been carefully considered and well calculated, with provision made, as far as foresight could make it, for all contingencies. It is no longer a question of frittering away troops in a subsidiary field with no compensatory object to be gained. The force that the British are now sending against the Turks is proving itself in every engagement to be able to take care of itself and to push the Turks from one position to another as fast as these positions are taken up.

WHAT IT WOULD MEAN.

The Turks may now soon see their communications cut by the British or have to retreat rapidly before the Russians, and finally permit the latter to link up with their British allies. This would be the first real step toward establishing the line from the Bay of Alexandretta to the Black Sea, a line which would threaten the downfall of the Kaiser's most eastern ally and bring the Russians a long step toward the final occupation of the Golden Horn.

PRUSSIA'S MISTAKE IN THE NEAR EAST

Miscalculated Effect of Arabs' Confidence in British Justice and Honor

A brief insight into the manner in which Germany had miscalculated her machinations with Turkey and the Mohammedans of the near and far east was given to the Montreal Canadian Club last week by Rev. Canon S. Gould, M.D., of Toronto. Canon Gould spoke chiefly of Egypt and Arabia, as the countries with which he was acquainted, and showed how British rule and British honor had improved the conditions in these countries until they had become not merely a tradition, but were used as a form of oath amongst the most proficient liars of the desert.

It was this introduction of good government and inviolable respect for national or personal agreements that had made British rule so strong, said Canon Gould. This was what Germany had miscalculated when her Chancellor hoped that by an alliance with Turkey and the proclamation of a Jehad by the Sultan he had found the weak spot in Britain's armor. Instead he had discovered its strength, and Canon Gould expressed conviction that after the war the nations of the Near East would be found under the Union Jack, learning the blessings of progress that Egypt had already experienced.

In opening, Canon Gould dealt a good deal with the historic aspect of the situation in order to explain the relation of modern events to those of the past, always so important with Oriental nations. Two of these, he said, were the Pan-Turkish movement, and the Pan-Arab propaganda, or the Young Arab movement, of which little was known, but which, he said, would do a great deal to help the Allies defeat the Germans.

LED TO MASSACRE.

The Pan-Turkish idea, said Canan Gould, had its inception at Berlin when Turkey entered the war, with an idea of consolidating all the Turkish peoples in Europe. The result was that Armenia, or Anatolia, was in the way, and out of two millions of Armenians, over a million had been wiped out with every form of blood and horror. "That," said Canon Gould, "is the first fruits of the Berlin to Bagdad movement."

Then came the Young Arab movement. The Sultan of Turkey, as Khalif, had proclaimed a Jehad, or holy war of all Mohammedans against Christians. This was important since out of 200,000,000 Mohammedans there were 80,000,000 under the British flag.

This, he said, was what the Germans had figured on, hoping that there would be a great uprising of Mohammedans against British rule. What the Germans had overlooked was the Young Arab movement against Turkish domination, and the fact that the peoples of the Orient who had experienced British rule swore by it as the prototype of good government and honor.

Egypt before British rule had been a byword amongst the nations. Since then it had become the envy of all the countries of the Near East, and their young men hoped that, under British authority, the blessings of good administration might come to neighboring countries.

In the same way, Canon Gould told of what Great Britain had done for Arabia, guarding and lighting its coasts, maintaining peace among the tribes, guaranteeing personal liberty, and giving assurance of decent government generally.

"The Arab," said Canon Gould, "has the virtues of the desert. But he is the most incurable, persistent and scientific liar on the face of the globe. But such is the influence of British Government with the Arab that from a proverb it has become an oath, and now, when an Arab wants to make a solemn oath that what he says is really true, he swears 'By the word of the British.'" (Applause.)

That was what the German Chancellor had forgotten when he said that, with the Mohammedans, at least, the Germans had found the weak spot in Britain's armor. The result was that when Gen. Townshend's heroic expedition failed there was no general uprising of Arabians such as Germany had hoped for.

"To-day the story of Britain's word and Britain's honor is being told in every tent in Arabia," sair Canon Gould. "Britain poured her wealth, her manhood, and even called upon her women to serve, when it became necessary to oppose German aggression on Belgium and the rest of the world. These stories have gone throughout Arabia, and implanted more firmly than ever in the Arab heart the idea of the honor and imperishability of the plighted word of the British Empire, of which we form a part, and under whose aegis, unless I am a poor prophet, the Arabian and the Fellaheen of Palestine will later on enjoy liberty and progress." (Applause.)

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EXPLORER GOING TO WAR.

Sir Ernest Shackleton, the explorer, who is now at Sydney, Australia, says he is going into active war service. He declares that this is the only course for any man who is free and able to fight.

DRINK EVIL IN BRITAIN IS LESSENED

Police Returns Show a Great Reduction in Convictions For Drunkenness

The London "Times," in an editorial, on "The Decline of Drunkenness," says: "Police returns of convictions for drunkenness in large towns in Great Britain for the last four years show a reduction of more than one-half the aggregate number of convictions, there being 158,831 in 1913, and 77,396 in 1916. The reduction has occurred almost wholly in the last three years, during the war, the fall between 1913 and 1914 being only about 3,000, while in London there was actually a rise of 200. In the next twelve months the aggregate reduction jumped to 300,000, and in the year just passed it increased more than 40,000.

"These remarkable facts show that there never was so great a reduction spread over so large a population in the same space of time. There is evidence that the diminution of public drunkenness is not offset by an increase of private drunkenness, for this, too, diminished. When, however, we stop to determine the causes of the reduction, we are confronted with difficulties. The first and foremost is the withdrawal of men for the army. This enormous change cannot fail to affect the state of the streets. On the other hand, the withdrawal of men by enlistment has in the industrial centres been counterbalanced by the influx of munition workers. In these towns the war change would rather tend to increase drunkenness. In point of fact it did so for a time in several of them. This one fact goes to prove that whatever influence enlistment had, it cannot account for more than a part of the reduction. Female drunkenness has fallen as well as male, far too heavily to be explained away by any hypothesis, but that fewer women have been drunk on the streets. The reduction is considerably less than the men, as it would naturally be, but is very large. Moreover, nearly all of it took place in 1915 and 1916. Between 1914 and 1915 the number of female convictions dropped, but between 1915 and 1916 they fell nearly 14,000. The great change which took place between these two years was after the general application of restrictions by the liquor control board. They were first applied in August, 1915, and some improvement followed in the second half of that year, but 1916 was the full year of restrictions. The difference of female drunkenness between it and the previous year is, we believe, a fair measure of the effect."

SAYS RETURN TO AFRICA IS PREPOSTEROUS

Gen. Smuts Says all Natives Who are Fighting Battles of Empire Would be Aghast

Lieut.-General Jan Christian Smuts on his arrival in England last week, said: "The campaign in East Africa is virtually ended. After the rainy season in March and April the Germans will be obliged either to surrender or enter Portuguese territory, where the Portuguese are ready to deal with them.

"The operations against the mere remnant of Germans will be undertaken by native troops I have trained because I found the white troops were unable for any length of time to stand the climate. The natives make splendid fighting infantry, and at the close of these operations will be available elsewhere.

"East Africa is enormously valuable and productive. The Germans spent millions in developing it. The mere suggestion that any part of it should be returned to Germany is preposterous. The native population has stood magnificently by us, and I shudder to think what would happen if any part of the territory were given back to Germany. All the African colonies would be aghast at the mere idea, and moreover, our prestige would suffer materially."

A despatch from London, January 15, said the Imperial Government had acceded to the South African Government's request that Lieut.-General Smuts represent South Africa at the coming Imperial war conference in London, instead of General Louis Botha, the South African Premier, whose presence was urgently required at the approaching session of the South African Parliament.

FURTHER INQUIRY INTO SUGAR TRADE

Government Commissioner Is Struck With Similarity of Answers from the Wholesalers

Mr. W. F. O'Connor, the Cost of Living Commissioner at Ottawa, has been struck by the similarity between the answers of many wholesale grocers to questions relating to the sugar trade in Canada. So impressed has he been that he has concluded that there has been agreement among those merchants as to the form of reply, has concluded that the questions have not been fully answered and sent them back with a warning that the law must be obeyed or prosecutions will follow.

The wholesalers were asked where they procured their supplies of sugar and whether or not there existed any agreement as to re-sale price. Many of the replies received, particularly from Ontario and Quebec, were couched in the same language. The merchants state that they obtained sugar at a small discount for handling it.

FOOD PRICES UP.

Retail food prices in the United States advanced 19 percent in the year ended with Jan. 15.—The increase was greater than for the three years previous combined. The four years' gain was 30 percent. Every food staple except coffee and tea advanced during the year. Onions and potatoes led with increases of more than 50 percent.

Some of the advances were: Sirloin steak, 7 percent; round steak, 8 percent; rib roast, 8 percent; chuck roast, 7 percent; pork chops, 10 percent; bacon, 8 percent; ham, 4 percent; lard, 22 percent; hens, 16 percent; salmon, 7 percent; eggs, 32 percent; butter, 18 percent; cheese, 27 percent; milk, 11 percent; bread, 13 percent; flour, 38 percent; cornmeal, 23 percent; potatoes, 57 percent; onions, 50 percent; beans, 39 percent; prunes, 5 percent; raisins, 16 percent; sugar, 16 percent.

SENDING AGENTS TO U. S.

To Urge Farm Laborers to Come to the Dominion.

At a meeting of the Manitoba Cabinet last week it was decided to send six men to different points in the United States to urge farm laborers to come to Manitoba, according to an announcement made by the Hon. Valentine Winkler, Minister of Agriculture.

"The Dominion Government is also sending six men to the United States on the same errand," Mr. Winkler said, "and we expect to obtain a great many experienced farm laborers. For some time the Dominion Government has been advertising for the men in 650 papers, and several thousand replies have been received. The duties of the men we are sending south will be to interview the men who have answered the advertisements and expressed a desire to come to Manitoba."

AN ENTIRE CITY UNDER ONE ROOF

Building, 57 Stories High, To Cost $15,000,000 Planned for Detroit

Plans for what is expected to be the tallest building in the world—57 stories—to cost $15000,000, and capable of accommodating ten thousand people, have just been prepared by an architect for the Exhedra Corporation of Detroit. Options have been obtained on a $5,000,000 site, and tentative tenders have been called for.

The building as planned will be a city in itself, with a postoffice, police station, arena seating sixteen thousand people, and a quarter-mile track and an auditorium with 30,000 capacity.

The plans call for a 27-story hotel and 57 stories of offices, running up into a tower 808 feet high, as compared with the 789 feet of the Woolworth building, New York. Two airplane landings fifty feet wide by 620 feet long will be located on the roof. According to the plans, there will be 4,312 rooms. The foundations of the building, says the architect, will be carried to bed rock. In the basement will be located 504 display rooms. There will be seven banquet halls two small convention halls, one serve-self, one dining room, two ballrooms and a hospital on the second floor of the building.

OVER MILLION POUNDS FOR BRITISH RED CROSS

Ontario Subscribed Almost One-Third of Amount From Whole Empire

According to a statement received in Ottawa, collections for the British Red Cross throughout the Empire on October 19th last aggregated £1,099,511. Of this amount £712,474 came from overseas Dominions. Ontario holds the unique position of subscribing £347,235, or practically a third of the total of the whole Empire. In pounds sterling, Canadian contributions, apart from Ontario, were: Nova Scotia, £16,239; Saskatchewan, £14,981; New Brunswick, £1,500; British Columbia, £8,130; Yukon, £61.

EXPLORER STEFANSSON

Expected to Return to Civilization This Coming Spring.

From Vilhjalmir Stefansson, the explorer, no word has been received at the Marine Department, Ottawa, since last summer. He was understood to be wintering at Melville Island with the motor vessel "Polar Bear" and exploring the land he had discovered. He is expected to return to civilization this spring, but whether he will travel east or west will depend upon the movement of the ice when it breaks up.

Stefansson's winter station at Melville was the same at which Captain Bernier wintered some ten years ago with the famous "Arctic" and on which Captain Bernier is at present on a trading expedition.

GOOD WORK OF ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

The Duke of Devonshire, who presided at the annual meeting of the St. John Ambulance Association, has become patron, succeeding H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught. During the past year the Association has instructed over 10,000 people in first aid and home nursing, and also taught over 100,000 Canadian soldiers what to do in case of injuries. In almost every province school teachers are required to qualify in first aid, and in the mining districts this also applies to those in charge. The small button worn by the discharged soldier, showing that he has done service, is supplied through the Association. In addition to the nurses and assistant nurses sent overseas, graduates in first aid and nursing are proving of value in almost

9,460 FAMILIES ON TORONTO PATRIOTIC FUND.

The Finance Committee of the Toronto and York County Patriotic Association reported to a meeting of the Council of the association last week that the subscription receipts were $244,6.6.40 for the month of February. Of the latter amount one-eighth belongs to the Toronto Red Cross branch, and has been paid over to them. The number of families receiving allowances in February was 9,460, the number of individuals assisted 26,209. The allowances paid in February amounted to $150,342.87, being an average allowance of $15.89 for each family, and of $5.74 for each individual.

AIRMAN'S SACRIFICE

Waited in Flaming Balloon to Save His Mechanic.

Lieut. George Kenneth Simpson, who died of wounds on March 7, aged 26, was the son of Mrs. Simpson, Bekenham, Kent, and resided in Vancouver. He was educated at Dulwich College, went out to Vancouver, and returned home after the outbreak of the war. He was gazetted balloon commander in March. A brother officer says: "Simpson's accident was due to his own gallantry in waiting till the air mechanic was clear of the balloon, which was in flames, before he himself leaped. The flaming balloon suddenly dropped, overtook Simpson and set fire to the parachute. The whole lot dropped blazing to the ground. This was his second parachute ascent."

DECORATIONS FOR EIGHT CANADIANS

Maj. Harold W. A. Foster Gets D.S.O.; Others Win the Military Cross

A list of decorations for gallantry gazetted last week includes the following Canadians:

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

Acting Major Harold William Alexander Foster, Infantry. When in command of one of the assaulting companies, although wounded during the advance, he continued to direct his men, throughout the whole operation displaying coolness and resource. When attacked by an enemy party he personally accounted for two of the foe and took a third prisoner.

Major Foster already has received the Military Cross.

MILITARY CROSS.

Acting Major George Scott S. Bowerbank. He displayed great courage while leading his men against superior numbers and set a fine example, succeeding in capturing a number of prisoners.

Lieut. Reginald Percy Cattell. He organized and led a most successful raid, demolishing a mine shaft and inflicting many casualties.

Lieut. Arthur Mortimer, of the Princess Patricias. Although severely wounded, he rushed an enemy post with great gallantry, and attacked one of the sentries, killing him with a revolver.

Lieut. William Edward Nutter. During a raid he first reconnoitred a gap in the enemy's wire to which he laid a direction tape; he and another officer then led the raiding party over, entered the trench and captured a prisoner.

Capt. Harold Parke. He led a party to the enemy's support line, where he successfully held them back while the demolition of their dugouts was in progress. Although twice wounded, he refused to leave his command until the operation was completed.

Acting Major Frederick Douglas Raymond. Single-handed he killed or wounded the crew of a machine gun opposing the advance of his men; he also destroyed a trench mortar.

Lieut. Gilbert Smithson Reid. He led a successful daylight raid, shot one of the enemy and set a splendid example for courage and determination.

ORDERS FOR SHIPS PLACED IN CANADA

Craft to the Value of Sixty Millions Will be Constructed This Year

Ships to the value of upwards of sixty million dollars, to be constructed in Canadian yards this year, are, it is estimated, already under contract. Among them are the vessels included in the orders to the amount of $25,000,000 so far placed on behalf of the British Admiralty through the Imperial Munitions Board, 100 others under construction at plants in various cities throughout the Dominion and certain craft regarding which information cannot be given. In this stimulation of the shipbuilding industry, necessitated by the demand for tonnage to meet war conditions, the British controller of shipping, the British Admiralty, the Imperial Munitions Board and two departments of the Canadian Government have had a part.

Additional contracts for the building of merchant ships will possibly be placed during the next few weeks, and there is a likelihood that some measure of government assistance to the shipbuilding industry, apart from the subsidies now granted for dry-docks, will be sought.

Negotiations are now in progress with a view to introducing the manufacture of steel plates for ships and structural steel in Canadian plants. At present Canadian steel companies produce only lighter forms of structural steel. They have been engaged, moreover, of late filling orders for steel for munitions. However, the munition industry is only a temporary one, which will cease to exist with the end of the war. Indeed, it is stated, an intimation has already been received that the output of large shells may be curtailed because the great industrial development in Great Britain makes it possible to produce there a sufficient quantity of those projectiles to meet the requirements. If the rolling adian firms, it may become a permanent of ship plates and the fabrication of structural steel is undertaken by Canfeature of the country's industrial activities.

ST. JOHN'S TRADE

Large Number of Transatlantic Liners Likely to go to N.B. Port.

H. C. Grout, general superintendent of the Atlantic division of the Canadian Pacific Railway has set at rest the rumors that the export business which had been handled by the C.P.R. through the port of Montreal, would come to St. John this summer.

"The rumors are without foundation," said Mr. Grout, but at the same time he gave the information that the trade through this port for the past season had broken all records, and that there would be a great volume of excess trade, which Montreal could not handle during the summer, which would surely come here. As a result, it is likely that the transatlantic freight steamers will come to St. John this summer in almost as large numbers as during the winter season.

The statement concerning St. John's winter trade shows that all records of growth for any port have been broken during the season which will end next month. At the present time overseas freight is being handled here at the rate of 300 cars per day. One day's work went as high as 350 cars. To assist in this abnormal movement it has been necessary to place embargoes on local freight, but these are being modified as speedily as possible.

RESTRICT SALE OF CIGARETTES.

With the object of confining their sale to tobacconists and thus restricting their use, Kingston city council has established a license fee of $20 for the sale of cigarettes. Hitherto the sale has been general.

TO HELP WIN THE WAR.

Many Society Girls Apply for Jobs in Munition Plants.

Munitions factories in Sarnia, Ont., have received so many applications for work from society girls that they have been forced to issue notices, declaring every position filled. Those given work are required to sign contracts up to July 1, 1917, i norder to prevent deflection of interest. Experts in the various departments state that the ability shown by the girls is remarkable.

PASTOR CALLS U.S. SLACKER NATION

Dr. Eaton Cheered as He Assails 'Jelly Fish' and 'Pussy Pacifists' from Pulpit

Half a hundred ministers of New York on Sunday of last week preached on the subject of President Wilson's recent decisions and the likelihood that the United States would soon be at war. Practically all ministers mentioned war in their prayers. There were flags posted for the first time in pulpits. One Methodist church of Brooklyn Heights displayed a sign over its front door which read: "We support President Wilson in whatever he does."

Declaring that Americans to-day were "moral slackers," Dr. Charles Aubrey Eaton, pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, told a large crowd of men at his Bible class that the red-blooded men of the country, "divided by different nationalities, bedeviled by wild-eyed women and beset by 'poor pussy' pacifists," could be excused if they indulged in profanity. He even declared that there had been a time when he indulged in profanity himself and had the reputation of being "a fairly artistic cusser." Dr. Eaton said millions of American men among the laity were ready for such an explosion of profanity, for which they could be excused, because of "jellyfish" and "moral slackers."

"You can't follow Jesus Christ unless you are a good citizen," he said. "You can't be a neutral. I had rather have a man in the wrong and stand up to it than be a north-by-south jellyfish. This nation has gotten to be a nation of moral slackers."

These remarks provoked a storm of applause.

"It would be a good thing for the country if one-half of us got shot," said the speaker. "Slackers want to meet the enemy at the gates with sweet words. I would not want to live as a coward."

Ridiculing the criticism that Americans only went into Mexico "to make money" and should not have the protection of their flag, Dr. Eaton said, "Did you ever know Americans to go anywhere for the sake of anything else?"

PLANNED TO DESTROY RUSSIAN MUNITIONS

Swedish Baron Said to Have Taken Leading Part in Plan to Destroy Neutral Bridges

The London "Morning Post's" Stockholm correspondent gives details of a German plot which aimed at destroying large stores of Russian war materials which were supposed to be on the Skibotten-Ravaniemi route, and also at destroying bridges, buildings and other constructions along the primitive road.

The correspondent says: "Skibotten is a village port in Norway on Lynden Fiord, southeast of Tromsoe. It is also the nearest point of the Norwegian coast to the tongue of Finnish territory, dred and fifty miles to the south at the which here runs northeast. Two hunterminus of a short branch railway from the main Finnish line to Tornea, lies Rovaniemi. The Swedish press declares (what would otherwise for censorship reasons better not have been mentioned) that vast stores of munitions have passed along this route.

How far German subjects took part in the preparations is not known. The leader on the spot was the Swedish Baron Otto von Rosen, who appeared with an engineer and at least two other persons in Vittangi, in north Sweden.

The plan was to enter Finland via the village of Karesundo, which lies in Swedish territory on the frontier river, Muonio Elf. The Rosen expedition proclaimed its aims as exclusively scientific, but from the first it was watched by the police and was stopped at the frontier river, when about to cross. Its stock of four hundred pounds of "preserved meat" was examined and found to be 400 pounds of dynamite. One of its suspicious actions was sending up rockets close to the frontier. This action may be put in connection with the statement of the local journal, "Nordskenflamma," that the conspirators operated with a Finnish nobleman, who already several times had been in trouble with the Russian Government. All the members of the expedition were heavily armed, but made no resistance. They explained that the rocket signals were made as fireworks to amuse the natives. Lulea newspapers add that Rosen and his friends were in possession of large sums of money.

A telegram from Tromsoe states that "a Swedish baron" has been put under arrest there, and it is assumed that this is the expedition's leader.

TO SEALING GROUNDS.

Fleet This Year the Smallest to Leave Newfoundland in Years.

The smallest Newfoundland sealing fleet in modern times, operating under conditions changed in many respects from former years, left St. John's last week for the seal hunting grounds, on the eastern coast of the island, and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. As the large steel steamers used for several seasons are now engaged in ice-breaking in the White Sea for the Russian Admiralty, this year's fleet consists of ten wooden vessels and two small steel ships.

Prospects for success are excellent, as the unusually mild winter with offshore winds, has left the coast almost free from ice. The fleet, therefore, is likely to have little difficulty in working northward and out into the ocean in search of ice floes on which the seal herds are found. Laws passed at the last session of the Legislature, to prevent the extinction of the seal, are now in force. They limit the catch of any one vessel to 30,000 seals, prohibit the use of guns, and give absolute protection to hood seals, a type rapidly disappearing.

1916 POTATO YIELD IS SLIGHTLY BELOW 1915

Higher Average Per Acre, But 30,000 Acres Less Planted

At a time when there is much discussion as to the price of potatoes, figures compiled by the Bureau of Census and Statistics at Ottawa throw some light on Canadian production. The area planted in 1916 in potatoes was 449,000 acres, compared with 479,000 acres in 1915. The average yield per acre last year was 136.21, against 130.85 for 1915. The total yield in 1916 was 61,229,000 bushels, compared with 62,605,000 in 1915. Potato exports in the calendar year were $1,424,519, as against $506,302 in the corresponding twelve months. There is little in the figures to explain the high prices which now obtain, especially when more than two million bushels are in the country.

LIVELY SCENES INCIDENT TO PROCESSION IN GLASGOW.

Lively scenes were witnessed at Glasgow last week when a procession of women, organized by Socialists, marched to the City Chambers and protested against the alleged holding up of the potato supply. Most of the women were of the artisan class. Several banners were displayed, including one reading: "No potatoes; no sugar; what next?"

About 2,000 women took part in the demonstration. The town council declined to receive a deputation from the marchers. A noisy scene followed in the council, and four labor members were suspended.

CARRANZA POLLED MILLION AND A HALF VOTES.

Mexico City will again be the capital of the republic, a new decree stating that the causes of the changes to Quererato for the framing of the new constitution in that city have disappeared and the Government will return to the old capital.

General Carranza polled 1,500,000 votes in the recent election.

Reports from the City of Guerrero state that Villistas have been defeated by General Murguia's men, who took many prisoners. The report contained no news of Villa.

THAW ADJUDGED LUNATIC.

Harry K. Thaw was adjudged a lunatic by the common pleas court of Philadelphia last week, and, under the law, cannot be taken to New York on acquisition to stand trial on charges of assaulting Frederick Gump, jr., a high school student of Kansas City, Mo. Thaw will be removed to a Pennsylvania asylum.

The court's action was based on the report presented by a lunacy commission, which took the testimony of Thaw and his mother.

ROMAN CATHOLICS IN UNITED STATES.

There are 17,022,879 Catholics in the United States proper, according to the 1917 edition of the Official Catholic Directory, published and copyrighted by P. J. Kennedy and Sons, of New York. The increase in 1916 is shown to be 458,770.

According to Joseph H. Meier, compiler of the directory, the total includes only the figures submitted by the chancery officials. Mr. Meier says he feels safe in saying that the actual Catholic population of the United States is nearly 19,000,000.

GERMANS IN THE U. S.

(From the Boston "Globe.")

The whole statement of the German agent who is reported to have said: "Under no conditions would the Kaiser retaliate should the United States slap Germany in the face: there are 18,000,000 Germans in the United States and Germany could not afford to risk endangering them," is as worthy of credence as his assertion that there are 18,000,000 Germans in this country. According to the census figures, there were, in 1910, only 2,501,333 German-born persons living in the United States, with 5,781,437 native Americans having one or both parties Germans.

ENEMIES HOLDING TITLES

Lords Passes Bill Depriving Them of British Orders.

The House of Lords last Tuesday passed the second reading of the bill to deprive enemy princes of British titles and dignities, after the government had promised to refer the bill to a special committee for further consideration. This promise was the outcome of differences between some of the peers who desired to shelve the bill on the ground that it was absurd to regard certain princes as traitors.

The Marquis of Lansdowne agreed that the bill was only intended to apply to the Duke of Albany, the Duke of Cumberland, and Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein, all of whom are related to the British Royal family, and who, he agreed, could not possibly be regarded as traitors. The Marquis admitted that the bill was a mere concession to public opinion, and required more examination than it had previously received because, he added, if it was desirable to satisfy public opinion it would be needful to go much further and deprive large numbers of persons who were fighting against England of their orders and decorations.

Earl Curzon of Kedleston, a member of the war council, and government leader in the House of Lords, thought the Marquis of Lansdowne took too little interest on account of public opinion, which was a factor that had to be taken into consideration. The bill, Earl Curzon added, was supported by all parties in the House of Commons, and its rejection would expose the government to misrepresentations, and probably provoke a public outcry which would interfere with the conduct of the war.

A despatch from London in July, 1916, said Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons that King George had been advised to take the necessary steps to meet the wishes of the House by depriving the Duke of Cumberland, the Duke of Albany, and Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein, cousins of King George, of their British titles and nobility. They were the three remaining Germans to hold such titles. The Duke of Albany and the Duke of Cumberland are remotely in line of succession to the British throne.

FARMERS MARKETS

BIG EXPORT DEMAND CAUSED A SHARP ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF HOGS

The feature of the past week's market has been the sharp advance in the price of hogs. The sale price of $16.50, for long run selects is a new high record in the history of Canada. Eighteen years ago this week 14 cars of dressed hogs came into the local market and local buyers refused to pay $4.25 cwt. for them. Finally when the price was dropped to $4.15 cwt. about three-quarters of the lot were purchased and the shipper had the rest left on his hands. The reason for the present advance is the big demand for export bacon and hams.

Butcher cattle have shown a stronger tendency for the very choice grades. Few good cows were offering. Milkers and springers were easier and the demand slow. Few sheep and lambs are arriving. Spring lambs are in demand. Milk fed calves are easier, owing to steadily increasing receipts. Feeders are steady.

Receipts of live stock during the week amounted to 1,375 cattle; 199 sheep and lambs; 2,940 hogs and 2,550 calves.

Quotations for live stock in car lots:

Butcher cattle: Steers, choice, $10.35 to $10.75; good, $9.75 to $10.25; medium, $9 to $9.50. Bulls, same quotation as cows. Cows, choice, $9 to $9.50; good, $8.25 to $8.75; fair to medium, $6.75 to $8; canners, $5 to $6 cwt. Milkers, $65 to $150, and springers, $55 to $90 each.

Sheep, $9 to $10 cwt., and spring lambs, $7 to $8 each.

Hogs, selects, $16.25 to $16.50 for long runs, and $16 to $16 for short runs; sows, $14 to 14.50, and stags, $13 to $13.50 cwt., weighed off cars.

Calves, milk fed, $9 to $12, and feeders, $6 to $8 cwt.

BUTTER MARKET CLOSED EASIER

On Increased Receipts and a Lighter Demand Butter Prices Closed Easier —Cheese Quiet

Montreal, Saturday Evening.

A firm feeling prevailed in the local butter situation in the early part of the week and a steady business was done in fair-sized lots of finest fall creamery at 43 1-2c to 44c per lb., but towards the end of the week the demand fell away to some extent and this, coupled with the increased supplies coming forward as compared with a year ago, created an easier tone to the market and prices declined 1-2c per lb., with sales of finest fall creamery at 43c to 43 1-2c and fine at 42c to 42 1-2c, while finest winter-made goods changed hands at 41c to 41 1-2c and some finest western dairy sold at 38c.

The receipts of butter for the week ended March 17th, 1917, were 4,002 packages, which shows an increase of 2,349 packages, as compared with the previous week, and an increase of 2,993 packages with the same week last year, while the total receipts since May 1st, 1916, to date shows an increase of 111,047 packages as compared with the corresponding period last year.

We quote prices as follows:

Finest fall creamery	43c	to 43½c
Fine fall creamery	42c	to 42½c
Winter creamery	41c	to 41½c
Undergrade creamery	40c	to 40½c
Finest dairy butter	37½c	to 38c
Fine dairy butter	36c	to 36½c

There were no new developments in the local cheese situation during the week and nothing of importance is expected until the new make season opens up. The receipts of fodder goods have been larger and of improved quality, for which there is a steady demand for local consumption, and sales were made at from 23 1-2c to 25 1-2c per lb., as to quality and quantity. The receipts of cheese for the week ended March 17th, 1917, were 4,753 boxes, which show a decrease of 3,552 boxes, as compared with the previous week, and an increase of 4,101 boxes with the same week last year, while the total receipts since May 1st, 1916, to date show an increase of 261,165 boxes as compared with the corresponding period last year. Of the total receipts for this week, there were 1,185 boxes received from the United States, as against nil for the same week a year ago.

RECEIPTS OF BUTTER AND CHEESE

The following table shows the receipts of butter and cheese in Montreal for the week ended March 17th, 1917, with comparisons:

	Butter, pkgs.	Cheese, boxes.
Receipts March 17, 1917	579	369
Receipts March 10, 1917	485	2,218
Receipts March 18, 1916	63	27
Week ended March 17, 1917	4,002	4,753
Week ended March 10, 1917	1,653	8,305
Week ended March 18, 1916	1,009	652
Total receipts May 1, 1916, to March 17, 1917	510,418	2,258,721
Total receipts May 1, 1915, to March 18, 1916	399,371	1,997,556

New York, March 17.—Butter firm. Receipts, 6,241 packages. Creamery, higher than extras, 42 1-2c to 43c; creamery, extras, 92 score, 42c; firsts, 38 1-2c to 41 1-2c; seconds, 35 1-2c to 38c. Cheese irregular. Receipts, 2,678 boxes. State, whole milk, flats, held specials, 27 1-4c to 27 1-2c; do. average fancy, 26 1-2c to 27c.

PROVISION MARKET

Live and Dressed Hogs Firm— Trade in Smoked Meats Fair

Montreal, Saturday Evening.

There were no new developments in the local hog situation to-day, but the tone of the market was firm in sympathy with advices from other centres and the fact that supplies coming forward are not in excess of the requirements. There continues to be a good steady demand from packers for all offerings and a fairly active trade was done, with sales of choice selected lots at $16.25 and good selects at $16 per 100 lbs., weighed off cars. The trade in dressed hogs to-day was rather quiet as buyers in most cases had provided for their wants earlier in the week, consequently the demand was somewhat limited and only sales of odd lots in a jobbing way were made at $22 to $22.50 per 100 lbs. for abattoir fresh-killed stock.

The undertone to the market for all lines of smoked and cured meats was strong and although no actual change in prices was announced, packers state that the prospects are that they will go higher in the near future owing to the high prices ruling for hogs. The demand to-day was rather quiet as buyers in most cases had ample supplies on hand to fill their immediate wants and in consequence the volume of business was small, with sales of 8 to 10 lb hams at 27c. per lb., 12 to 14 lbs. at 26c., and medium and heavy weights at 25c., while breakfast bacon sold at 28c. Windsor selected bacon at 31c. and Windsor boneless bacon at 33c. per lb.

A good steady trade continues to be done in lard and the market is fairly active and firm, with sales of pure leaf grades at 24 1-2c. to 25c. per lb. in 20-lb. wood pails, and at 24c. in 20-lb. tin pails, while compound lard sold at 23 1-2c. in 20-lb. wood pails, and at 22 1-2c. in 20-lb. tin pails.

The receipts of provisions to-day were 100 barrels pork, 1,264 packages lard, 120 boxes hams and bacon and 260 packages tinned meats.

Chicago, March 17.—Scarcity of offerings gave an upward slant to provisions. Aloofness of packers in the hog market operated, however, as a drag on quotations in the late dealings. Prices closed with gains of 7 1-2c. to 30c. Future quotations were:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Mess Pork, per bbl.:				
May	$33.00	$33.25	$33.00	$33.25
July				$32.55
Lard, per 100 lbs.:				
May	$19.10	$19.22	$19.10	$19.20
July	$19.07	$19.20	$19.07	$19.20
Short Ribs, per 100 lbs.:				
May	$17.57	$17.70	$17.55	$17.67
July		$17.75	$17.65	$17.75

Cash prices closed—Pork, $33.25. Lard, $19.27. Ribs, $17.17 to $17.75.

WHEAT MARKET CLOSED STRONGER

Old Crop Wheat Options in Winnipeg Advanced 1c to 1 3-8c and in Chicago 3-4c to 1 3-8c

Winnipeg, March 17.—Fluctuations in grain to-day were:

	Close.
Wheat—	
May	$1.85 3-8
July	1.82 3-8
October	1.50 1-8
Oats—	
May	0.62 3-8
July	0.61 3-4

The receipts of grain in Winnipeg were as follows:

	Thursday	Friday
No. 1 northern	25	17
No. 2 northern	72	59
No. 3 northern	66	42
No. 4 northern	16	20
No. 5 northern	14	8
No. 6 northern	7	9
Feed wheat	13	8
Rejected	4	7
No grade	221	187
No. 4 special	13	9
No. 6 special	1	7
No. 5 special	9	6
Winter wheat	0	0
Totals	461	378
Same date last year	841	491
Oats	211	148
Same date last year	220	121
Barley	18	12
Same date last year	15	22
Flax	18	12
Same date last year	18	14

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Chicago, March 17.—Notwithstanding that the railway labor crisis led to much nervousness and iregularity in the wheat market to-day, prices in the late dealings showed considerable strength owing largely to assertions that the government was preparing measures to prevent cessation of traffic even if the President's appeal to the contending forces to get together failed. The close was unsettled, ranging from 1c decline to 1 3-8c advance, with May at $1.84 to $1.84 1-8, and July at $1.54 7-8 to $1.55 1-8. Corn finished 1-8c off to ½c up, and oats down ¼c to 3-8c. Uncertainty over the strike situation made the wheat market average moderately lower during the first hour, but afterward the advantage was mostly with the bulls. May in particular displayed a tendency to harden, wheras the September delivery remained comparatively weak throughout the session. Offerings of May wheat were notably scarce, and there was some good buying of this option, with the demand coming to a great extent, from houses that often act for seaboard interests. Other factors than the railway strike received but little notice, and meanwhile, freight embargoes already in effect to anticipate a walkout of employees, hand a decided influence toward restricting new speculative ventures pending conclusive developments as to the outcome of mediators' efforts at New York. Undoing of spreads caused May wheat to lose part of its advance as the market approached an end. For the same reason, July regained all of an early loss. Selling of new crop deliveries, especially September, was led by concern identified with the southwest.

Corn and oats were amost devoid of feature. Pit operators were inclined to be bearish, but were restrained by the compartive firmness of wheat. Inability to get cars switched kept shippers at a standstill.

Future prices were:

	Close.
Wheat—	
May	$1.84
July	1.54 7-8
Corn—	
May	1.09
July	1.07 3-8
Oats—	
May	.57 3-4
July	.56 1-4

Cash prices closed:

Wheat—No. 2 red, nominal; No. 3 red, $1.87; No. 2 hard, nominal; No. 3 hard, $1.87.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, nominal; No. 3 yellow, $1.07 to $1.08; No. 4 yellow, nominal.

Oats—No. 3 white, 56½c to 58 3-4c; standard, 59c to 59¼c.

Rye, nominal. Barley, $1 to $1.32. Timothy seed, $3.75 to $5.75. Clover seed, $12 to $18.

MONTREAL GRAIN MARKET.

Montreal, Saturday.

The domestic trade in grain during the week was rather quiet, which to some extent was attributed to the unsettled condition of other markets, and the somewhat rapid fluctuations in prices consequently buyers here were not disposed to operate freely, and the demand was principally for car lots to meet actual wants; in consequence the volume of business was small. A feature of the market was the stronger feeling in oats in sympathy with the strength displayed in Winnipeg, and prices scored an advance of 1c per busnel with sales of car lots of No. 2 Canadian western at 76½ to 77½c; No. 3 C.W. at 74½c to 75½c; extra No. 1 feed at 74½c to 75½c; No. 1 feed at 73 3-4c to 74 1-4c, and No. 2 feed at 72 3-4c to 73 1-4c per bushel ex-store. There was a little business done in Manitoba wheat for milling purposes and sales of odd cars of Manitoba feed wheat were made at $1.25 to $1.30, while Manitoba No. 4 barley changed hands at $1.18, and Manitoba feed barley at $1.03 per bushel ex-track.

TORONTO GRAIN MARKET.

Toronto, March 17.—Quotations are as follows:

Ontario wheat—No. 2 winter, $1.82 to $1.84, outside, according to location.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 northern, $2.04; No. 2 northern, $2.01 1-4; No. 3 northern, $1.95 1-4.

Oats—Canada western, No. 2, 73 1-2c; No 3 Canada western, 71 1-2c, all rail; Ntario No. 2 white, 64c to 66c, outside; No. 3 white, 63c to 65c, outside.

Corn—American No. 3 yellow, $1.22, subject to embargo.

Peas—No. 2, $2.25.

Barley, $1.21 to $1.22.

Buckwheat, $1.28, nominal.

Manitoba flour—Listed quotations at Toronto are: First patents, $9.70; second patents, $9.20; strong bakers, $8.80.

Ontario flour—Winter flour, 90 percent patents, $7.50, Toronto.

Millfeed—Manitoba bran, $38 per ton; shorts, $40 per ton, on track, Montreal freights.

MINOR GRAIN MARKETS.

Minneapolis, March 17.—Wheat, May, $1.85; July, $1.78 1-2. Cash: No. 1 hard, $2.00 to $2.01; No 1 northern, $1.91 to $1.95; No. 2 northern, $1.87 to $1.95. Corn, No. 3 yellow, $1.08 to $1.09. Oats, No. 3 white, 56 3-4c to 57 3-4c. Flour unchanged. Bran, $34.50 to $35.00.

Duluth, Minn., March 17.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, $1.91 1-4; No. 1 northern, $1.90 1-4; No. 2 northern, $1.84 1-4 to $1.86 1-4; May, $1.86 1-4 bid; July, $1.80 1-4 bid. Linseed, $2.80 1-2 to $2.90; May, $2.91 bid; July $2.92 1-4 bid.

EGG SITUATION IS ALMOST STEADY

Receipts Smaller Than a Year Ago, Stocks Small, Demand Good, Trade in Other Lines Fair, Prices Unchanged

Montreal, Saturday Evening.

A fairly steady feeling has prevailed in the local egg situation throughout the week owing to the fact that there has been no important change in prices in the Chicago market, and that supplies of Canadian eggs as yet have not been in excess of the daily requirements; in fact, without the importations of American eggs they would not be sufficient to satisfy the wants of the trade, which is attributed to the weather being somewhat colder than usual at this period of the year, and in consequence the production has been checked to some extent, but it is expected that as soon as the weather becomes warmer the offerings in the country will increase rapidly, when there will likely be a further decline in prices, as they are at present much higher than a year ago at this period. The demand during the week has been good on account of the steady increase in the consumption, and quite an active business was done, with sales of Canadian fresh gathered stock in a wholesale jobbing way at 38c, and American fresh gathered at 37c per dozen.

The receipts of eggs for the week ended March 17th, 1917, were 5,792 cases, as compared with 7,935 for the previous week, and 9,214 for the same week last year. The total receipts since May 1st, 1916, to date were 661,286 cases, as against 561,760 for the corresponding period last year, showing an increase of 99,526 cases.

A good stady business has been done in honey during the week, and the market has ruled fairly active, with no change in prices to note. Supplies were not excessive, but they were ample to fill all immediate wants, and sales of white clover honey in comb were made at 14 3-4c to 15c, while extracted at 12c to 12½c, brown in comb at 11 3-4c to 12c, and buckwheat honey at 9c to 11c.

There has been no important change in the condition of the market for maple product,prices generally being well maintained on account of the fact that the offerings were small, for which there was a steady demand for small lots throughout the week, and sales of maple syrup in 8 lb. tins were made at 95c to 97½c, and in 10 lb. tins at $1.07½ to $1.10. The trade in maple sugar was rather quiet, with sales of odd lots at 13c to 15c per lb., as to quality.

A feature of the week in the bean situation was the stronger feeling which developed in the market, and prices scored an advance of 25c per bushel on account of the smaller offerings. The demand continues good for supplies, and a fairly active trade was done, with sales of Canadian hand picked in a wholesale jobbing way at $7.25 to $7.50; three pound pickers at $7; Rangoon beans at $6.25 to $6.50, and yellow eye beans at $6.50 per bushels.

The condition of the market for potatoes shows little change owing to the fact that supplies comfing forward are light and stocks in dealers' hands on spot are small, consequently the feeling is still firm and prices are maintained. The demand during the week for small lots to meet actual requirements was steady, and sales of Quebec whites in a wholesale way were made at $3.25, and Quebec reds at $3, while Green Mountains were quoted at $3.50 per bag of 80 lbs., ex-store.

New York, March 17.—Eggs unsettled. Receipts, 19,821 cases. Fresh gathered, extra fine, 31c; extra firsts, 30½c; firsts, 29½c to 30c; seconds and lower grades, 28½c to 29c! nearby hennery, whites, fine to fancy, 34c to 36c; nearby hennery, browns, 32c to 33c.

MONTREAL CLOSING PRICES

	March 17. Asked	Bid.
Ames Holden	19	..
Asbestos Corporation	21½	..
Do. preferred	48	..
Bell Telephone	147½	
Brazilian	43¾	43¼
Canada Car	27½	27
Do. preferred	71	70
Canada Cement	63¾	63½
Do. preferred	93	92½
Canada Converters	45	41½
Canada Cottons	54	51
Do. preferred	80	78
Canada Forgings	162	155
Do. preferred	80	82
xC. G. Electric	..	..
Canadian Locomotive	57	55⅝
Do. preferred	90	89⅝
C. SS. Lines	38¼	38
Do. Voting Trust	..	..
Do. New	..	..
Do. preferred	84	83
Civic Investment	82	81½
xCon. M. and S.	31½	30½
Crown Reserve	..	34
Detroit United	116¾	116½
Do. Rights	3¼	3⅛
Dominion Bridge	..	138¾
Dom. Canners		
xDominion Iron preferred	91½	90
Dominion Steel Corp.	67½	67⅜
xD. Textile	83	81½
Do. preferred		102½
Goodwins preferred	45	..
Int. Coal preferred	80	
Laurentide	181	181
Lake of Woods	..	125
Lyall Construction	70	69
Macdonald	15½	15
xMackay	..	88
Maple Leaf	..	109½
Montreal Cottons	..	51
Do. preferred	102½	..
Nova Scotia Steel	100½	100
Ogilvie Milling	145	140
Do. preferred	..	112½
Ontario Steel Products		..
Do. preferred	82	..
xOttawa Car	..	..
xOttawa Tractions	..	..
Penmans	..	71
Porto Rico		..
xPrice Brothers	120	
Quebec Railway	24½	24¼
Riordon Paper	118	115
Shawinigan	126	124
Spanish River	17½	16½
Do. preferred		54
Steel Companyof Canada	66¼	66⅛
Do. preferred	95¼	92½
xToronto Railway	88	87½
Tooke preferred	76¾	..
Wayagamack	..	..
Winipeg Railway	..	65
BANKS—		
Commerce	185	..
Hochelaga	149	..
Merchants	170	168
xMolsons	..	178
Montreal	224	..
Ottawa	202¼	
Union	..	138
BONDS—		
Asbestos Corporation	..	72
Bell Telephone	99	..
Canada Converters	85	..
Cedars Rapids	91	..
Dominion I. and S.	..	87½
Dominion War Loan—		
1925	..	97
1931	96	..
Lake of Woods	103	..
Penmans	..	84½
Porto Rico	..	..
Price Brothers	85	..
QQuebec Railway	68	..
Rio de Janeiro	85	..
Riordon Paper	98	..
Sherwin Williams	..	99
Spanish River	87	..
Steel Co. of Canada	..	..
Winnipeg Electric	93½	..
UNLISTED.		
Brompton	53	52½
C. P. Notes	102¼	102
Dominion Glass	..	19
xDo. preferred	..	80
Howard Smith	70	..
Tram. Power	39	38

xEx-dividend.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS.

	Thursday. Union Yds.	Civic Yds.
Cars	52	14
Cattle	413	302
Calves	168	60
Hogs	2300	601
Sheep and lambs	49	244

Prices were steady on the closing live stock market of the week yesterday. Receipts were light, and buyers took all the stock offered at quotations unchanged from the levels that have prevailed for the three preceding markets. Hogs were steady at the quotations, but the market had a weaker undertone than has been noted recently. The feature of the small meats trade was a strengthening in choice veal calves, which regained 25c to 50c per 100 pounds, and are now on a level with the prices that were obtained before the break of three weeks ago.

On the cattle market, there was a good demand for choice killers. One load sold at $11.10, and one extra choice heifer sold at $13.25 per 100 pounds. Choice heavy steers were unchanged at $10.75 to $11.25; good steers at $10.25 to $10.60; choice handy butchers, $10.50 to $10.90; good, $9.40 to $10.40; medium, $8.50 to $9.00, and common, $7.40 to $8. Butcher cows and bulls were steady at the same price in force for the earlier part of the week. The top price for cows was $9.25, and heavy butcher bulls sold as high as $10. Stockers and feeders were rather inactive, with the supply light, and with a limited demand. The requirements of live stock dealers were just about met by the number of feeding steers and heifers on sale. There is a good demand for grass cows at $6 to $7, according to weight and quality.

Milkers and springers were rather quiet, but all offerings were cleaned up at prices ranging between $70 and $80 for fair to good milkers and forward springers. Canners and cutters were steady.

Small meats were unchanged from Wednesday. Choice grain fed lambs met a good inquiry at $14.50 to $15.25; culls were $9 to $12; light sheep, $10 to $10.75; heavies and bucks, $8.50 to $10. Choice veal calves sold at $13.50 to $14.50; medium veal, $10 to $11.50; common and grassers, $6 to $8.50, and heavy fat calves, $7 to $9.50.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London, Feb. 26.—Only moderate supplies, and trade generall yfirm. English beef, 8s 4d to 8s 8d; Scotch sides, 8s 6d to 8s 10d; shorts, 8s 8d to 9s; Liverpool killed sides, 8s 4d to 8s 5d; United States chilled hinds, 8s 2d to 8s 4d; do., fores, 7s 3d to 7s 4d; Argentine chilled hinds, 7s 10d to 8s; do., fores, 6s 7d to 7s 2d. Mutton—Scotch fethers, 8s 6d to 8s 10d; do., tegs, 9s to 10s; do., ewes, 7s to 7s 4d; veal, 5s 8d to 8s 8d; English and Irish pork, 8s to 9s; frozen pigs, 6s 10d to 7s 4d per 8 lbs.

Birkenhead Cattle Market, Feb. 26.—Sheep, 950; sheep, 1s 2d. Cattle, 2,130; beef, 1s 2d; dressed beef, 1s 0½d to 1s 1½d, in sink. Cattle trade ruled slow at beginning of week, but firmed up towards close. Small numbers of sheep offered, and good demand experienced. A decrease of 167 sheep and of 1,477 cattle.

EFFECTIVELY COPING WITH SUB. MENACE

About Sixty Captured or Destroyed by Entente Between Jan. 1 and Feb. 15

About sixty German submarines were captured and destroyed between Jan. 1 and Feb. 15, according to reports reaching Washington last week.

This was the first authoritative word of the Entente success in coping with the undersea boats.

At this rate—an average ofone and one-half submarines a day—the success of the German submarines in the long run is doubtful, it is believed here. No information is available as to the number of U-boats Germany has available, though unofficial reports have asserted that she has from 300 to 500.

Experts think, however, that if the Entent can continue at the rate shown between Jan. 1 and Feb. 11, and can improve thereon, Germany will soon feel the strain upon this weapon, and that ultimately she will be forced to give up its use.

30,000 SALOONS TO CLOSE.

Brewers Agree to Government Remedy in Britain.

Thirty thousand saloons in Great Britain will probably be closed during the next few months, according to the "Daily Mail.' The measure is proposed as a solution of the difficulty arising from the compulsory restriction of the beer output and the brewers are stated to be in practical agreement with the government in regard to the remedy. The closing of the saloons is said to have been suggested by some of the brewers themselves.

They contended that there were too many distributing agencies and that a third of them could be suppressed without inconvenience to the public, while such a step would enable the liquor trade to be conducted more economically. The arrangement seems to be in brief a pooling agreement between the rival brewers who own the public houses. The brewers have been conferring recently with the Home Office, and the recommendations drafted at these conferences will be submitted to a general meeting of brewers.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

POULTRY.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM THOROUGHBRED Exhibition stock, $1.50 for 15. Anconas, Speckled Sussex, Sicilian Buttercups. E. W. WARDLE, Corinth, Ont. 12 6

WYANDOTTES.

SILVER PENCILED WYANDOTTE eggs for hatching from winners at Toronto Exhibition. Ottawa and Guelph; have the goods. Drop card for particulars. A. AINSLEY, Newmarket, Ont. 12 6

FOR SALE.

TWO BUCKEYE TRACTION DITCHERS, gasoline; one twelve horse power; one fourteen horse power. For particulars write to WELLINGTON HOLMES, Walkerville, Ontario.

SEED FOR SALE.

VICTORY OATS, SECOND CROP, from S. Wheeler's reg. seed, 85c per bush. Can. Thorp Barley, from S. Wheeler's elite stock seed, $1.25 per bush. H. SORBY, Keddleston, Sask. 12 6

FARMERS, GROW YOUR OWN HAY. Western rye grass seed, $7.50 per 100. SUTHERLAND CLARK, Ponteix, Sask. 12 6

SEED CORN FOR SALE—FIRST-class. Ontario grown seed, improved seaming. Bailey and Wht. Cap Yellow Dent. Reduction on club orders. Satisfaction guaranteed. ROBT. W. KNISTER, Comber, Ont. 12 8

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN COWS, with official yearly records, some 2 and 3 year old heifers from them, one two year old bull. M. PEACOCK, Aylmer, Ont. 12 6

LIEUT.-GENERAL MAUDE TELLS OF RAPID ADVANCE IN BLINDING DUSTSTORMS

Large Quantity of Booty Captured When Bagdad Occupied — Eight Hundred Prisoners Taken in Two Days—Five Hundred Dead Found

Lieut.-General F. S. Maude gives the following details leading up to and subsequent to the capture of Bagdad:

"Saturday evening we maintained close touch with the enemy on both banks of the Tigris, south of Bagdad. During the night the enemy evacuated his entire trench line, while we pushed forward in close contact. Before dawn on Sunday a general advance on both banks was ordered and at 5.55 o'clock in the morning we occupied the railway station, the city being entered shortly afterwards. Our cavalry pushed forward in pursuit and after slight resistance occupied Kazimain, five miles north of Bagdad, capturing over 100 prisoners and four damaged airplanes.

"Our gunboats now took up the pursuit.

"During this recent fighting fierce gales and blinding dust storms the lack of water away from the river and the vigorous pursuit, made the operations arduous.

"Considerable booty was taken in Bagdad. Five hundred wounded were left in the city and made prisoner by the British.

"Since February 23 the Turks had been busy destroying and removing everything valuable in Bagdad. A considerable amount of booty has nevertheless fallen into our hands, including large quantities of equipment, arms and ammunition. Five hundred Turkish wounded also were abandoned by the enemy.

"On the left bank of the Tigris between 200 and 300 Turkish dead were counted on Saturday and 300 prisoners were taken.

"On entering the city of Bagdad the local inhabitants gave us a warm welcome. Slight disturbances occurred in the city consequent upon the Turkish evacuation, but complete order was restored when our troops entered.

MET COMMANDERS

Premier Borden Received By Sir Douglas Haig and General Nivelle

Sir Robert Borden, interviewed by the Canadian Associated Press, regarding his observations and experiences at the front, stated that he had found the spirit, physical condition and training of the Canadian forces in France to be all that could be desired. He was very proud to learn that in the fighting, which resulted in such splendid gains during recent months the Dominion's forces had borne their full share. They bore themselves worthily, Sir Robert said.

Sir Robert and his colleagues, visiting the portions of ground won in the last few weeks, were greatly impressed with the achievement of the British forces in capturing positions which the enemy had evidently regarded as impregnable. The British, in capturing such positions, probably accomplished what would have been impossible a year ago, the Canadian ministers thought.

The ministers, visiting British headquarters, were cordially received by Sir Douglas Haig, who afforded them every facility to realize what had been accomplished in recent operations. They also had the privilege of visiting the headquarters of General Nivelle, Commander-in-Chief of the French army, who spoke in the highest terms of the Canadian forces. The Canadian ministers were proud to learn that the Canadian Army Corps is regarded as one of the finest corps in the battle line.

Not less appreciative were the tributes to the work of the railway construction corps, the forestry corps, the invaluable services being rendered by both of these organizations, their extraordinary efficiency being acknowledged on all sides.

The ministers also visited several hospitals in France, where they found the wounded receiving every care and comfort. Not a single complaint was heard from patients in any of these hospitals.

"Although a fine spirit of confidence prevails among the forces at the front," said Sir Robert, "this does not minimize the path which lies before the Allies, but invokes a strong and united effort on the part of all the King's Dominions to assure the triumph of our cause before the dawn of another year."

DOING ENORMOUS TRADE.

Wedding Ring Maker Applied For Exemption.

A wedding ring maker is applying to a London Tribunal for exemption from military service. He said his firm is now doing an enormous trade. In answer to a question he said he considered the making of wedding rings a work of national importance. He was ordered to enroll under the national service scheme.

TWO DAYS Great Dispersion Sale of TWO DAYS

Shropshire and Southdown Sheep

other pure-bred live stock and farm implements; 300 bushels seed oats, Early Surprise and O. A. C. 72 varieties. The property of J. LLOYD-JONES, Burford, Ont.

MONDAY and TUESDAY, . . March 26th and 27th, 1917

Implements and cattle will be sold Monday. Sheep, ponies and horses on Tuesday.

Sale to commence 10 a.m. Monday.

Farm one mile from Burford Station, G. T. R.

Phone connection, Machine phone 24.

J. LLYOD-JONES, Proprietor, - - - Burford, Ontario

WELBY ALMAS, Auctioneer. F. MILES, Clerk.

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Date ______________

Beautiful Farms Make Enjoyable Homes

DIVISION OF BOTANY

(By H. T. Guessow, Dominion Botanist.)

Remember the rust epidemic of last year. Be prepared for it.

It is hoped farmers who were in a position to secure seed grain from rust-free localities did secure their supply in good time, as was impressed upon them in the last issue of these Hints. Those who were unable to do so may find themselves in a predicament and are urgently advised to use the plumpest of grains they are able to secure from their own grain by using much wind in the fanning mill. If the best 10 percent of the best and heaviest grain thus obtained is used, the chances for a good crop are promising.

Be careful about frosted and rusted grain. They look much alike, but the former may not germinate satisfactorily and though the best seeds only are used, the stand will be poor. Therefore, test the germination before sowing. If low, and other seed is not procurable, use more seed to the acre.

Do not under any circumstances omit treatment of seed grain for smut. Smut treatment with formalin has reduced smut 80 percent infection to 1 percent in recent experiments. Everybody can do this. Note: Bluestone has greatly increased in price. Use Formalin instead; it is just as simple to use and gives very good results. Use 1 lb. Formalin from a reliable firm to 40 Imperial gallons of water. Mix well before use. Sprinkle about 40 to 50 bushels of grain with this quantity, mix thoroughly. Heap grain on clean floor, cover heap with bags to retain fumes for three hours—spread out and sow when sufficiently dry. Formalin-treated grain is not injurious to stock once it has thoroughly dried (Consult Bulletin 73 or Exhibition Circular 24.)

Sow early.—Early sown grain matures sooner and thus escapes rust, when rust is severe. The chances are there will be little rust in 1917, but be prepared for it at any rate by using the plumpest grain, by sowing early, by using early varieties, and by having the ground well prepared. If you were able to fall plough, you are so much ahead!

Seeds must germinate high and must be pure. Have your seeds tested in time to know. The Seed Branch, Department of Agriculture, will do this for you without cost.

Potatoes.—Good seed potatoes are scarce this spring. Plant only sound seed whatever you do. Consult, before planting potatoes, circular No. 9, "The Control of Potato Diseases."

Weeds.—There are two important points to bear in mind in connection with weeds.—

1. Most weeds gain an entrance to the farm in the first instance in the form of impurities in the seeds sown. Consequently, farmers cannot be too careful in the selection of their seeds. They should obtain a report from the Seed Branch on the sample of seeds before sowing and should be guided accordingly. The ideal seed should be true to name and should contain no other species of seed whatsoever. This a condition of affairs which is very rarely realized. If each farmer would handpick only one pound of seed and sow a small plot of ground that is clean to begin with, and kept clean throughout the growing season, a beginning would be made in the production of clean seed. The produce of this plot would sow a much larger area the following year.

2. Weeds already on the farm may be distributed over a wider area by careless cultivation. In the case of such weeds as Couch Grass (Quack Grass), Field Bindweed, Creeping Sowthistle, a disc or any implement which cuts the underground parts into small pieces should not be used. These small pieces will grow again and are very difficult to collect and may be scattered all over the field. The implements used on such land should be such as will loosen the soil sufficiently to enable the underground parts to be dragged to the surface when they may be raked together, dried and burned.

Land that is badly infested with such weeds should either be summer-fallowed or planted with some hoed crop in rows sufficiently far apart to admit of frequent cultivation between the rows in summer.

Pulletin S-8, "Weeds and Weed Seeds," and Exhibiton Circular 45 "Do You know your Weeds," can be obtained from the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

BEES

(By F. W. L. Sladen, Apiarist.)

Spring Management.—On a warm day soon after the bees have been brought out of the cellar, see that each colony has a laying queen (not producing drones) and sufficient stores to last until the next examination. Combs containing stores may be taken from colonies that have more than they need and given to those that may run short. Queenless colonies should be united to weak ones. Very weak colonies should be united to strong ones. In early spring reduce the size of the entrances of the hives. Protecting the apiary from cold winds is important. Bees wintered out-of-doors should be left in their wintering cases until June.

Supering.—Give a super as soon as the bees fill the hive if honey is being gathered. A larger amount of honey is obtainable as extracted honey than in the comb. Moreover, extracted honey production pays better in the majority of cases and requires less care, swarming being more easily controlled.

Supplies.—Be sure to have on hand before the busy season a sufficient supply of spare hives (the 10-frame Langstroth hive is recommended), supers, frames, comb-foundation and honey containers to meet all possible requirements.

System in apiary work is important, especially during the active season, when a certain day each week, say Monday, should be chosen for examining the colonies and giving any further super room that may be needed.

Remember your success with the bees depends upon good management, especially during the important months covered by this issue. Read our Bulletin No. 26 (Second Series) "Bees, and How to Keep Them." The successful bee-keeper bears in mind what the bees are likely to be doing in a few weeks' time and prepares them for it to the best advantage.

MOSAIC DISEASE OF TOMATOES

The Mosaic disease is seen in tomato leaves when the plants are about a foot high or later. It is not a leaf spot or blight, but consists of a general unhealthy condition of the leaves, indicated by light or yellowish-green areas with dark green normal areas between. Since the lighter parts are not so vigorous, the normal, healthy areas often grow faster, thus producing an irregular or blistery effect. Diseased plants are weaker than healthy plants and set less fruit.

This is not a serious disease generally, but it is prevalent enough in a number of cases each year, and sometimes causes considerable damage. In the Niagara district the general field crop has been examined in 1915 and 1916, and the percentage of diseased plants ascertained. The results are given below:—

	1915	1916
No. of fields examined	26	27
No. of fields diseased	10	7
No. of plants examined	8583	9300
No. of plants diseased	128	277
Percentage of disease	3.43	3.4
Largest percentage of disease found	55.55	47.00

It is apparent from the above table that while the total amount of disease is small, it may be quite large in individual cases.

During 1915 the Director of the Vineland Horticultural Experiment Station kindly undertook to ascertain the number and weight of the fruits from equal numbers of healthy and diseased plants. His figures are appended:—

	59 healthy plants	59 diseased plants
No. of fruits	7135	4740
	819½ lb.	599lb.
No. of fruits	819½ ib.	599lb.

Increase of healthy over mosaic plants in number of fruits 36.8%

Increase of healthy over mosaic plants in weight of fruits ... 40.5%

It will readily be seen that these figures indicate a pronounced decrease in crop due to the disease, since, in the field in question, only a slight difference could be observed by us before the actual counting and weighing was done, it is highly probable that growers are apt to suffer a great deal more than they suspect by the presence of this disease.

The disease appears to pass the winter in two ways: (1), in the field, in the soil or in old plant remains; (2), in the seed bed. The first does not seem to be of serious importance; but it is not advisable to grow tomatoes on land where the mosaic disease has been bad during the previous year. Seed bed infection, on the other hand, seems to be responsible for all the bad cases of the disease yet seen. The common practice of adding new soil to that of the old tomato seed bed is what causes the trouble, since the disease germs still linger in the old soil. Danger from this cause can readily be avoided by completely changing the seed bed soil as soon as the disease appears in the field. This discarded soil is apparently harmless for other plants.

A more extended account of this disease has been given in the Central Experimental Farm Reports of 1915 and 1916.

SEED CORN CONT ROL AGREEMENT

Between Growers of Seed Cor n and the Minister of Agriculture of Canada

With the object of controlling the trade in Canadian-grown seed corn to protect purchasers and growers who aim to put only reliable seed on the market, the undersigned hereby agrees with the Minister of Agriculture of Canada (hereinafter called the Minister) to sell seed corn on the cob only under the "control" regulations hereinafter described, from date to May 31st, 1917.

1. The name of the variety and the grade of seed corn shall be given when advertising and giving quotations; shall be indicated on shipping invoices and be exhibited on crates or sacks containing seed corn, or on tags securely attached thereto.

2. Each crate or sack containing seed corn sold on the cob, or the tag attached thereto, shall, before leaving the possession of the grower, be marked with the name of the variety and one of the two following grades: No. 1; No. 2.

3. The standards of quality for the grades shall be as follows:—

(a) No. 1 seed corn on the cob shall consist of sound well-developed ears that are reasonably uniform and typical specimens of the variety named; it must be carefully selected and be well cured; and the germination on the basis of the average of ear test, must not be less than 95 percent.

(b) No. 2 seed corn on the cob shall consist of sound ears that are reasonably uniform and typical specimens of the variety named; and the germination, on the basis of the average of ear test, must not be less than 85 percent.

4. The Minister through his seed laboratories and inspectors will render all possible assistance in sampling and testing seed, but the grower shall be responsible for correct marking of grades on the crates or sacks containing the seed corn, or on the tags attached thereto.

5. All "controlled" seed corn will be subject to inspection and sampling by seed inspectors or purchasers. If the marking on a lot is questioned, a representative crate or sack will be taken as a sample. The samples shall be sent to the Chief Inspector of Seeds, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, who, after making such investigation as he may deem necessary to determine whether the corn at the time of shipping was wrongly branded, will decide the grade on the basis of general appearance, quality, and the germination test.

6. A sample for official grading must be taken by an inspector, or purchaser in the presence of a witness, within seven days from the time the shipment is received by the purchaser, and when sent to the Chief Inspector of Seeds for grading shall be accompanied by a statement signed by the Inspector or the witness and the purchaser taking the sample, giving the name and address of the grower, the name and the variety of the corn, the grade mark on the packages or tags attached thereto, and the number of crates or sacks in the lot. A seed inspector may sample the shipment anywhere in transit as under the Seed Control Act.

7. A blank form to be used when sending samples to the Chief Inspector of Seeds for official grading, if the quality is suspected, together with a copy of the terms of this agreement shall be sent by the grower to the purchaser with every shipment of seed. These forms will be supplied by the Minister.

8. In case the sample sent for official test is given the same grade by the Chief Inspector of Seeds as it was marked by the grower, the sender of the sample shall be notified. If, according to the grading of the Chief Inspector of Seeds, the corn is lower in quality than the standard of the grade marked, reports will be sent to both the grower and sender, and the grower will be notified to make settlement in accordance with the terms defined in sections 9 and 10 hereof.

9. In case the sample sent for examination by an inspector or purchaser is lower in grade than it was marked, according to the decision of the Chief Inspector of Seeds, settlement shall be made on the following basis:

(a) When the seed is marked grade No. 1 but is graded No. 2 by the Chief Inspector of Seeds, if the purchaser is willing to accept the seed as No. 2, an allowance in price will be made corresponding to the difference in the quotation of the two grades at the time of sale; or,

(b) If the purchaser does not wish to accept the seed on the basis of the lower grade he may return the whole lot in question, the grower to pay transportation charges both ways, and promptly refund any money that may have been paid; or,

(c) If seed marked either No. 1 or No. 2 is, in the opinion of the Chief Inspector of Seeds, below the standard of grade No. 2 the grower will sell the seed to the purchaser on the basis of feed corn values, or the grower may have it returned to him by paying transportation charges both ways and promptly refunding any money that may have been paid.

10. Settlement for samples sent for official test shall be made as follows:—

(a) If the sample sent for test conforms to the grade marked, the person from whom the sample was received will lose the sample and bear the cost of shipping it for test or it will be returned at his expense; or,

(b) If the grade of a sample which is sent for test is lower than marked, the grower who sold the seed will lose the sample and bear the cost of shipping.

11. The Minister may publish an alphabetical list of the growers of seed corn who are selling controlled seed.

12. This agreement with the grower may be cancelled at any time if, in the opinion of the Minister, based on the report of the seed inspection staff, the grower is not fulfilling his obligation.

TESTING SEED CORN.

Last season furnished many convincing proofs to observant farmers of the benefit of using seed corn of strong vitality. In some districts men who were wise or fortunate enough to get strong seed had fair crops while their neighbors had thin stands and weak growth.

The advantage of buying corn on the cob is that the individual ears may be tested, the dead and weak ones rejected and only the strongest used as seed. Bulk corn often contains a considerable percentage of grain from poor ears.

To Test Corn on the Cob.—Testing each ear separately seems at first too big a task to undertake but when it is remembered that one hundred good ears will sow three acres, it does not seem so impractical.

To test a lot of corn that has been bought on the cob it is often sufficient to select fifty or a hundred representative ears for a preliminary test. If the vitality of these is found to be satisfactory it will probably be safe to use the entire lot of seed, but if several are dead or too weak, the entire lot should be tested in order to discover those to reject.

The following plan has proven very satisfactory:

The ears are first laid out on a table or floor. By driving nails after each tenth ear it will be necessary to number only the first of each set of ten ears. When this has been done remove one kernel from near the butt, turn the ear part way round and take a second a little higher up; the third is taken from about the middle of the ear, and the fourth half way between the middle and a point at least one inch from the tip, where the last should be taken. In taking the five kernels the ear should have been turned almost completely around. Take a shallow box about two by three feet in size, put several inches of moist sand, earth or sawdust in the bottom, place over this a cloth which has been ruled off into square No. 2 and so on with all the way, numbered one, two, three, and so on. Place the kernels from ear No. 1 in square No. 1, from ear No. 2 in square Ni. 2 and so on with all the ears. Always place the kernels germ side up and tip towards you, as this makes it easier to see just how strong the germination of each kernel really is. Now place over the kernels a cloth considerably larger than the box, cover with one and one-half inches to two inches of sand, earth or sawdust, moisten well, keep in a warm place, and the kernels will germinate in from three to five days. When sufficient time has been allowed for germination remove the cover carefully to avoid misplacing the kernels. (A piece of light cheese cloth placed on the corn before the top covering is put on will prevent the kernels from sticking to the cloth.) Examine the kernels in all the squares. For example, if the kernels in the squares Nos. 4, 8, 13 and 20, have failed to grow or show weak germination, ears Nos. 4, 8, 13 and 20 on the floor should be rejected. Do not fail to remove the ears showing weak germination.

Bulk Cirn.—Bulk corn may be tested for germinatiin by planting at least 100 kernels in soil in a box or pot. If fewer than 90 percent produce plants in ten days the vitality may be considered too low to insure a good stand.

Grading.—When round-hole planter plates are used, or where corn is plant-

Bulk Corn.—Bulk corn may be tested close attention to the grading of the kernels if the butt and tip grains are discarded before shelling; but where the more modern edge-drop planter is used a much more uniform stand can always be secured by grading the seed.

NEW METHOD OF ECONOMIC CULTIVATION OF THE POTATO

Under present market conditions it becomes exceedingly important to obtain a normal production of potatoes with the least possible quantity of seed. Various methods are suggested for this purpose, but the fact is too often forgotten that the method must be adapted to the soil.

The writer recalls the Aime Girard method (planting at distances of 24 by 24 inches of entire tubers weighing 2.8 to 4.2 ounces) which gives excellent results in well prepared, deep, fertile and fresh soils; and the Ch. Allier emthod (planting at distances of 4 by 20 inches or 8 by 24 inches of 2 or 3 eye cuttings, weighing 1.76 to 2.11 ouncee, from large tubers). This method, formerly adopted in the School of Practical Agriculture of Avignon (France), in irrigated soil, gave excellent results.

The writer then describes his own method, consisting in planting budding stalks instead of tubers, which he has tried in the "Ardeche" for several years and obtained good results. The tubers are sorted out and spread in a dry cellar at a temperature above 17 deg. C. (63 deg. F.) if possible. In a few days, before the tubers wrinkle, rooting sprouts are obtained, which must be cut before they reach a length of 8 inches.

After cutting, they must be planted as quickly as possible. The sprouts are planted in twos on the ridge sides at distances of 8 by 20 inches at a depth of 2 3-4 to 3 1-2 inches, according to the soil. In a few days the outside part becomes green and puts out one or two stalks, the roots taking hold at the same time. Each planted shoot gives one or two tubers which are seldom very large, but never small. a crop of nearly 8 1-2 tons per acre of marketable potatoes may be reckoned on. The method is applicable to all loose, light and relatively dry soils. Its advantage is that it leaves for consumption those potatoes which, on the ordinary method, would have been used for planting. The shoots given off by the potatoes on germinating keep for several days, and can be planted direct, or even forwarded some distance for planting.

SLOW SALE OF SEED OATS

Thus far only sixty odd thousand bushels of No. 1 Canada Western seed oats have been ordered for all points in Eastern Canada. Flour and Feed merchants are somewhat averse to purchasing carlots without assurance as to its being wanted for seed. As a matter of fact this seed oats should be worth the extra price for feed, because the light grain and weed seeds have been removed in cleaning.

Farmers desiring No. 1 C.W. seed oats should order promptly through their dealers or club together and purchase in carlots. These seed oats are of the Banner and Abundance varieties and the germination is much superior to Eastern grown oats of the 1916 crop.

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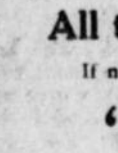
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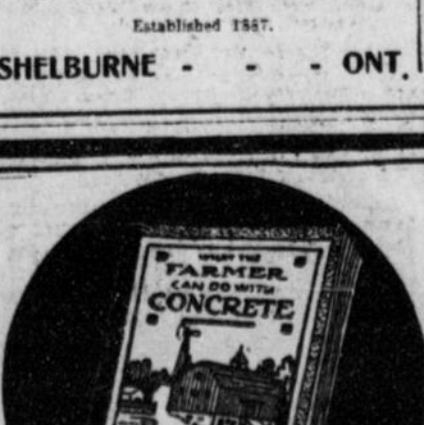
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ORGANIZING TO UTILIZE VACANT GROUND

From the experience gained in several Canadian cities and towns during the past few years in utilizing vacant lots for garden purposes, the following methods are suggested for those who have not yet undertaken this work:

1. An organization should be formed, on the executive committee of which are, at least, two men or women, who are enthusiastic and will be willing to devote some time to looking after the preparation of the land and the laying out of the plots.

2. Owners of vacant land should be invited to offer such property for garden making.

3. Assuming that a fairly large number of lots have been offered by their owners, it should be widely advertised that one of these is available to any citizen who will be willing to work it, experience having shown that all classes in the community are interested in this work.

4. It has been learned by experience that it is important for the organization to, at least, plough and harrow the land for the plot holders the first year. Few persons who have not done any gardening before can be induced to prepare land for seed sowing on their own initiative.

5. There are four methods by which funds may be raised to prepare the land.

- (a) By an appeal to wealthy citizens for contributions.
- (b) By a grant from the city or town council, if necessary, on the understanding that the money will be returned by the plot holders when they have harvested their first crop.
- (c) The city or town council might appoint a committee to carry out such work, the city to aid in every possible way. In order that a movement of this kind may have at least the greater sympathy of the civic officials, it would seem desirable for the organization to have a room in the city or town hall for its meeting.
- (d) By charging each plot holder a small amount, for preparing the plot for him.

The last method is the one which is likely to be the most satisfactory for most cities and towns, and is the one recommended here.

For information in regard to rules or by-laws the reader is referred to the accounts of the work of the several organizations in Canada referred to in a bulletin being printed by the Dominion Government, as in it there will, no doubt, be found sufficient, suggestions to enable by-laws to be drawn up for particular needs.

BOY SCOUTS HELPING.

Boy Scouts can be made very useful in encouraging garden making and the use of vacant lots. In Ottawa they were employed in 1915 by the Public Health Committee of the Local Council of Women in delivering vegetable seeds which had been donated for the purpose of encouraging the poorer people to make gardens. Seed can be obtained in bulk at a cheaper rate than in packages, and can be put up in packages by the Scouts. The Scouts also delivered pamphlets on Vegetable Gardening. This personal touch did much, it is believed, to decide those to make gardens who had been in doubt before, as many people would accept pamphlets if brought to them, who would not take the trouble or did not know how to get them themselves.

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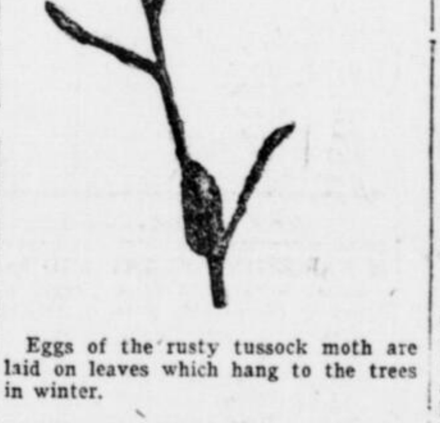
ARE YOU READY TO SPRAY?

"If a young orchard is consistently sprayed from the start, there is no question but that it results in healthier trees and better fruit," writes Alden Fearing in the "Garden Magazine" for December. "Whether or not it pays to spray an old, neglected orchard is another question. Dean Bailey expresses doubts on the subject."

Mr. Fearing believes that it does pay at least where the codling moth is to be fought. He continues his article as follows:—

"I have been forced to the conclusion that it is next to impossible to get much more than 50 percent of first quality fruit from an old apple orchard which for a score of years has been neglected. Spray and prune as you will, the old trees seem to have formed the habit of setting a certain percentage of fruit that becomes second grade or culls. You may spray twice in a season with arsenate of lead, and yet the codling moth has not been entirely defeated, while the railway worm, once established on the land, is well nigh invulnerable, and the fungus sticketh like a brother to the gnarled old branches.



Eggs of the rusty tussock moth are laid on leaves which hang to the trees in winter.

DOES IT PAY?

"Just to what extent the spraying pays I have never been able personally to demonstrate in accurate figures, but there is a man in Monson, Mass., who has made a test case of a single tree, and his figures are conclusive. It was a Fall Pippin tree which had never produced more than a barrel of apples in the past, and these apples were wormy and of small value. He applied the lead arsenate spray to his trees, and the cost for this single one was 25 cents, including time and material.

"The result was that while the tree blossomed about as heavily as it had in the past, and set about as much fruit, there was a very light June drop and a noticeable reduction in the number of worms. Four barrels of good apples were harvested, which were worth $2 a barrel in a year when apples were plenty.

"The owner had never got more than $1 for all the apples on the tree before; his increased receipts were therefore $7. Deducting the cost of the spraying, his increased revenue for the tree was $6.75. This is not high finance, but the Monson man has been thoroughly converted to a belief in lime-sulphur and arsenate of lead, and his annual program from now on will include at least three sprayings.

"While I can hardly believe that this percentage would hold throughout an orchard of, say, 100 old trees, it comes as near to proving the case as any single instance can, and it illuminates another story told by Frank A. Bates in "How to Make Old Orchards Profitable." Isham Buckmaster, of Fort Scott, Kansas, had a five-acre orchard containing 200 apple trees of about twenty years' growth, alive with apple diseases. Half of these trees he sprayed four times up to July 1st. From the untreated half he got only poor apples. From the sprayed trees he picked 456 bushels of choice apples which were sold for $1.65 a bushel, bringing him $752.40. He had neglected to thin his fruit, so he had also twenty-two barrels of small apples which he sold for cider. His total expenses were $60, including $33 paid for a spray pump which was good for many more seasons. Apparently, he must have earned at least an increase of $500 for his spraying."

The ring-like egg masses of the tent caterpillar can be seen now.

"I never like to trust too fully to these isolated instances," concludes Mr. Fearing, "and I am free to confess that I have never been able to achieve such notable financial success. But I do know from my own experience that while I cannot count on 100 percent perfect apples from my old trees, I can as a result of spraying, secure a paying crop of good Baldwins and greenings, including some of the fancy grade, while my neighbors who do not spray are still content to do business with the middle men at $1.50 a barrel, or with the cider mill at 20 cents a hundred pounds."

SPRAYING A NECESSITY.

Owing to the numerous injurious insects and fungous diseases which, unfortunately, affect the apple in Canada it is absolutely necessary to spray if a large proportion of No. 1 fruit is to be obtained from one year to another.

The advantages of spraying have been thoroughly proven by many experiments which have been carried out during the last twenty-five years and one might be led to think that all farmers and fruit growers would spray their trees. It is true that many do spray, but only a comparatively small proportion have really satisfactory results. This is not the fault of spraying in itself, but usually because the work has not been thoroughly or intelligently done or the mixtures have not been properly made. Some are discouraged because in seasons when apple scab is not bad the man who does not spray at all may have as good fruit as the man who sprays. This should not, however, be a discouragement as in a year when there is much disease the man who sprays will be rewarded for both year's work. Spraying is an expensive operation and it is surprising that so many continue to waste money by not doing the work well. The early sprayings are the important ones and if these are neglected much loss is almost sure to follow. Spray calendars have been issued from the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, from time to time in which a certain number of sprayings are suggested at certain stages in the development of the leaves, flowers, and fruit, and one is now available to any one who asks for it.

Spraying should be done thoroughly so that every leaf, bud, and fruit if possible will receive some of the material, not only on one part of it but as nearly all over as possible. Every leaf, flower bud or young fruit missed means a possible starting point for disease or insect pests.

In preparing the mixtures and solutions, the formulae recommended by the Experimental Farms, Entomological Branch of the Department of Agriculture, and other public institutions should be followed as closely as possible. If a man knows the chemical composition of the materials he uses, and has made a study of spraying, he may alter them slightly to meet certain circumstances, but, if his knowledge of the materials used goes no further than the name, he should follow the instructions closely. He should also do his spraying as nearly as possible at the seasons suggested. A delay of a few days might mean practically the loss of the mixture or solution used as there might be no return for the labor and expense. Sometimes there is a rapid development of the apple scab in cool, moist weather in summer. Late sprayings are important in such seasons.

In spraying to control insects it must be remembered that there are two great classes into which they are divided, namely those which bite or chew their food and so eat parts of the leaves, flowers, or fruit; and those which suck the sap by penetrating the epidermis of the leaves, fruit or branches. In the first class are, as examples, the codling moth and the curculio, and in the second class the San Jose scale, oyster shell scale and the aphides. To destroy the biting insects a so-called "internal" poison is required so that when the insect eats a certain amount of the leaf or fruit on which is poison, it will die. For the sucking insects a "contact" spray is required, as to destroy these it is necessary to strike the body of the insect with the spray either to close the breathing pores or to injure the body by the penetrating properties of the spray. Most insecticides used for biting insects have little if any effect on the sucking insects.

To control the codling moth which is the most troublesome insect in many parts of Canada it is very important to spray the trees within a week after the flowers fall. A large proportion of the insects enter the apple through the blossom end and what is desired in spraying is to put poison in the opening or "calyx cup" at the blossom end of the fruit. The calyx lobes are open for a few days after the flowers fall permitting the spray to enter, but they afterwards close, and the spray should be applied before they close, otherwise the results will not be satisfactory.

To control apple scab which is the disease which causes most injury to apples in Canada, it is very important to destroy the spores as soon as they germinate in the spring, hence the necessity of having the tree well covered with the spray material so that if a spore germinates it will be destroyed and the disease prevented from developing further.

For full particulars in regard to the life histories of insects and diseases and other information in regard to them the reader is referred to the Entomological Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and the Botanical Division, Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Owing to the practical impossibility for the fruit grower to get time to make a special spray for each particular insect or disease it is desirable to control a number of kinds as well as possible in a few applications. For this reason a number of insects and diseases which may be controlled in this way are mentioned in the Spray Calendar, which will be given on this page next week.

THOSE PANSY SEEDS

ALL GONE NOW

Those pansy seeds have gone far and wide. We mailed them just as fast as the envelopes came in and turned over to the giver of the seed the appreciative letters and notes that came from all over Canada.

There were several letters which especially touched the grower of the seed. There was the one which said: "We are old folks, but we love pansies," and another in which twelve-year-old Donald writes: "I love flowers and mamma loves flowers, and grandma loved flowers and always cultivated them, and I will do the best I can for good results." If the giver of the seed could make it grow and blossom magnificently by wishing these two writers would have flowers better than he himself ever grew.

Then he asks that we speak especially of two other garden lovers. One in her letter asked if we could not suggest some way in which the grower of the seed could be thanked. The other answered that problem in her own way by enclosing with her request for the pansy seed a generous and much appreciated packet of tomato seed. "A kind," she writes, "which has an especially long season, ripens perfectly in the house, and can be had for use late in November."

These two letters set the grower of pansies and the editor of the Garden Notes discussing and thinking. "Would it be possible," the giver of the seeds asked, "to start a sort of exchange, or rather a superfluity collection to which those of us who can save extra seedss might send in out of our abundance, and from which those who are out of reach of seed stores, or who would enjoy experimenting with new seed could draw for supplies?"

"It would mean a lot of work for some one," answered the Garden Editor, "but it might perhaps work. I do remember being shown a note from one of our readers who had moved out West, and who longed for the old-fashioned flowers which she had left behind. Certainly, I've seen gardens where a great deal of seed of the old-fashioned perennials went to waste every year."

"Vegetable seeds are a little more difficult, but the government is begging every one to try raising seed, and there are lots of your readers who could make a special effort, and by selecting one variety could grow good seed of that one at least," said the pansy lover, who grows his pansies on the edge of the family vegetable patch.

Now, what do you all think of it? We could at least talk it over, and would be glad to receive letters giving your ideas on this subject. We may not be able to start a seed exchange, but short letters, telling of what seed you raise, and how you do it, and what you do with any you have over, would be of great interest, and perhaps suggest ways in which we could help one another.

PANSIES WINTER KILLED.

Mrs. A. J. M.—If you can get boughs of evergreen such as spruce or hemlock they make ideal winter shelter, letting in the air, yet protecting the plants. If you cannot then use brush with leaves. I have thrown over mine the brush which had been used for garden peas, and brought them safely through. Avoid any mulch that packs close.

POULTRY

INCUBATION

(By F. T. Finch.)

(Continued from last week.)

The eggs should not be placed in the incubator until it has been run for several days and properly regulated, and all directions have been followed in regard to setting up, special attention having been given to the manufacturers' directions concerning ventilator felts, trays, etc. Eggs of a uniform size, shape, and color should be chosen so far as possible, and those with very porous or otherwise defective shells should be eliminated. A few more hours are usually required in hatching eggs from the heavy type of fowls than are needed for Leghorn eggs, so that it is not advisable to set the two kinds of eggs together in an incubator.

Turning the eggs.—From the time the eggs become thoroughly heated until the chicks issue from the shells, more or less evaporation of the egg contents takes place. Consequently, there is a tendency for the parts next to the shell to become dried to the shell unless the egg is well turned at frequent intervals. It is said that the sitting hen turns her eggs several times during the day and night; but conditions existing in artificial incubation do not admit of so many turnings. However, it has been found essential to turn the eggs twice daily, beginning twenty-four to thirty-six hours after they are put in the incubator and continuing up to the nineteenth day, on and after which the machine should be kept closed. The additional fact that incubators, as a rule, do not supply the same amount of heat to each egg makes it doubly necessary, not only that the eggs be well turned twice each day, but that their positions on the trays be changed as regularly as they are turned. Regularity in turning has much to do with the success of the hatch. The best time to turn the eggs is the first thing in the morning and the last thing at night. This arrangement not only enables the operator to have a specified time for doing the work, but it keeps the turnings as far apart as is conveniently possible and equalizes the space of time between turnings—two important factors.

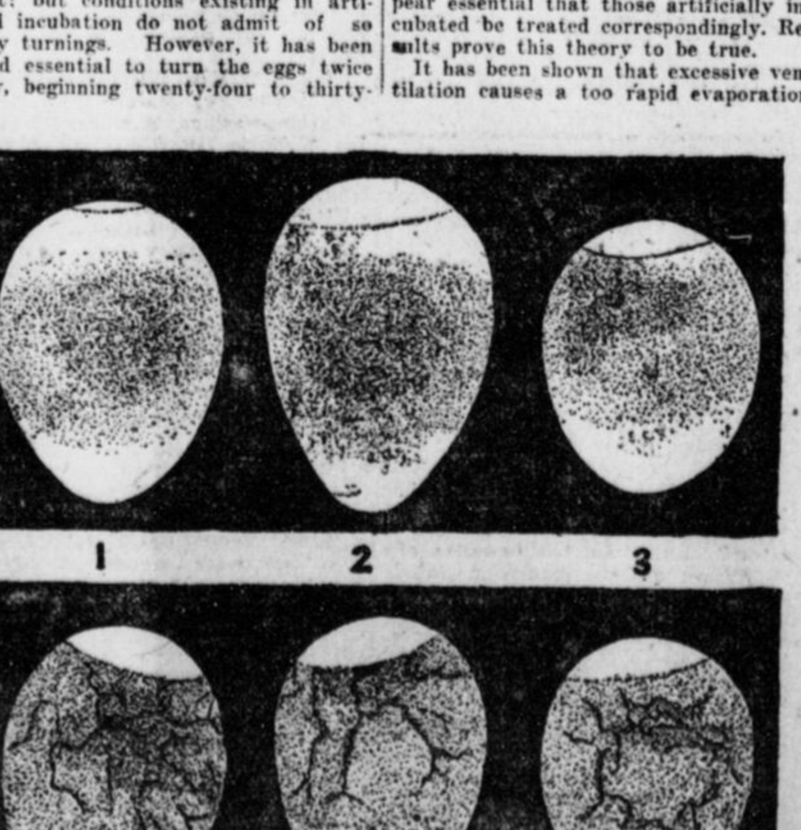


Fig. 35.—Eggs as they appear when held before tester after seven days of incubation, compared with fresh egg: 1, Fresh egg. 2, infertile egg; 3, weak germ; 4, strong germ as most commonly found; 5, strong germ very near air cell; 6, germ not visible.

Since the principal reasons for turning eggs are (1) to prevent drying to the shell and (2) to equalize the heat, it is necessary that the eggs be given a thorough shuffling. This may be done satisfactorily by rolling them around on the tray with the flat of the hands. They must not be shoved roughly against one another nor rolled harshly. The tray may be turned end for end at each turning of the eggs; and if two trays are used they may be interchanged at one turning and turned end for end the next time.

Cooling.—The successful cooling of eggs during incubation counter-balances, to some extent, the still imperfect methods of ventilation. To cool eggs properly, one must consider the length of time they have been incubated, the weather conditions, and the room temperature. It is not known just how much cooling is necessary for the best results, nor can a time-table be made that will work successfully with all types of incubators and under the varying atmospheric conditions. But the fact that eggs incubated by hens undergo more or less cooling and hatch well, makes it appear essential that those artificially incubated be treated correspondingly. Results prove this theory to be true.

It has been shown that excessive ventilation causes a too rapid evaporation of the egg contents. Eggs cooled too much are affected similarly. Therefore, for the first seven days it is best not to leave them out of the machine longer than is necessary for proper turning. The length of time to cool may be determined by touching several eggs to the eye or the lips. If sufficiently cooled, the eggs will feel cool at first touch. They should never be left out long enough to become cold. Some authorities assert that it is possible to govern the amount of cooling, to a certain extent, by comparing the size of the air cells with those undergoing the natural process of incubation, notwithstanding the fact that the air cells of different eggs in the same machine will vary in size. If the general tendency of the incubator eggs is to have larger air cells than those under hens, less cooling is necessary, and "vice versa." This method, however, is fast becoming unpopular. By observing the air cells of eggs being incubated in various machines at this Station, each operated by a different person, it has been found that eggs in moisture machines usually have smaller air cells than those in non-moisture machines. This fact does not appear to have any material influence on their hatching power, as there was no great difference in the percentage of chickens hatched. The above instance is verified by extended observations and experience with many incubators operated at one time under practically ideal conditions. Little dependence should be placed on the relation of the size of the air cells to cooling. It is highly probable, however, that cooling, ventilation, and moisture have some influence on the size of air cells.

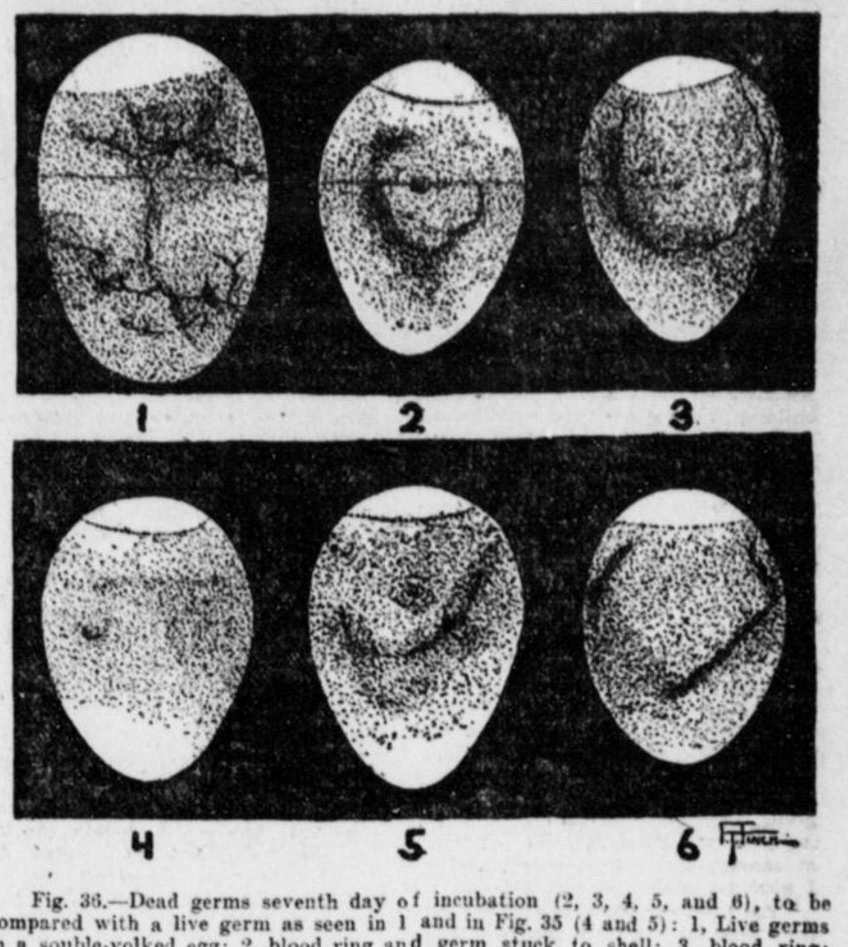


Fig. 36.—Dead germs seventh day of incubation (2, 3, 4, 5, and 6), to be compared with a live germ as seen in 1 and in Fig. 35 (4 and 5): 1, Live germs in a souble-yolked egg; 2, blood ring and germ stuck to shell; 3, blood ring; 4, froating germ; 5, floating germ and blood ring; 6, blood ring.

When cooling is begun it will take only a very few minutes, perhaps four or five, to cool the eggs sufficiently, the length of time depending on the temperature of the room. The cooling should be gradually extended over a longer period as the embryo grows. In warm weather thirty to sixty minutes may be needed to air the eggs properly during the latter stages of incubation. On very sultry days extra cooling is beneficial; less is desirable on cool days. In cold weather only a comparatively short time will be required to cool the eggs sufficiently. Cooling may be done after either the morning or the night turning, or at both times. If the eggs are cooled twice daily, only half as long a period each time should be required.

Eggs may be cooled on a table, or perhaps on the incubator. Some authorities advise cooling in the machine by dropping the door. If the latter method is used, it is not generally advisable to cool the eggs so long a time as in the former cases. While the doors remain open the heat is constantly escaping, and the incubator becomes cooled as well as the eggs. A longer time is then required to bring the egg chamber back to the proper temperature than when the eggs are cooled outside and the incubator kept closed. If the machine contains a moisture pan the door should not be left open in cold weather. Cooling should be discontinued on the nineteenth day.

A great many accidents may be avoided if the operator forms the habit of looking at the incubators before leaving the room, making sure that the doors are closed and that everything is in place.

TESTING.

Probably the most important of the several reasons for testing eggs during incubation is to learn the percentage of fertility and the strength of the germs. When these conditions are known to be unsatisfactory, it may be possible to make such changes in the mating or in the environment as will add to the fertility and strengthen the germs, thereby increasing the percentage of eggs that will hatch and also improving the quality of the chickens. When three or four incubators are started at the same time, the eggs left in one machine may be divided among the others, thus saving oil and lessening the labor. Removing the dead germs helps to prevent bad odors that are sure to accumulate when eggs are being incubated. Odors from duck eggs are more noticeable than from hen eggs. If in an incubator, it is the more necessary that the bad eggs be removed.

Carefully tested infertile incubator eggs, if put on the market promptly, may be sold for a certain percentage of their original value. Incubator eggs offered for sale should, of course, always be so labelled. In large cities they are used in bakeries and for family cooking. There is no reason why such eggs should not be used. They are, without doubt, as good as or better than many of the so-called fresh eggs on the market. If white eggs are being incubated and those that are infertile are to be sold for cooking purposes, they may be tested the fourth or fifth day. Brown eggs are less easily tested and it is usually advisable not to test them before the sixth or seventh day.

For the best results, the eggs should be tested first on the seventh day of incubation and again on the fourteenth day. If the germs are strong and the eggs have been properly incubated, only a few dead germs should be found on the second test. It is better to do the testing at night unless the room can be darkened. A convenient movable room for day or night testing is easily constructed at a low cost, as follows: The framework may be made of 2 x 2 inch lumber, the sides and back covered with thin lumber down to about 1 1-2 inches from the floor and painted black on the inside; or heavy black cloth or paper may be used in place of the latter. Black cloth is preferable to lumber for covering the top, as the former will allow the heat to escape. The size of the room is governed by the space it is to occupy and by the size of the egg trays. A dark-colored window shade or black cloth should be hung in front. A hole a little smaller than an ordinary egg should be cut in the back, scufficiently high, and at the proper distance from the sides of the room, to be convenient in testing eggs held in the right hand. The work is less tiresome if this opening is directly opposite the right arm and as low as possible without causing the operator to stoop. A shelf for the egg trays should be placed inside, across the back, and another underneath to hold the baskets or trays for the tested eggs. On the outside of the back a third shelf must be provided, to hold the lamp that is used in testing. Any ordinary lamp that can be fitted with an egg tester will answer the purpose, provided it gives a good flame; or a "rochester burner" may be used without the tester by placing asbestos between the testing room and the chimney. In case a tester is used, the front should be placed against the hole in the testing room. By placing casters on the four legs the testing room may be moved from one incubator to another, thus avoiding the extra labor of carrying the eggs to and from the tester. This arrangement will prove a decided advantage in connection with a large egg capacity, and testing may be done very well during the daytime.

If the operator prefers to do the testing at night, a common tester and a house lamp are sufficient for the purpose. On bright, sunny days testing may be done accurately without a testing room by using a frame that fits tightly against a window facing the sun. This frame should be covered with heavy black cloth or paper, in which is cut a round or oval opening about the size of an egg.

During winter weather it is advisable to cover the eggs while testing. This is not necessary in a warm room unless the eggs are out of the incubator for some time. In case the first test is made on the seventh day of incubation, the live germ, if strong, will show distinctly the blood vessels branching in various directions. The germ should be centrally located in this network of blood vessels and is usually found near the air cell, provided the egg is held with the large end up. A live embryo is easily moved by turning the egg about. Occasionally the germ will be hardly visible, but its presence is readily detected by a darker appearance of the egg contents than is shown by an infertile egg. If for any reason the person doing the testing is in doubt as to whether a germ is alive or dead, it is well to mark the egg and test it later; this practice will help to make the operator more expert and will add interest to the work.

An infertile egg looks like a fresh egg, the only apparent difference being in the size of the air cell. In Fig. 35 may be seen several types of eggs and conditions of development as they appear after seven days of incubation. Dead germs are found in various forms and sizes on the seventh day, the most common of which are shown in Fig. 36 (2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.) All of these should be discarded. Blood rings, also shown in Fig. 36, are caused by the bursting of the blood vessels, due to overheating or to an otherwise weakened condition.

The second test is more difficult to make than is the first. Many of the weaker germs will not differ materially in appearance from those that are dead, and some that have died within a few days of the test cannot be distinguished from the living embryos. However, if an egg contains a strong germ it will be dark and apparently fairly well developed; the space below the membrane forming air cell will be filled, making the division dark and firm, and occasionally life will be denoted by motion within the egg. The less developed the embryo appears to be, the fewer are the chances of its hatching. Should the egg contents immediately below the air cell appear uneven and indistinct and the remainder of this division show no development of the embryo as in the other eggs, it may be concluded that the germ is dead.

(Note:—This article on Incubation will be concluded in the next issue. Keep this and the preceding part so that you may have the article complete.)

HATCH EARLY

(By Morley A. Jull.)

There is a valuable object lesson to learn from last year's experience in chicken raising and that is that it is very important to hatch chicks early. Over many parts of the country the season last year was rather late with the result that thousands of chicks were hatched very late in the season, and owing to the high price of grain birds were not fed as well as they should have been, consequently in the fall of the year there were many thousands of birds undeveloped with the result that thousands of dollars worth of stock was actually lost.

The prevailing high price of grains led many farmers and others to dispose of much of their stock in the fall leading to scarcity in fall egg-production. These factors together with the natural trend in the egg market, has led to prevailing good prices, and those who had well-developed stock in the fall have done well. At the same time there is probably far less stock in the country now than at this time last year, and conditions point to a high level in the egg market for the next year or so.

One of the most important problems in poultry raising is to hatch chicks early. If farmers would only heed good advice they would hatch chicks as early as possible. Notwithstanding the lower fertility of the eggs in the early spring season, and the greater difficulty in raising chicks, one early chick is worth about six late hatched ones. In most parts of this country the majority of the chicks should be out during the month of April. It seldom pays to hatch stock after the last of April, and in some sections hatching may be done in March. Do your very best to hatch early and provide suitable conditions for a large number of fertile eggs of strong vitality, and give the early hatched chicks proper conditions for good development. This will mean much toward a liberal supply of eggs next fall and winter.

OPPORTUNITIES IN POULTRY FOR THE FARMER

(By Harry M. Lamon, Senior Animal Husbandman in Poultry Investigations, Animal Husbandry Division, B.A.I., Department of Agriculture.)

The foundation upon which all successful poultry operations rest is constitutional vigor. Without a high degree of health it is utterly impossible to progress in poultry work. Such being the case, I can think of no place where conditions are so conducive to poultry success as they are on the farm. I can see where the farmer can save all along the line as against the city or town-lot poultryman. Generally he has some old building that can be fixed up with very little expense that will make a good poultry house. He is not compelled by a limited amount of space to put his poultry house or houses on a certain spot, but can select a high, dry location for this purpose, with the building facing the south. These two advantages mean a good deal to the average poultryman. Then, the farmer has the advantage in that his birds can have free range, thereby securing bugs, insects, green feed and grit in abundance, the equivalent of which, if it had to be purchased, would amount to considerable in the course of a year. In most instances, he can put a wire fence around the garden instead of yarding the fowls, giving him the opportunity of producing good strong chicks. The importance of strong constitution is so great that I want to emphasize it a little.

Eggs produced from fowls that have free range on the farm can hardly help being of high fertility, and hatch better than those from fowls that do not have free range, which leads me to say that well-hatched chicks are much more easily brooded than those that are not. Many of the most successful incubator men tell us that well-hatched chicks are more than half brooded. A concrete example may bring this fact more prominently to your notice. For instance, the farmer poultryman puts 480 eggs in an incubator, and at the expiration of the incubation period takes out 225 chicks. The city poultryman puts the same number of eggs in an incubator and hatches 175. Saying nothing about constitutional vigor and fertility, there is a difference of 50 chickens in favor of the farmer. If these 50 chickens are to be sold at the average price obtained by shippers of day-old chicks, which ranges from ten to twelve cents apiece, there is a net profit to the farmer of between five and six dollars. Other things being considered equal, the difference in the hatch can only be charged to strong constitution and, incidentally, high fertility. Think what such a proportionate loss of chicks would mean to one who was doing a large business in shipping day-old chicks.

I think that everyone will agree with me in the statement that the farm is the ideal place for raising poultry. In most instances the average farm flock is composed of a miscellaneous assortment of fowls, which from a profit-producing standpoint are not to be compared with many of the splendid varieties of Standard-bred fowls of to-day. I do not wish, nor intend, to advise the farmer to take up the breeding of any particular breed or variety of fowls, as I well know of the vast difference in opinion many of us hold as to what constitutes the best breed, but do urge upon him the desirability of having at least a pure-bred male bird at the head of his flock. I believe it can be readily seen that a bird from a strain of fowls that for years have been bred for higher egg production and meat-producing qualities has by far a greater chance of transmitting these qualities to his progeny than a bird whose ancestry for generations has received no particular care and is only a matter of conjecture. I will go still further and advise the farmer to keep Standard-bred fowls only, and will endeavor to show you some of the ways in which a splendid profit can be derived therefrom.

To begin with, the initial cost of a setting of eggs from Standard-bred fowls, or a pen of such birds, is to-day a very little higher than the cost of scrub stock. They are more beautiful than the common run of fowls, and there is no question that more interest in caring for such stock than for mixed breeds. Then, again, the opportunities for selling eggs for hatching and stock from such fowls are many times increased over those to be had with the common stock . Such stock as we have mentioned often produces prize-winning specimens that sell for comparatively large sums. It is no unusual thing to-day for the farmer-poultryman who is specializing in Standard-bred poultry to secure from one and one-half to five dollars per setting for eggs, and from two to five dollars for single specimens from his flock. If one is fortunate enough to have a flock which produces a fair percent of fine birds, the income to be derived from such goes a long way toward buying the clothes, groceries and many luxuries for the family and home. Standard-bred fowls produce uniform products, which, if properly marketed, bring much higher returns than those from the mixed flock. For instance, the selected clean, large white eggs and the selected clean, large brown eggs will bring a higher return on most markets than the mixed brown and white eggs. The same is true of the uniformity in shape of the dressed Standard-bred as against the mixed-bred fowl. Dressed poultry of the same size, weight and color brings more on many markets than dressed poultry uneven in size and mixed in color.

Again, in feeding the farmer has the advantage over other poultrymen. Where live stock is kept, there is a considerable amount of grain dropped upon the ground which could not be utilized other than by poultry. This grain in most cases would be a total loss to the average farmer unless eaten by the fowls; but in every instance its equivalent would have to be purchased by the city poultryman. Many times most of the grains used in feeding poultry are produced by the farmer at a cost lower than that at which it could be purchased by his city contemporary. On most farms milk is available for feeding. Its value as an egg producer, I think, is not exceeded by any other one feed in existence. Chaff from the barn loft, and consumed by poultry, can be used as a consumed by poultry, can be used as a bed or litter in the poultry house, instead of being wasted, as would otherwise be the case. Again the urban poultryman would have to purchase this material.

I might mention at this time that if one is to keep a flock of 100 to 200 fowls, it would pay him to put a board in the poultry house to catch the droppings of the fowls. These droppings, if gathered frequently, mixed with dirt and kept under cover or away from the rain until it is desired to use them, will be found to be very good fertilizer; at any rate, the labor entailed is more than justified in the benefits to be derived from this source.

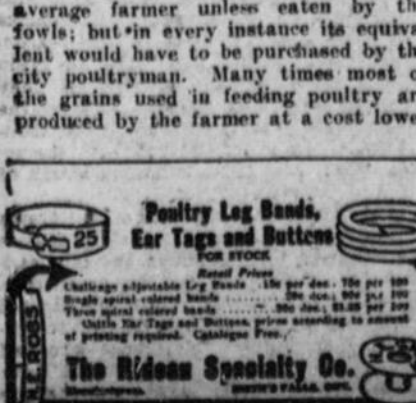
An essential to success in poultry raising is knowing at all times the ages of your fowls. This can readily be done by toe-punching the chicks as soon as hatched, which will obviate the killing of the young hens and pullets before their days of usefulness are over. The operation is most simple. For example, on most farms there is a harness punch. Use the smallest punch, if there are different sizes, and punch the outside web of the right foot between the toes. The mark will designate the chicks hatched in 1913. The following year the chicks would all be punched on the inside web of the right foot. In this way one can readily tell the ages of the flock by years. There are sixteen combinations that can be used in this way. This method is very good to weed out the drones and non-layers, for when a hen has passed the second year as a layer it rarely pays to keep her longer. In this instance I will suggest that as soon as the hen starts to moult after the second laying season it is advisable to market her, as in moulting she will produce very few eggs, and by keeping her through this period, which lasts about ninety days, there is little to gain but the trouble of caring for her, and often many fowls die while going through the moult. You should market the young cockerels, except those that you desire to keep for breeding purposes, as soon as they have attained the broiler size. There is no time in which the young males will pay as much prrfit as at the broiler age, and by penning these youngsters, or, in fact, any of the fowls intended for market, for about two weeks and then feeding them the following ration, a profit over and above what could otherwise be received will accrue: Mash composed of equal parts corn meal, low-grade flour or middlings, and bran, same to be fed morning and noon, with all the cracked corn they will eat at night. Green feed should be supplied to keep them in good condition. The ration mentioned, I might add, can be improved to some extent by using milk instead of water in mixing it.

There is an enormous loss incurred by the farmers and others who are producing eggs, due to improper methods of caring for them. The greatest loss is caused by the production of fertile eggs, which are eggs produced by hens having a male bird running with the flock. In the heated season these eggs start to incubate and soon develop blood rings that readily spoil the meat contents and rot. Therefore, I want to urge upon you not only the advisability but the desirability of producing the infertile egg. The infertile egg is produced by hens having no male bird with them. These eggs, when marketed under the same conditions as the fertile eggs, reach the consumer in much better condition than the latter, and, as I believe you all can readily see, it is impossible to produce in them the blood ring. At this point I desire to dispel the false impression under which many people labor: that a male bird is necessary in a flock for the production of eggs. Hens, if properly taken care of and fed, will lay just as many and as good eggs without the attentions of the male as a flock having a male bird with them.

In the matter of successful poultry management I feel that many people do not appreciate the advantage of securing sound, practical knowledge of this work offered by the state agricultural colleges and experiment stations. At these institutions competent teachers are employed and are willing at all times to give every assistance possible in solving the problems which may arise. Write them as often as you please for information, or, better still, call on them at the college or station, and you will feel more than repaid for the effort.

In closing, I wish to bring to your attention a few rules, or suggestions, which, if followed, will have an important bearing on your success in poultry raising:

1. Keep the nests clean; provide one nest for every four hens.
2. Gather the eggs twice daily.
3. Keep the eggs in a cool, dry room or cellar.
4. Market the eggs at least twice a week.
5. Do not keep male birds with females after the breeding season is over.



Poultry Leg Bands, Ear Tags and Buttons FOR STOCK

Retail Prices

Cattle Ear Tags and Buttons, prices according to amount of printing required. Catalogue Free.

The Rideau Specialty Co.

TWO DISPUTES SETTLED.

Settlements have been reached in two labor disputes which have been engaging the attention of the Department of Labor. A board of conciliation was established to deal with the request of employees of the Canadian Northern Express Company for an increase in wages. It brought the parties together and arranged a settlement whereby the men will receive higher wages.

In another case the question was raised whether or not a Canadian Pacific Railway engineer, who had been suspended, should be paid for the period of his suspension if the charge against him was disproved and he was reinstated. A board was constituted to try the merits of the case, but found it unnecessary to hold a sitting. A compromise was reached which met the approval of the railway brotherhood and at the same time maintained the authority of the company in respect of discipline.

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.

SNAP FOR SOMEBODY.—A Wealthy farmer has listed his fine ½ section farm with me for sale. Up-to-date house and barn; wells, and maple grove; near school and church. Easy payments. Consolidation school vans ran every school day this winter. No crop failure in 20 years. DAVID ROSS, Strathclair, Man.

480 ACRES GOOD WHEAT LAND, modern buildings, good water, beside school, 3½ miles to Carberry; 60 acres; pasture; $23,000. HANS JENSEN, Carberry, Man. 12.6

FOR SALE—3 GOOD FARMS, 160, 320, 800 acres. H. S. JENSEN, Viking, Alta. 12.6

DESIRABLE FARMS FOR SALE IN the "Banner District" of Manitoba. The Municipality of Strathclair has been settled over thirty years, and the best for farmers making money. Many of them are wealthy, wishing to retire, have listed their farms with me for sale. Apply to, DAVID ROSS, Strathclair, Manitoba. 12.2

FARM—A NUMBER ONE GRAIN stock farm, convenient to school, station; Lincoln county; 30 ewes. Bell telephone; must sell; too old to work. D. BARTLETT, Smithville, Ont., R.R. No. 1. 12.6

FOR SALE—EASY TERMS—WINNIPEG DISTRICT—960 acres finest prairie; 800 acres river frontage; soil unexcelled; daily trains; Torrens titles; references. STANGER CO., Lockport, Man. 11 6

A NUMBER OF SPLENDID FARMS for sale in Ottawa Valley. R. H. LIVINGSTON, Farm Broker, Smith's Falls, Ont. 11.12

FARM—150 ACRES, 25 HARD WOOD, balance excellent for mixed farming, near Sherbrooke, one mile from Dom. Experimental Farm; new modern barn, cemented; good, eleven roomed, furnace heated house; abundance excellent water; lightning rods; telephone; daily mail; school team. Further information, apply, GEORGE G. McCURDY, Lennoxville, Quebec. 11.6

FOR SALE. — HUNDRED ACRES, near station; good buildings; all cleared; near Toronto. Twenty-four hundred, half cash. WALTER HYLAND, Port Perry, Ont. 11.3

$400 CASH; BALANCE, $400 at 5 PERcent, 5 years, for 300 acres; good land, bush, watered; buildings need repairs; in sight of station. A sacrifice. Apply, P. J. DWYER, Wilberforce, Ont. 11.2

200 ACRES LAND. SPLENDID BUSH, containing large quantity pulpwood, cedar and other tie timber, wood and mill timber; 30 acres cleared; and $300 cash buys it. Six miles to station. P. J. DWYER, Wilberforce, Ont. 11.6

FARM—BRITISH COLUMBIA FRUIT Lands, two 10 acre blocks, two miles from Castlegar station, on Canadian Pacific Railway. Five passenger trains daily, good store, large hotel, big saw mill, and in the heart of a good settlement. Some improvement on each block; price $600.00, $10.00 monthly. Write for particulars, J. E. ANNABLE, Nelson, B.C. 10.6

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS—LARGE and small farms in the beautiful county of Stanstead, near thriving towns and Stanstead College. Free booklet. E. W. HAY, Stanstead, Que. 9 6

FARM FOR SALE—IN THREE FIFTY acre lots, Oxford Township, Grenville Co., two miles from Experimental Farm. One lot with barn 30 x 60, and cow stable; also frame dwelling and orchard, drilled well and flowing spring; one lot has 65 acres, 20 cleared, balance well wooded, with splendid sugar bush. Apply JOHN SELLACK, Kemptville, Ont. 9 6

FOR SALE—IMPROVED 1-4 SECTION in Central Alberta; 70 acres cultivated; never failing spring; good buildings, fences, etc.; 6 miles of railroad train, with good creameries, elevators, etc.; plenty free range adjoining. Ideal place for dairyman or small rancher. A bargain. Write for particulars, A. T. GOODWIN, Perbeck, Alta. 8 6

FIFTY ACRES, WITH BRICK HOUSE and frame barn, about 30 miles from Toronto, adjoining nice village; close to station; on trolley car line. This is a good farm with splendid location. Write the owner for full particulars, J. HUTCHINSON, Sharon, Ont. 8.6

SEED FOR SALE.

TIMOTHY SEED, WITH SOME ALsike. Government tested; $4.00 per bushel. Cotton bags free. Three bushel lots delivered. F. H. WESTNEY, Pickering, Ont.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 300 BUSHELS OF clean wheat. JAMES HIGGINSON, Inkerman, Ont. 11.6

BANNER SEED OATS, 75 CENTS bushel; sacks free; samples mailed. WILLIAM ANDREWS, Box 47, Burdett, Alberta. 11.6

ALSIKE CLOVER, GOOD, PURE SEED, $10 per bushel. Sample mailed. A. BINGLE, Grimsby, Ont. 10.6

SEED OATS, O.A.C. No. 3, GOOD, clean seed. For price, apply to GEO. ARMSTRONG, St. Paul's Station, R.R. 2, Ont. 9.7

TIMOTHY SEED FOR SALE, WRITE for particulars. LOUIS WELLER, Vera, Sask. 9.6

NURSERY STOCK. — APPLE TREES, fifteen to twenty cents. Pear, plum, cherry trees, twenty-five to thirty-five cents, according to size of order. Herbert and Cuthbert Raspberry, two dollars per hundred. Snyder Blackberry, two dollars per hundred. Grape Vines, twelve cents and a half to twenty. Asparagus roots, two-year, one dollar per hundred. Norway Spruce, from six dollars per one hundred up. Shrubs, twenty-five cents. Roses, twenty-five cents. Business established over forty years. References, Commercial Agencies. CAMPBELL BROS., Simcoe, Ont. 8.6

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

DAHLIA BARGAINS. TWENTY named Dahlias, $1.00. Fifteen higher priced varieties, $1.00. Ten Giant Prize-winners, $1.00. Four, different colors, 25c. The largest Dahlia grown, 15c. All postpaid. Price list. Miss G. L. DOUGLASS, Buctouche, N.B. 4.13

POULTRY.

ANCONAS.

ANCONA STOCK AND EGGS FOR Sale. Eggs, $2.00 per 15, or $12.00 per 100. GEO. C. PUTMAN, Niagara Falls, Ont. 12.6

TESTED HATCHING EGGS NOW ready. Sheppard's Famous Anconas. Both combs. Unexcelled winter laying strain. Exhibited 30 birds; won 28 1st and 2nd and special prizes, 1916. These winners all in my pens now. Anconas, $4.00, $3.00, $2.00, fifteen; $12.00, 100 to 500. Sicilian Buttercups, $3.00, fifteen. A. C. APPS, Brantford, Ont. 12.7

HATCHING EGGS FOR SALE FROM my trap-nested Anconas, containing 221 egg records. Won club silver cup for best collection Great Ontario Guelph, 1915-1916. Winning at Guelph, 1916, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7th cockerels; 2, 3, 4th, cock; 2, 3, 4, 6, 7th pullet; 1, 2, 3, 5th hens. My birds in customers' hands won first prizes at Madison Square Garden, New York City, etc. Send for free catalogue. OSCAR G. GIES, Bridgeport, Ont.

BARRED ROCKS.

EGGS FROM LARGE SIZE, GENUINE bred-to-lay Barred Rocks, $2.00 per 15; $3.50 per 30; from high class exhibition stock, $3.00 per 15. Eggs guaranteed fertile. H. A. HOVEY, Clinton, Ont. 12.6

JOHN ALLAN STERLING CASTLE Barred Rocks. Eggs and Stock for sale. Best matings, $2.00 a setting of 15 eggs. 46 Regent St., St. Thomas, Ont. 11 6

BARRED ROCK EGGS, FROM PENS of cockerel and pullet matings, with sons and daughters of first Madison Square birds. Write for 1917 mating list. G. W. STALEY, Newmarket, Ont. 10.6

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK COCKerels, $2.25 each. Three or more birds, $2.00 each. BIRD BROS., Vermilion, Alta. 9.6

CORNISH.

DARK CORNISH.—THREE SURPLUS cockerels. Bargain for quick sale. Sired by second cock, Guelph, 1916. F. H. W. HICHLING, Flesherton, Ont.

DOMINIQUES.

AMERICAN DOMINIQUES — LIGHT Brahmas, Black Javas, Dark Cornish. Circulars. DR. HARWOOD, Malone, N.Y. 10 6

GAMES.

ALL LEADING STRAINS OF PIT Games, $3.50 each, $5.00 a pair, $7.00 a trio. Eggs, $3.00 setting. HUGH CRAWFORD, Clear Creek, Ont. 12.6

LEGHORNS.

"SNOWFLAKE" S.C.W. LEGHORNS. Quality and Quantity. Eggs, $2 per 15; $6 per 100. Guaranteed. E. W. BURT, Paris, Ont. 11.12

"LAYALOT" LEGHORNS, S.C.W. Last season's best layers; proven so by trapnest. Heading this pen is an absolutely pure Barron yearling cock, hatched from a pen with a record of 256 to 282. Eggs at $2 for 15. J. A. BUTLER, M.D., Newcastle, Ont. 11.6

S.C. WHITE LEGHORNS. EARLY hatched chicks delivered in seasonable weather, $18 per hundred. From healthy, free range, heavy laying stock. Write for prices of later day-old chicks. WM. ADCOCK, Denfield, Ont. 10.8

S. C. BLACK LEGHORNS—PEN CONtains 3rd pullet, 6th cockerel at Guelph, 1st and 3rd pullet, Moncton, 1916. Limited number of eggs for sale, price $3.00 per 15 eggs. Also, Single Comb White Leghorns. Pen No. 1, $4.00 per 15 eggs; Pen No. 2, $7.00 per hundred. Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, $2.00 per 15 eggs. L. J. WALKER, Rosebank Farm, Truro, N.S. 9.6

SILVER DUCKWING LEGHORNS. — Three yearling hens, seven pullets, one cockerel. Many are prize winners. Price $15.00, or will exchange. GEORGE, Box 521, Kamloops, B.C. 9.6

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—Winter Egg Machines, Eggs, Exhibition Matings, $2.00 per 15. Utility, $1.00 per 15. JOHN W. KEDWELL, Ailsa Craig, Ont. 8 6

SPECIAL CLEARING SALE.—SINGLE Comb White Leghorns, high grade show and utility birds. Ask for bargains. Mating list free. J. J. FUNK, Winkler, Man. 7.6

WRITE FOR PRICES ON OUR S. C. White Leghorn Cockerels; also, on incubators and brooders which we can supply. THE WHITE FEATHER POULTRY YARD, Deloraine, Man. 3.12

MINORCAS.

ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCAS. Eggs from winter layers. Prize winners. Brandon, 1917; $3 per setting; $5 for two settings. J. B. LORIMER, Welwyn, Sask. 12.2

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS. —O.A.C. strain. Eggs from choice pen of winter layers, $1.50 per fifteen, $7.00 per hundred. EARLE WILLSON, Aurora, Ont. 12.6

SINGLE COMB REDS.—FAMOUS EXhibition strain. Heavy winter layers. Beauty and utility combined. Specially selected hatching eggs, $1.50 per 15. DR. F. G. HENDRY, Delhi, Ontario. 12.6

SINGLE COMB REDS.—AT GUELPH I won second cock, first hen, on two entries. Eggs, five dollars per thirteen. P. D. SHOREY, Waterdown, Ontario. 11.6

SINGLE COMB REDS—HANDSOME hardy birds, splendid layers, hard to beat at any price; 15 eggs, $1.50; 30, $2.75. GEO. WHITE, Box 301, Strathroy, Ont. 11.12

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED and Rose Comb Ancona Eggs; $1.25 for 15. LEO BOLT, Provost, Alta. 10 6

GOOD REDS, SINGLE COMB, LLENROC strain. Utility and exhibition stock. Eggs, $3 and $5 per fifteen. DR. VANCE, Waterdown, Ont. 9 7

ORPINGTONS.

QUALITY BUFF ORPINGTONS, ANconas Fawn Indian Runner Ducks. Write for prices. E. E. McCOMBS, Fenwick, Ont. 10 6

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

"THEY LAY BECAUSE THEY ARE bred that way." Our Barred Plymouth Rocks are bred from the best strains in America. Eggs, $2.00 for 15. ARTHUR RAY, Creelman, Sask. 10.12

POLISH.

NICE TRIO OF GOLDEN POLISH beautiful birds that can win at any show, for $10; also, a good pen of Rose-Comb White Leghorns, 1 male and 3 females, for $10. ROBERT ALCOCK, 227 Pine St., Collingwood, Ontario.

ROCKS.

WHITE ROCKS. BRED TO LAY. Fine type, good bone and vigorous birds. Get Canada's Best (Graham strain). Pens headed by $10.00 cocks. My strain is unexcelled for hardiness. Housed in open front houses. Eggs from all pens $1.50 for 15, $2.50 for 30, and $6.00 per 100. Book orders early. A bargain. One new Poultry silo, making three bushels of one bushel. Write for particulars. ED. HELM, Britton, R.R. 1, Ont. 11.6

"BEAUTILITY" WHITE ROCKS. Last season's best layers; proven by trapnest to be worth-while pullets. These are mated to a son of 1st Ontario Cock, '16. A splendid pen, with showroom and trapnest in its make-up. Eggs at $2 for 15. J. A. BUTLER, M.D., Newcastle, Ont. 11.6

PURE BRED WHITE ROCKS, FISchel and Dulmage strains; cockerels, $4 to $5. Write for prices on eggs. A. D. THOMSON, R. R. No. 1, Scarboro Junction, Ont. 9 6

WYANDOTTES.

WOODRIGHT WHITE WYANDOTTES. Single Comb Black Minorcas. Pekin Ducks. The better kind. Eggs, two dollars per setting. WAINWRIGHT & WOODCOCK, R.R. 2, Seagrave, Ont. 12.6

REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTES. — Champion Winners, New York State Fair, 10 years in succession. Big, vigorous, snow white cockerels, $2, $3, and $5 each. Bred from heavy laying females. Pullets, $2 and $3 each. Eggs, $3 per setting. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for catalogue. JOHN S. MARTIN, Drawer A, Port Dover, Canada. 12.6

REGAL STRAIN WYANDOTTE EGGS for hatching, $1.50 per 15; 50, $3.00; 100, $5.00. Mrs. J. W. CURTS, Port Perry Ont. Member National White Wyandotte Club. 12.6

GRAND PEN OF SILVER LACED Wyandottes, cock and four females, (Galand strain); all winners, for $15; also, one odd cock for $7; eggs, $2.50 per 15. Apply R. W. ALCOCK, 227 Pine St., Collingwood, Ontario.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, bred from individual with splendid winter record, $3.00 each. P. O. BERKLEY, Morrisburg, Ont. 11.6

WHITE WYANDOTTES EXCLUSIVEly. Eggs from prize stock cost $5.00 a setting; the price to introduce my stock, $6.00, 100; $1.50, 13. OAKDALE POULTRY FARM, Sarnia, Ont. 11.6

WHITE WYANDOTTES, BARRED ROCKS.—Our pens are mated to produce strong, fertile eggs, as the following letter from a customer will show: Cowansville, Que., May 12th, 1916. Messrs..: "You will like to know how the 30 eggs bought from you last month turned out. All except one, which was cracked, hatched. Evidently your hens are good and correctly handled to obtain perfect and fertile eggs such as these were." F. G. Lyman. Can furnish eggs after March 1st. Chicks after April 1st. Write for prices. J. RAYMOND BALL & SONS, Knowlton, Que. ('Phone 24.) 10 6

FOR SALE. — SILVER LACED WYANdottes. Cockerels, two-fifty each. Pullets, two dollars each. Blue Andalusians pullets, two dollars. JOHN THOMSON, Fergus, Ont. 10.6

PIGEONS.

HIGH-CLASS PIGEONS — COME TO the fountainhead with breeders of reputation for all varieties. (English imported) prize pigeons. Express prepaid. (Send stamps.) PINE GROVE PIGEON LOFTS, Ottawa, Ont. 12 2

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS. — Pure bred, Wolfrum's strain, $2.00 each. CHAS. ROWLEY, Ninette, Man. 11.7

PHEASANTS.

PHEASANT EGGS—ORDERS BOOKED now for spring delivery. Per dozen, Ring-neck, $5.00; Golden, $8.00; Silver, $8.00; Reeves, $10.00; Amherst, $10.00. Laurentian Pheasantry, J. J. GAREAU, Prop., St. Roche l'Achigan, Que. 12.6

PHEASANTS FOR SALE.

PHEASANTS FOR SALE.—TWO YEAR old, pinioned breeding stock; Lady Amhersts, Goldens, Chinese Ringnecks, Reeves, Silvers. ROBINSON BROS., Aldershot, Ont., Can. 12.6

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, 240 egg-strain, Martin's and Guild's 220 egg-strain. White Wyandottes, fifteen eggs, $1.25. Special pen Reds, $3 setting; Barron's White Leghorns, two-fifty setting; Baby chicks, yearling hens. WESLEY SHANKLIN, Ilderton, Ont.

DAY OLD CHICKS FROM THE BEST bred-to-lay strains of White Wyandottes, S. C White Leghorns and Barred Rocks. BROCKVILLE HATCHERY, Brockville, Ontario. 11.6

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED and White Leghorn Cockerels. Bred from prize winning stock, $2.00 each. Also, hatching eggs. CECIL G. MEEHAN, Portneuf Sta., Quebec.

LAYERS AND PAYERS, BRED-TO-lay strain of Barred Rocks and Single Comb White Leghorn. Eggs from trapnested stock, $1.50 per 15. ROY OVERHOLT, Wellandport, Ont. 12.6

MISCELLANEOUS.

AUSTRALIAN WHITE LEGHORN noted laying strains, also exhibition breeding, White, Brown and Buff Leghorns; White and Buff Orpingtons; S. C. Ancona; Single and Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds; White Wyandottes; Silver-breasted Polands; Bearded and Non-bearded Barred Plymouth Rocks; cockerels from the above breeds for sale, from three to five dollars; eggs two and three dollars per fifteen, in season. We can make up pens of the above varieties at very reasonable prices. The Idlewild Poultry Yards, Burlington, Ont. C. F. COLEMAN, Prop. 12.6

BLUE ANDALUSIAN AND WHITE Orpington. Eggs, $1.50 setting, from choice pens. Orders filled in rotation. E. A. CARSWELL, Grafton, Ont. 11.6

FAIRY WHITE RUNNERS. TEN trios for sale. My birds won over 30 1, 2 and 3 prizes this winter in the strongest competition, at Hamilton, Guelph, Buffalo and Dunnville. Eggs for sale after April 1st from two grand pens. Three pairs of Black Tailed Japanese Bantams for sale, fit to show, $5 per pair. D. T. ROGERS, Dunnville, Ont. 8.6

POULTRY WANTED.

TURKEY'S EGGS FOR INCUBATION. We are the largest poultry breeders and exchange in our province. Forty healthy Bronze Turkey hens, mated to husky, vigorous young and old Toms. Eggs, $5.00 per 15. You don't have to wait for your turn: eggs waiting for your order. Few Toms left. We specialize in domesticated Wild Geese and Ducks; young and three years old Pea-Fowls; pairs mated. Three years old Black Bears: very gentle and tamed. We want your surplus of pure-bred fowls and eggs per 100 lots. We are wide opened for bargains in all you can interest us. Stamps for information. Write us. YAMASKA POULTRY FARMS, St. Hyacinthe, Que.

POULTRY SUPPLIES.

MANN'S GREEN BONE CUTTER, hand or power, almost new, $12, half-price. E. W. BURT, Paris, Ont. 11.6

HEATED BROODER, $2.95. BURNS two weeks without attention to heater; boy can make in hour; easy directions, 25c. Oat Sprouter, $1.95. Doubles egg yield, saves feed; boy can make in one evening; easy directions, 25c. RADIO CO., Box 1704 "E," Winnipeg, Manitoba. 2.18

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

32 VARIETIES POULTRY AND BANtams; 8 varieties ducks, eggs, $1.50 per 13, $8 per 100; geese, 5 varieties; turkeys, 3 varieties; eggs, $4 per 11. Won 1,226 prizes, specials, medals at the big shows, 1916; 20 years breeders and exhibitors. Give us a trial. LUXTON & SONS, Mt. Forest, Ont. 11.6

FROM PRIZE WINNING ROSE COMB Reds, Partridge Rocks, White Crested Black Polish. Guaranteed good goods. Write for right prices before you forget it. NEWMAN T. HUNTER, Coaticook, Que. 9.6

BEES FOR SALE.

BEES FOR SALE—ITALIANS, 50 first-class colonies in up-to-date hives. If interested, write for prices, etc. J. RAYMOND BALL & SONS, Knowlton, Que. 10 6

TREES, SHRUBS, ETC.

APPLE AND PLUM TREES.—YOU can get the best fruit trees of the province, at the best conditions, at FREGEAU BROTHERS, Nurserymen, Rougemont, Que. 12.4

FRUIT TREES, SMALL FRUITS, Shrubs, Ornamental Trees, Roses, Climbing Vines. Send for descriptive priced catalogue. J. E. McCOMBS, Fenwick, Ont. 9 6

RAW FURS WANTED.

TRAPPER POISON — GOES' LIQUID Poison Capsules kill animals on the spot. Goes' Luring Bait attracts them. Eleventh season in use, with excellent results. First-class testimonials. Write for free circulars. EDMUND GOES, Milwaukee, Wis., Station C. 8 6

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

S. C. BUFF EGGS FOR HATCHING from heavy winter layers, mated to imported bred-to-lay birds; grand color; $2.50 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. DAVID RUSSELL, Two Creeks, Man. 12.6

SITUATIONS VACANT.

NURSES WANTED FOR TWO AND A half years hospital course, with remuneration. For particulars, apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, Hudson City Hospital, Hudson, N.Y. 12.6

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED — PERSONS TO GROW Mushrooms for us at home; from $15 per week upwards can be made by using waste space in yards or gardens (start now); illustrated booklet sent free. Address, MONTREAL SUPPLY COMPANY, Montreal. 12.8

CITY MUSIC TEACHER DESIRES TO exchange pianoforte lessons for room and board with a private family in the country from 1st of May to 1st of September. Farm preferred. City terms are $1.00 per hour. Will teach for one hour and a half daily. References exuhanged. Please give full particulars, Box 200, "Witness" Office.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE DEBRISAY METHOD IS THE Royal Road to Latin, French, German, Spanish. Thorough mail courses. Students everywhere. Highest references. ACADEMIE DeBRISAY, Ottawa, Ont. 4.52

LIVE STOCK FOR SALE.

WOODHOLME SHORTHORNS AND Clydesdales for immediate sale. Four richly-bred red bulls, from 10 to 12 months, in nice condition, at $125.00 each. Also, Registered Clydesdale stallion, rising 3 years, sired by Imp. horse; dam daughter of Imp. mare. G. M. FORSYTH, Claremont, Ont.

DOGS FOR SALE.

AIREDALE KENNELS, BOX 218, Lunenburg, Nova Scotia. Airedales exclusively, best all-purpose dogs. Companions, guards, hunters, big and small game, land and water. Pedigreed puppies and grown-ups usually on hand for sale. Prices reasonable. Registration C.K.C. 11.3

FOR SALE, TWO TRAINED FOXhounds, 2 female foxhounds, 7 months old; 2 female cocker spaniels, 9 months old; 1 female fox terrier, 8 months old. Bred from best hunting stock. CHAS. REASBECK, Vankleek Hill, Ontario. 11.6

FOR SALE—FOX HOUND, 2 yrs. old; Coon Dog, 3 yrs. old; Black and Tan Bitch, 2 yrs. old; Collie Bitch; two Fox Terriers (females) and Cocker Spaniel Bitch. Apply to JAMES CLARK, Box 203, Amherstburg, Ont. 9 6

WHITE COLLIE PUPS, THE POULtryman's ideal dog, beautiful and useful; males, $15; females, $10. W. B. POWELL, Galt, Ont. 7.6

CATTLE.

WE OFFER HOLSTEIN BULLS, FIT for service, sired by a half-brother of Lakeview Dutchland Artis 2,540, whose record for seven days is 567.7 lbs. milk, 34.66 butter; thirty days, 2,320 lbs. milk, 110.84 butter. Write us about your requirements. We can sell or procure you what you want. F. R. BRECKON, Bronte, Ont. 10 6

SPRUCE LAWN DUAL PURPOSE Shorthorns and Yorkshires. T. W. McCAMUS, Millbrook, Ont. 1.6

GRADE HOLSTEIN, DURHAM AND Ayrshire calves, from 3 days to one week old; prices and stock right. J. A. CADMAN, R.R. 3, Tilsonburg, Ontario. 8.6

HORSES.

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

SWINE.

REGISTERED POLAND CHINA BOARS for sale; a serviceable age. Apply to Box 54, Crossfield, Alta. 9.6

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE. — SPLENDID UPRIGHT Piano, one hundred and fifty dollars. H. HYLAND, Port Perry, Ont. 11.3

FOR SALE — STEAM THRESHING outfit—28 h.p. Simple American Abell Engine, and Nichols & Shepard Separator, with new feeder and bagger. This outfit is in good shape. Cook car and bunkhouse included. Price, $3,000. T. H. L. ORR, Vera, Sask. 9 6

STRAW FOR SALE. APPLY FOR prices in car lots. D. W. FISKIN, Howick, R.R. No. 2, Que. 9.6

TAMARAC FENCE POSTS FOR SALE. Car lots. VICTOR HARVEY, Ormaux, Sask. 9.6

$5,000.00 BUYS EASTERN ONTARIO chopping and saw mills, 27 ft. head, 2 water wheels, 14 acres of land, good house buildings. H. CARDINAL, Cumberland, Ont. 8.6

BEES—$2.10 PER POUND, $2.25 PER frame, with bees and brood; Queens, 0.95; full colonies, $8. J. R. BLACK, Meadowvale, Ont. 7.12

ALFALFA MEAL AND BALED HAY. Write for delivered prices. FARM PRODUCTS LIMITED, Seventh street, Lethbridge, Alta. 3.10

STAMPS—PACKAGE FREE TO COLlectors for 2 cents postage; also offer fifty different foreign stamps, catalogue, hinges; five cents. We buy stamps. MARKS STAMP CO., Toronto. 6.26

STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERRY PLANTS.

FALL BEARING STRAWBERRIES, June bearing Strawberries, Raspberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Grapes, Asparagus, Rhubarb, Seed Potatoes. Large illustrated Berry Book and Price List free. M. L. McCONNELL & SON, Port Burwell, Ontario. 5.15

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The CURTAIN OF FIRE

By
JOSEPH HOCKING

SYNOPSIS.

In the first instalment the reader was introduced to an intimate picture of the British front at Ypres. Captain Bob Nancarrow meets his uncle, who is on a writer's tour by permission of the War Office. Nancarrow is the son of a Quaker, averse to war, and has had difficulty in coming to the conviction that his duty was to be a soldier. He receives news that his sweetheart Nancy, a nurse, who had been up to the front lines to take care of a friend, has been captured by the Germans. Accompanied by his pal, Fanshawe, he journeys to the hospital where she had been nursing but gets very little information from her friend, Nurse Tresillian, whom he cannot quite make out.

CHAPTER XI.—Continued.

The weather was very fine, and while the day was fast drawing to a close the light still held good. Fortescue, having learned the time that dinner would be served, made his way again to the village street. There was nothing noticeable about this little town of Picarde; only a few hundred French people lived here, the rest of the population being made up of soldiers. It was a little off the main road, and, as a consequence, was comparatively free from the enormous traffic which the British Army had caused on the Rue du Bois some mile or two away. Going into a grocer shop for the purpose of buying some jam, he found a young British officer, with whom he quickly got into conversation.

"Yes," this young fellow admitted, "the French people don't seem to be troubling much about the war. Why should they? They're having the time of their lives. It's true they were in a bad way a few months ago, but since our push here they have settled down again, and they're making more money than ever they made in their lives. Of course, we are on good terms with the French, but trust these French people to make money. Why, they're charging double and treble for everything."

"I thought the terms" at 'Le Blanc Cheval' very reasonable, said Fortescue.

"Are you staying there? So am I. Yes, the proprietor is a very decent fellow, but it's at the shops where they bleed Tommy so unmercifully. Bread for which they used to charge a penny a loaf they are now charging threepence, and everything else is in proportion. Still, you can't blame the poor beggars."

"Anything particular doing down here?" asked Fortescue.

"No, nothing out of the ordinary," replied the young fellow. "There have been one or two scraps over yonder but they haven't amounted to much. We took a few prisoners, while a number of our men were wounded, but no ground was gained on either side. Everything is absolutely humdrum here. I shouldn't be surprised, though, if there isn't something big on soon."

"A general push?" queried Fortescue.

"It might seem like it, but I doubt it. The truth is, we haven't enough munitions for that. Pity that little Welshman didn't get his job before; we might have done big things this last summer if he had. As it is, from all I can hear we shall have to wait several months more. Not a pleasant prospect either, to spend another winter in the trenches here without anything doing." Fortescue asked the young officer several questions, but could get nothing definite from him; evidently his information was very limited.

After dinner that night Fortescue almost regretted having stopped there. It was not as near the place he wanted to be as the Estaminet where Bob and Fanshawe had spent two nights, and he did not see what advantage he would gain by remaining. On the other hand, however, he did not want to attract suspicion by being seemingly connected with his two friends. He wanted to work secretly, quietly; he wanted to be unobserved. No particular notice was taken of him, although he saw that several of the officers who had congregated at the little hotel were noticing him. Of course, they saw at a glance that he did not belong to any of the regiments that were stationed in that district. Presently one came up to him.

"You belong to the——, I see," he said, looking at the little badge on his tunic. "You're up Ypres way, aren't you?"

"Yes," replied Fortescue. "I came down to look up some friends of mine who are stationed near here," and he mentioned two or three names, which the other recognized immediately.

"They are farther down," he said; "they're fixed up at a farm. I admire your good taste in staying here instead of going there for the night. This is a very decent pub. for a French village."

Little by little they got into conversation, and two or three of the other officers joined them.

"Been here long?" asked Fortescue of one of them presently.

"Six months, and I'm about sick of it. Still, we don't have a bad time."

"You don't, Linfield," laughed another. "Linfield," he added, in explantation, "is sweet upon a couple of girls at a farm yonder."

This led to a lot of light badinage which Fortescue took advantage of.

"How do you find the peasants round here?" he asked.

"Oh, all right. Would you believe it, they're not as friendly with our men as they might be."

"Friendly, how? I don't understand."

"Oh, they seem to look upon us with suspicion; at least, I think so. Here we are fighting for their country, and yet their main idea seems to be to make money out of us. They are funny people, these French peasants. I think the authorities ought to deal with them far more stringently than they do."

"Why should they deal with them stringently?"

"Well, lots of them have their little houses up close to the firing line, and they never object. Only to-day a man was ploughing right in the line of our guns. A young Field Artillery officer begged him to get out of the way, but I'm hanged if he didn't make all sorts of objections."

"They have cleared out of my district altogether," said Fortescue. "You can hardly find a civilian within miles of Ypres."

"That's not true down here anyhow. Why, some of the huts are close to the trenches, and these French peasants won't budge."

"Don't the Boches blow up their huts?"

"No, they let them alone, and our authorities allow them to stay. I wouldn't, you know."

"Why?" asked Fortescue.

"Well, for one thing, in the case of a push some of them would be sure to get killed, and for another I don't think it's wise to allow them to know so much of what we are doing. On the whole, they're all right, but you know wherever you go a certain class of people will sell their souls for money. Then, as you see, only a few miles farther down we overlap the French; you can hardly tell where we break off and they begin. Besides our line may lengthen any day."

"I imagine I see what you are driving at," said Fortescue; "has there been any leakage of information?"

"Several suspicious things have happened," was the officer's reply. "You see, we don't quite know where we are. Our men are constantly mixing up with the French a little farther down, and things become confused. Suppose—I don't know that it happens—but suppose that a German knowing French were to appear among the British in French uniform. Our chaps' knowledge of French is not sufficient to detect that he is a Boche, while, on the other hand, supposing a German were to appear among the French dressed as a British officer—hosts of the Boches know English (and French, too, for that matter) quite well enough to deceive those French Johnnies. You know what a Frenchman is; when he has had a bottle or two of wine he is the most garrulous creature on earth and things might leak out. Then those fellows might also get talking with the peasants. Of course, we are frightfully careful, but one never knows what happens at times like these. I am told that down further south, near Lorraine, the whole district is eaten up with spies. It is six of one and half a dozen of the other, for the French try to get the best of the Boches, who naturally return the compliment. That's why I think it would be better if all the peasantry were removed. It would doubtless be hard on them, but we are at war."

Fortescue made no remark on this, but anyone who knew him would say that his mind was working quickly. During the nex thalf-hour he listened to many of the stories which some of the British officers told him with great interest, and by and by, when 10 o'clock came and, according to the French regulation, all lights were put out, and he reached his little bedroom, it was evident that he had received a great deal of food for reflection.

The following morning he made his way to the Army Telephone Exchange, where, after a conversation with the officer commanding there, he found his way to the line where our Field Artillery were at work. The country was thinly inhabited, but here and there Fortescue noticed the existence of cottages and farmhouses. Several of these he visited, seemingly without any special reason for doing so. He held long conversations with the peasants, and seemed to find no difficulty in understanding the dialect of the district. He discovered that his friends of the previous night were quite right in their estimate of the French character. They seemed entirely friendly, but, like most people who live on the verge of want, they were keen on obtaining money. Actual beggars were not numerous; nevertheless, nearly all the people to whom Fortescue spoke were anxious to benefit by the conversation. One old woman interested him greatly; indeed, the story she had to tell of her sufferings quite affected him. She told him that she was the mother of eight sons, all of whom, being of military age, had been called up for service; they in their turn also had many sons and a large number of these were in the Army at the present time.

"And are they all alive?" asked Fortescue.

"Ah, m'sieur, no. Four of my sons and eleven of my grandsons have been killed, while some have been taken prisoners. While they were alive all was well with me, but since—ah, what would you? I am too old to work, and loss has been so common that my old friends have not been able to help me. If I could have kept my little farm I should have been able to sell eggs and butter and milk, and apples and pears to the good British, but I was driven out of it by the Germans when first they came, and then afterwards, when they in their turn were driven back, I was helpless and I could do nothing. Look at me, I am seventy-four and I nearly starve."

Her condition indeed seemed pitiable, and but for the fact that her appearance was so repellant, Fortescue would have helped her more liberally; but she had a hideous face and was covered with dirt.

"You hate the Germans then, I suppose?"

"Ah, m'sieur, what would you? Not only have I lost my sons and grandsons, but my grand-daughters, they have suffered, I cannot tell you how——. Every day I pray to the Holy Virgin for peace, for then, if my sons came back, I should be in comfort again."

Repugnant as she was, Fortescue stayed some time with her near the little village where her hut was. She was very generous in information and talked freely.

"You have lived in this district all your life, then?" he asked.

"Yes, all my life, m'sieur. M'sieur is stationed here, is he not?"

"Only a passing visitor." "Has not madame travelled a little?"

"Oh, no, m'sieur, no; only to a neighboring town where two of my sons went to live."

"Madame has never been to Alsace-Lorraine?"

"No, no, m'sieur. Oh, but will it not be a great day when those provinces are our own again!"

"And you know nothing of the German language?"

"Ah, no, m'sieur; I know only French. What made m'sieur think of such a thing?"

"Madame made me think of Lorraine, that is all."

A little later he watched her as she found her way to her little hovel.

That evening Fortescue looked up his friends, who were stationed at a farmhouse, and spent a good deal of time in conversation with them. It was but little they could tell him; they were practically ignorant of the language of the people and entered but little into communication with them. Still, two of them had been in the district several months, and they could scarcely help picking up odd scraps of information, which they gladly imparted. On the whole, Fortescue was enjoying himself.

As yet he had not gone near the hospital, of which he caught occasional glimpses. He seemed to find a strange pleasure in holding converse with the peasants. He asked them how their hens were laying; how the harvests had been garnered; whether their potatoes suffered from disease, and other simple questions, and, as he evidently possessed an almost unlimited store of French coins, the peasants did not resent the questions he asked.

On all hands it was the same story. The Huns in their onward sweep had destroyed almost everything, and had committed all sorts of outrages. Many of these Fortescue knew were true, although he suspected that some of them were invented for the purpose of appealing to his pity.

"In that cottage there," said an old dame, pointing to a miserable hut, "is a man who has been driven nearly mad. Ah! m'sieur, I could not tell you all he suffered or saw his children suffer. He lived a few miles down south, and he came here like one distracted. He could not speak, his tongue was torn so, but we managed, some of us, even out of our poverty, to give him milk and eggs and other little luxuries, otherwise he would starve."

When Fortescue went to this cottage he found a man, apparently about fifty years of age, sitting in front of the hut watching the setting sun. Fortescue asked him all sorts of questions, and tried him with all kinds of pantomimic gestures, but the man made no reply, save to point to his tongue with distorted fingers and utter hoarse, gutteral moans. Strange as it might seem, he bestowed no largesse on this miserable-looking creature; but when he had gone a few steps from him turned quickly and looked, then went on again.

The light was now fast fading, in another few minutes it would be dark. In the natural course of things it would seem that Fortescue should have hastened back to Picarde to be in time for dinner, but he did not. Instead he found a spot near some willow trees and thorn bushes, which completely hid him from the road. Here he waited like a man expecting something. Presently the darkness fell, and as the night was cloudy it was difficult even to see the roadway, but Fortescue did not seem in a hurry. He might have had a purpose in waiting. Some time later he heard footsteps, not clear and distinct, but stealthy and uncertain. He peered into the gathering darkness and watched; then, creeping along under the shadow of the willow trees, he found his way to the hut of the man whom the peasants said was robbed of his power of speech. This hut was surrounded by a small garden, which, owing to lack of attention, had become almost like a wilderness, and the winter, although coming on apace, had not yet robbed the trees and bushes of their summer foliage. One of these bushes was close to the door of the hut, and behind it Fortescue ensconced himself. Here he waited a long time; and when at length he found occasion to leave his hiding place, he laughed quietly to himself.

"We had given up hope of seeing you to-night, monsieur," said the host of "Le Blanc Cheval" when he appeared; "I expect you have dined with some of your officer friends."

"On the contrary," was Fortescue's reply, "I am as hungry as a hunter."

That night when he went to his room he made a number of entries in his little pocket-book, which to an outsider would seem to have no meaning whatsoever.

CHAPTER XII.

SUSPICIONS.

The following morning Fortescue was up betimes and ordered his man to get out the little car.

"Going far, sir?" said Stilton, who had been a chauffeur prior to joining the army, and who had been on such good terms with his master when in civilian life that he found it difficult to fall into the ways of the army.

"It all depends, Stilton," replied Fortescue. "First of all I want to go to that hospital."

"I hear there are some Boches there," remarked Stilton.

"Perhaps," replied Fortescue. "You seem to know the way," he added some few minutes later.

"I ought to, sir; I spent a fortnight there earlier on. I was stationed down this way, sir."

"Oh, is that so? Got it badly?"

"Stopped a bit of lead with my leg, sir I hoped I should be sent back to England, but I wasn't You never know where you have the authorities, sir. One chap who was not hurt so badly as I was got sent home, and he made seven weeks of it; but I was sent here and was discharged at the end of a fortnight Blooming 'ard luck, I call it, but there I suppose thes things can't be helped. Besides I had a good time. Splendid nurses there, sir. The one that nursed me mostly was a bit of all right."

Fortescue smiled.

"Yes, sir, it's a fact. Regular titled lady, too, but if I'd been a regular toff she couldn't have been kinder to me."

"Do you hapen to remember her name?"

"Everybody know'd Nurse Tresillian, sir, and our chaps fairly worshipped her. I should like to see her again, so help me Bob I would. I wouldn't mind being potted again in the same way if I could get her to nurse me."

Fortscue made no attempt to check the man's garrulity, and by the time they reached "Mount Desire" he had a pretty fair idea of all Stilton's experiences since he had joined the army.

"I don't think I shall want you for a couple of hours, Stilton," he said, as he alighted from the car. "I may lunch here; if I do I will let you know, and I daresay some arrangement can be made about you. Anyhow, you had better hang around."

"I wish I had Fanshawe here," he reflected, as he went to the entrance; "he always stimulates me to think. I reckon my mind is of the parasitical order; give me the germ of an idea and I can work at it, it's getting hold of the germ that bothers me, and it is there that Fanshawe always helps me. I think I have a clear idea of the things I want to find out though."

No difficulties were made about his entering the hospital. All his papers were signed by such important names that every door was open to him. He was informed, however, that he would not be able to see Nurse Tresillian until the afternoon, as she had been up all night under exceptionally trying circumstances. She had, therefore, just gone to bed, and instructions were given that she must not be awakened until three o'clock in the afternoon. There were other nurses, however, who would be pleased to show him round, while no doubt the doctors would be glad to see him.

John Fortescue showed no annoyance at this whatever. It might also seem as though he expected it, but he made no remark, except to say that he should like to see Nurse Tresillian before leaving.

"In that case," said the Commandant, "if you are not pressed you might like to stay to lunch with us. We shall be delighted if you will."

"If it won't give you too much trouble?" replied Fortescue.

"No trouble at all, it will be a pleasure; but you must take things as they are and not expect anything but the plainest food."

"That kind of thing has grown into a habit," was Fortescue's laughing rejoinder. "On the whole, we fellows are very well fed out here, but there's not a man of us but what looks forward to an occasional parcel sent from England."

"And you always get yours, I expect?"

"Always," replied Fortescue.

"How often?" and the Commandant laughed.

"Generally three times a week."

"Ah, I expect your mother is one of those ladies who spoil their sons."

"As it happens, it isn't a mother in my case," and John Fortescue's mind flashed back to Herncastle Park, where he knew that Peggy was thinking of him, and would in all probability at that moment be writing to him.

"Oh, I see," said the Commandant, "you have a wife who looks after you."

"Not yet," replied Fortescue; "still the parcels come all right."

Again the Commandant laughed. "You are lucky. A short time since we had two officers here who were not favored as you are. Do you know them, by the way? Major Fanshawe and Captain Nancarrow?"

"I should think I do," was Fortescue's reply.

"You know Captain Nancarrow's trouble?"

Fortescue nodded.

"Awfully sad, isn't it? Of course, we don't want to talk about it, but it's very hard on him. We don't know what to think. You say Captain Nancarrow is a friend of yours?"

"We were at school at Clifton together. He is my senior in the army, but he was my fag for more than a year. Oh, he's a great chap is Nancarrow. You had Miss Tresize with you here, hadn't you?"

"She and Nurse Tresillian came together," replied the Commandant; "they always insisted on being together, and—and—influence goes a long way, even out here. Not that they had any special favors granted to them. Did you know Miss Tresize?"

Fortescue shook his head.

"A beautiful girl, but do you know I am not sure that she cares anything about Captain Nancarrow. If you asked me I should say that Major Trevanion is the favored one. Not that she has ever talked to me about him; I daresay Nurse Tresillian knows, but you don't know Nurse Tresillian?"

"Never saw her," replied Fortescue.

(To be Continued.)

LITERARY REVIEW

WHEN WALTER GREENWAY'S TIME FOR ACTION CAME

How an English Criminal Made Good in Mesopotamia and a Glimpse of His Home and Babies by the Red Sea—An Astounding Story

"Public Opinion.")

Did you read the story of "Walter Greenway" in "Blackwood's Magazine"?

If not, you may now read it in book form ("Walter Greenway, Spy." Blackwood, 2s. 6d. net), together with many other most remarkable human stories told by Robert Holmes, a police court and probation officer, who has achieved this astonishing record—that in 17 years he has shepherded 17,430 men and boys, either after discharge from a police court or after detention in a corrective institute or in prison.

A BLACK SHEEP.

And Walter Greenway was one of the black sheep. But the war gave him the chance to redeem himself, and in the far away land of Mesopotamia he served his country and died for her—one of the great heroes of the war—though quite unknown till Mr. Holmes told his story to the world.

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When Mr. Holmes first met Walter Greenway he was before the court on a charge of felony, but pretended to be deaf and dumb.'

"The case went on; in due course it reached the Court of Assize," says Mr. Holmes. "Full particulars of his career were revealed there. He had received an excellent education, and was a well-trained and most capable clerk, with an uncommonly good knowledge of foreign languages. It was plain that he had taken to a life of crime of deliberate choice; he got into mischief out of pure love of it.

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"'He can climb like a cat,' a detective informed me, not without admiration; 'and the way he runs along housetops from one end of a long row to another, as easy as you and me walks on the streets, it's a sight to see.'

"He was a total abstainer and a non-smoker; he was not a gambler; his one vice was burglary, and he did not appear to have made any serious attempt to settle down to his proper employment as a corresponding clerk since he first exchanged the desk for the housetop—he entered premises always by an attic window—at twenty-five years old.

SEND ME TO SEA.

"'I shall never do any good where there are houses with attics, or with any other set of upper story.

"'I should be out of all temptation on a sailing ship. I could climb the rigging, and do no harm to anybody. Or an Indian wigwam village might do, or a Bedouin encampment—no attics there, I understand.

"'Send me somewhere out of the country, to sea for choice; I shall be at my accomplishments again if I stay in a civilized community.'

"While I talked with him a letter was delivered from a shipping office asking for men I resolved to give him a start on a sailing ship, as he desired. There was no reason to suppose that he would put anybody aboard to inconvenience, while he could easily adapt himself to a new sphere.

"He sailed, and for twelve months I heard nothing but good of him. Then he went ashore at Colombo, and, failing to come aboard when the ship was ready to leave, was left behind.

A STRANGE LETTER.

"I heard no more of him until November, 1915, when the fact of his existence was recalled by receiving from him a letter, to my mind most diverting, calculated admirably to cause one to forgive all that is recorded against him. It was also most difficult to arrange and follow, being written on five-and-twenty different scraps of faded yellow paper, in a scrawl with a blunt lead-pencil, often illegible, so that words had to be guessed at and filled in."

He had become a Bedouin, and had married a woman of Arabia. Of his wife and three bonnie children he speaks in endearing terms. But the war comes to his adopted land, and once more he becomes a deaf mute as to England, so that he may learn what "his Mohammedan countrymen, their Turkish masters, and the German superbosses" are about. Knowing German he hears all they say, while they think he is deaf. He goes from camp to camp, kindly treated as one afflicted by Allah. Then he enters the British lines.

But when he returns to the Turkish army it is known that he has been in the British camp, and here we quote from his letter, which tells the story directly.

"A deserter who came into our lines told how the mute's visit to our camp had become known to the enemy, and how he was received back by his brethren with some suspicion. They fired rifles immediately behind his ears to see if he would start at the sound; they marched him up to a big gun and stood beside it till the air concussion of twenty explosions caused him to bleed from ears and nostrils. He was deaf as a stone; it was evident he heard not the semblance of a sound. They were satisfied about his hearing; but could he speak, after all?

"Hot irons applied to various tender parts were reckoned one good means for proving this. This being ineffective, though he will bear their scars to his grave, they tried tearing out a finger-nail or two; tears rained down his cheeks, but he uttered no more than a guttural moan. They were convinced.

"A week later the mute turned up in our lines for the last time. Gangrene had supervened that wrenching out of finger-nails. The doctors had to take off his left arm. Then a marvel happened. He began to speak. Vengeance fell heavily upon those miserable followers of the true prophet for their lack of charity. He gave away all their plans, describing their positions and batteries and encampments with a precision and accuracy I should never have thought possible in a simple child of the desert. . . . ."

"IT CAME OFF."

After these tremendous adventures he isable to write thus to Mr. Holmes:—

"'Well, it came off; and three finger-nails, and then an arm, came off with it; and a few scars which won't come off were added for a sort of make-up. But I played the game better than I did when less depended on it.

"'I have slipped away as quietly as I came. I could do no more good there, a bit of a wreck physically, and my spy game played out. But somebody is waiting for me at home, thank God. I wish everybody could be sure of such a welcome as I shall get. It will pay for all.

"'Good luck to you, sir; good bye.'"

A LITTLE PLACE ON THE RED SEA.

Now, let us look at that little human paradise to which this brave man set out to return, and how he first came to it.

"I saw the little place as we sailed up the Red Sea, and I was dreaming of it on the way back to Colombo. I could out to return, and how he first came to ship and returned there.

"I made up my mind to do something to enable me to make my home on the spot, even if I could only manage to visit it at holiday time. The stars favored me. The little spot I had seen from the ship became my home. I have a wife there. If I brought her to England people would turn up their noses because she is not white-skinned, but she is pure as a lily, and her heart is like gold.

"Unfortunately, she cannot read or write. I have heard nothing of her since I left home last June, and I am longing to see her again, as pretty a mother of as pretty a couple of girls and as bonnie a lad as ever were born. What do - care if they are dark-skinned? If I were not swarthy, where would my bit of spying have come in? There, I have given the whole show away now! I may as well tell you how it came about, for really it is pride that causes me to write at all.

"While I tried to conceal my bit of work, I did want you to know that that scamp of a deaf mute who put you to the trouble and expense of sending him to sea, only to desert his ship within a year, had British blood and British pluck in him, and the devilment helped more than it hindered him when the time for action came . . . . . ."

"A HUNDRED INDICATIONS REASSURE ME THAT GOD COMES."

The title of Mr. H. G. Wells' new book, "War and the Future" (Cassell, 6s. net), gives no idea of its profound interest and moral significance.

Its range is wide. We come close to the war on several fronts. We read speculations of what will follow the war. We see General Joffre and the King of Italy face to face. Interested keenly in all that he sees, Mr. Wells transmits that interest to the reader. But there is in this remarkable book a new over-tone, rising strong and clear and stimulating above the running accompaniment—the voice of one who says: Behold, I show you not a mystery, but a fact—"a hundred little indications reassure me that God comes: the Kingdom of God is the only possible formula under which we hope to unify and save mankind." And wherever he goes Mr. Wells finds a glowing expectation:

"One of the indisputable things about the war, so far as Britain and France go—and I have reason to believe that on a lesser scale things are similar in Italy—is that it has produced a very great volume of religious thought and feeling."

There is nothing new in all this. Isaiah years ago called on men to prepare a highway for our God. Matthew Arnold told men of a Power not ourselves that makes for Righteousness. Mr. Wells bears the tramp of the coming of the forces of God. The significance lies in the fact that it is Mr. Wells who hears it—the novelist becomes prophet—may the tribe increase! Will the lending library yet beat the pulpit in influence?

A HIGH CLAIM.

To those who traffic in spiritual thing the significance of Mr. Wells' admissions and demands is this—that one of the most powerful voices in the secular world demands the full Christian Extra—something more than others—spirituality to its highest power—not a life on low levels. His criticism of organized Christianity is not that it is so high that we cannot attain unto it, but that it is a groundling which breeds contempt.

Now Mr. Wells has hard things to say to those who try to drag him into their tabernacle because he mentions the name of God, and we do not want to misrepresent him. We therefore make the following quotations from his book, though they are ruthlessly torn from their context, and do not necessarily follow the order here given to them. They should drive people to the book.

But there is no mistaking the high over-tone which runs through even these disconnected quotations, and they lend interest to the publishers' statement that Mr. Wells has developed these ideas in another book called "God the Invisible King," which they will publish in May.

"One cannot say 'God' but some tout is instantly seeking to pluck one into his particular career of flummery and orthodoxy," says Mr. Wells.

WE NEED A STANDARD.

"We need a standard so universal that the platelayer may say to the barrister or the duchess, or the Red Indian to the Limehouse sailor, or the Anzac soldier to the Sinn Feiner or the Chinaman, 'What are we two doing for it?' And to fill the place of that 'it' no other idea is great enough or commanding enough, but only the world kingdom of God.

"I see men in social, in economic and in international affairs alike, eager to put an end to conflict, inexpressibly weary of conflict, and the waste and pain and death it involves. But to end conflict one must abandon aggressive or uncordial pretensions.

"Labor is sick at the idea of more strikes and struggles after the war, industrialism is sick of competition and anxious for service, everybody is sick of war. But how can they end any of these clashes except by the definition and recognition of a common end which will establish a standard for the trial of every conceivable issue, to which, that is, every other issue can be subordinated; and what common end can there be in all the world except this idea of the world kingdom of God?"

SPIRIT OF COLLECTIVE SERVICE.

"The spirit of collective service was never so strong and never so manifestly spreading and increasing as it is to-day. But service to what?

"I believe that this impulse to collective service can satisfy itself only under the formula that mankind is one state of which God is the undying King, and that the service of men's collective needs is the true worship of God."

"But eagerly as I would grasp at any evidence that this idea is being developed and taken up by the general consciousness, I am quite unable to persuade myself that anything of the sort is going on. I do perceive a search for large forms into which the prevalent impulse to devotion can be thrown. But the organized religious bodies, with their creeds and badges, and their instinct for self-preservation at any cost, stand between men and their spiritual growth, in just the same way the forestallers stand between men and food."

SIMPLIFICATION OF RELIGION.

"When one has travelled to a conviction on so great an issue, it is difficult to doubt that other men faced by the same universal facts will not come to the same conclusion.

"I believe that only through a complete simplification of religion to its fundamental idea, to a world-wide realization of God as the King of the heart and of all mankind, setting aside monarchy and national egotism altogether, can mankind come to any certain happiness and security."

"What a rational man means by God is just God. The more you define and argue about God the more He remains the same simple thing."

IT SEEMS INCREDIBLE.

"It seems to me incredible that men should not rise up out of this muddy, bloody, wastefulness of a world war, with a resolution to end for ever the shame, the prejudices, the pretences and habits that have impoverished their lives, slaughterer our sons, and wasted the world, a resolution so powerful and sustained that nothing can withstand it.

"But it is not apparent that any such will arise. Does it appear at all?

"I see scarcely a measurable step made anywhere towards that world kingdom of God, which is, I assert, the manifest solution, the only formula that can bring peace to all mankind. Mankind as a whole, seems to have learnt nothing and forgotten nothing in thirty months of war."

LACK OF CLEAR-HEADEDNESS.

"To me this war, this slaughter of eight or nine million people, is due almost entirely to this almost universal lack of clear-headedness; I believe that the share of wickedness in making war is quite secondary to the share of this universal shallow silliness of outlook.

"These effigies of emperors and kings and statesmen that lead men into war, these legends of nationality and glory, would collapse before our universal derision, if they were not stuffed tight and full with the unthinking folly of the common man."

MUCH QUIET TALKING.

"And then on the other hand I am aware of much quiet talking. This book tells of how I set out to see the war, and it is largely conversation. . . . Multitudes of men must be struggling with new ideas. It is reasonable to argue that there must be reconsideration, there must be time, before these millions of mental efforts can develop into a new collective purpose and really show—in consequences.

LIFE'S GREAT QUESTIONS.

"Thoughts about the great questions of life, thought and reasoned direction, that is what the multitude demands mutely and weakly, and what the organized churches are failing to give. They have not the courage of their creeds. . . . It is necessary to struggle against the unfavorable impression made by these things.

"They must not blind us to the deeper movement that is in progress in a quite considerable number of minds in England and France alike towards the realization of the kingdom of God.

"When I conceive to be the reality of the religious revival is to be found in quarters remote from the religious professionals."

"In the last few years I have developed a religious belief that has become now to me as real as any commonplace fact. . . . The time draws near when mankind will awake, and the dreams will fade away, and then there will be no nationality in all the world but humanity, no king, no emperor, nor leader, but the one God of mankind. That is my faith."

* * *

"I conceive myself to be thinking as the world thinks and if I find no great facts, I find a hundred little indications to reassure me that God comes. Even those who have neither the imagination nor the faith to apprehend God as a reality will, I think, realize presently that the Kingdom of God over a world-wide system of Republican States is the only possible formula under which we may hope to unify and save mankind."

* * *

"This conviction that the world kingdom of God is the only true method of human service, is so clear and final in my own mind, it seems so inevitably the conviction to which all right-thinking men must ultimately come, that I feel almost like a looker-on at a game of blind-man's buff as I watch the discussion of synthetic political ideas."

WAYSIDE FLOWERS.

Along the roadside of the days
  The fairest flowers grow;
Who haunt the sheltered garden plots
  No sweet surprise can know.

How glad the hour when, pilgriming,
  We tire of dust and clod,
Then come upon a rare wild rose—
  A very gift from God!

A MAGAZINE PAGE FOR HOME-MAKERS

OUR HOME CLUB

"THE LADS DESERVE THE BEST"

THEIR LIFE DEPENDS ON US.

The very life and welfare and efficiency of our soldiers depend largely on the work of the people at home.

We would like to know that in every "Witness" home there were those who were working for our soldiers and the Empire. Very much has been already accomplished by "Witness" readers, who in many centres have not only worked themselves, but mobilized the talent and energy of their churches and districts in connection usually with the Red Cross organization, which is doing such splendid work everywhere.

If you can, organize a Red Cross Branch; if you cannot, then get together those of your own family and do all you can; sew and knit, make supplies and gather funds.

All inquiries as to how and what to make, or how to organize a branch of the Red Cross will be cheerfully answered by the Editor of the Home Club.

Lists of contents should be placed inside and outside of every parcel, and a copy should also be forwarded by mail to the Editor of the "Home Club," "Weekly Witness," so that it may be acknowledged through our columns.

Be careful to put "Witness" Home Club at the top of your list, and also your own name and address. This is essential, as otherwise mistakes in acknowledging the parcels are almost impossible to avoid.

Almost all railways and express companies are carrying Red Cross packages free of charge. N.B.—Parcels should be sent C.O.D., addressed simply "Red Cross Society," 45 Belmont Park, Montreal, Que., and marked "Red Cross Supplies."

All work sent direct to the "Witness" Office, Montreal, must have postage or express prepaid.

TO PROVINCIAL LOCAL BRANCHES AND GROUPS.

We are in receipt of the following instructions from the Central Headquarters.

1. Consignments of books and magazines cannot now be accepted.

2. Branches and groups are requested not to make up any more Convalescent or Hospital Suits, except such as have already been cut out. It is suggested that those workers who have been making Convalescent or Hospital Suits should, for the present, make Dressing Gowns and Bath Robes, for which there is a large demand.

3. "Small Kit" Bags. An arrangement has been made by which all Canadian wounded men entering British Hospitals are to receive these military "small kit" from the Canadian Red Cross. A sample bag and list of kit has been received at the Head Office. These bags may be made of any material or color, but must bear the Red Cross on one side. The bag required is like an ordinary shoe-bag with a drawstring. Size of bag when completed, ten by twelve inches. Contents as specified by the War Office. (No additions or change of any kind permitted.)

Contents—One each of the following articles:—Wash cloth, soap, razor, shaving brush, shaving soap, tooth brush, tooth paste, brush, small comb, writing pad, pencil and envelopes.

The approximate cost of each bag, as estimated on quotations from manufacturers, is reckoned at $1.50. Branches who cannot make up the kits at approximately the above price, are recommended not to undertake this work.

These "Small Kit" bags will in a great measure take the place of the Comfort Bags previously asked for.

Each Branch or group is asked to inform the Secretary of the Provincial Branch immediately how many of these bags, made and filled according to directions, will be guaranteed. The request from England is for 25,000 (twenty-five thousand) filled bags.

Red Cross cases containing these bags should be marked "Contents: (number) Small Kits in bags."

(Note: On request the Quebec Provincial Branch will supply a model to any local branch or group.)

4. It has been agreed that Officers Commanding Military Districts and the Officers Commanding Convalescent Hospitals should be invited to indent upon the Canadian Red Cross Society for such comforts and extra supplies as are not included in the Government Ordnance issue.

Provincial Branches are empowered to authorize Red Cross Branches or Auxiliary Organizations to fill requisitions, provided always that they are issued upon indent on the forms supplied by the Society for the use of Officers in charge of Units, who must sign these indents, which should be kept in duplicate, one to be retained by the Officer requisitioning, and one by the Branch supplying.

If a Provincial or District Branch is requisitioned to supply articles requiring large cash expenditures which the Branch is not able or desirous of filling, the requisition should be referred to the Head Office. No indent should be refused without this reference.

(Note: Indent forms will be forwarded upon request by the Quebec Provincial Branch, or your nearest Provincial Branch.

"SICK, WOUNDED AND PRISONERS OF WAR."

A Canadian lady, recently returned from England, has expressed to us her astonishment that so many members and supporters of the Red Cross in Canada are ignorant of the scope of Red Cross work, and claim that the Canadian Red Cross distributes its supplies to fighting men in the trenches and camps.

We would remind our readers that by international agreement, our Society has certain privileges, on condition that it deals only with non-combatants—sick and wounded soldiers and sailors and prisoners of war. If we attempted to distribute our goods to the fighting men we should be guilty of breaking our charter, and should sink towards the level of those who fire upon the Red Cross. Red Cross goods are distributed only to men under care of the medical authorities (in hospitals of all kinds, hospita ships and trains, convalescent homes, and while passing between one hospital to another).

RETURNING TO TRENHES.

In many cases, thanks to the skill of the medical service, the men return from hospital to the trench, often wearing the socks or shirts or carrying the razors received from Red Cross while invalided; but the Red Cross distributes nothing in the trenches.

For this reason, the Red Cross has always worked in close connection with the Canadian War Contingent Association, whose business it is to look after the comfort of the fighting man in trench and camp. All supplies and moneys sent to the Red Cross for fighting men are turned over to the C.W.C.A. to be administered for this purpose. This arrangement is clearly defined in "War Work."

SENT FORWARD.

From Miss L. Scott, one pair of socks and one pair of wristlets.

ANOTHER SONG.

I did not raise my boy to be a coward,
To bear with blood unstirred wate'er befalls,
To skulk, or shirk, or flinch in times untoward,
To stop his ears when need or honor calls.

I love him not? Ah me; too well I love him
To have him live at ease; full fed and whole,
A recreant to the righteous God above him,
Traitor to his pirthplace and soul.
—Brooklyn "Eagle."

THE BOY AND THE BARN

There are some things a country boy has, the value of which some country parents hardly realize. There is no doubt about the many joys and lessons the kindergarten baby can have on a farm, but there are those who read with envy of the gymnasium and museums and supervised playgrounds of the great cities, coveting their advantages for the growing sons of the family.

If these will read and think over the following description by James Buckham, of his boyhood, they will get at least a glimpse of the possibilities of an old barn.

The boy must learn to work and take responsibilities, and where can he do it better than in the barn? But he may also be given the freedom of the barn for his leisure hours and his treasures.

"Just give a boy a barn to play in," writes Mr. Buckham, "and he is happier than if he had a palace.

"I was a lucky boy, for I had a barn almost entirely to myself. It was not much used, except as I used it, and everything in it was as good as mine. It wasn't one of those big country barns that you so often see in pictures, but a small one called a "carriage barn," in a little city that had country all around it. My father was a college professor, and our home was a pretty cottage on "the hill," overlooking miles and miles of beautiful landscape. Of course, any one living in that cottage would have wanted a horse and carriage to take long drives with. So the cottage had a barn, a small dark-red barn, with two stalls in it, one for a horse and one for a cow. My father tried keeping a cow for awhile, but it didn't work very well. We always kept a horse though, and I used to call the horse "mine," just as I did everything else in the barn; and father and mother seemed perfectly willing that I should.

"That little dark-red barn with the things in it, kept me busy and happy, in playtime, from one year's end to another. It was my own treasure-house, the place where I kept all my outdoor things, my pets, my tools, everything that is dearest to a boy's heart. On rainy holidays or vacation days, I asked no greater happiness than to have on my old clothes, that I wouldn't need to think about, and spend the whole day in the dear quiet old barn, watching and caring for my pets, making things with my box of tools, "slicking up around," washing the carriage, grooming the horse, or perhaps lying on the hay upstairs, dreaming happy day-dreams. Like most boys who are alone a good deal of the time, I was a great dreamer, and some of the most beautiful pictures of my life are those caught on cobweb-films under the roof of the old red barn.

It was there on rainy days I used to lie in the hay and read "Robinson Crusoe," "David Copperfield," "The Mill on the Floss," and other books, which my indulgent father allowed me to carry out from the library shelves. How I used to enjoy lying there and drawing my own mental picture of poor little Davy while the rain fell patter patter, patter, on the shingles above my head.

"The pets that I kept in that barn were so many that I can hardly remember them all now. I had a goat, a dog, a family of rabbits, several cages of white mice, a pair of gray squirrels, and one flying-squirrel, a crow, some hens a globe of fishes, a lot of doves, a mud-turtle and a cat. Of course, I didn't have all of these pets at the same time, but a good many of them always used to be living together in the little red barn.

"The best of all my pets, and the one I kept the longest, was old Dickon, the sorrel horse. Dear old Dickon—how I loved him! And I think he loved me as much as a horse could, which is really a great deal. We were the closest kind of chums. I used to be with him so much of the time that he would be lonesome and uneasy when I was gone. How he would whinny to greet me when I got home from school! How pleased he was to have me rub him and talk to him! All the while he would keep up that soft low whinnying which says so much, if we could only understand horse-language. I took almost the whole care of Dickon, and he well repaid me by his love and faithfulness.

"Dickon and I came to be a familiar sight on the streets of the little city and the country road around it. I rode him bareback, with no other "rig" than a bridle. A saddle I cared nothing for. I was like a burr on Dickon's back, sticking to him as easily and naturally as if I had grown there. We always went at a wild gallop, because we both enjoyed that gait best. We were like two jolly friends out together for a frolic. I never fell off, and Dickon never ran away. We understood each other too well for such mistakes!

"Until I was sixteen years old I was the real owner of that old red barn, and, more than anything else, it made my boyhood happy and home-loving. To this day, I can see just how the old barn looked, with my sign, "Duvs for Sale," nailed high on one corner of the front, with the great doors open and propped back by stakes my goat wandering in and out, my dog asleep under the carriage where the afternoon sun lay warm on the floor. And I can see myself just coming from the stalls, Dickon following me, bare of the halter. He stops by the carriage. I slip the bridle into his willing mouth, as he bends his head. Up jumps Carlo, wagging his tail. I climb on Dickon's back from the top of the wheel, and with loud barking and pounding of hoofs on the barn floor we are off for our daily gallop!"

HOW TO CARE FOR OAK FLOORS.

"How to Take Care of Oak Floors" is the title of a service bulletin issued by W. L. Claffey, of Chicago, in which he says:

"All floors require some attention. No housewife expects to keep her floors looking beautiful without some attention. Naturally, every housewife wants to find the simplest way of giving her floors the attention they need. In searching for this simplest way many housewives have adopted methods that experts on floor finishes know are very ruinous to the finish and very often to the wood itself.

"Never use water, oil, kerosene, turpentine, soap or any other cleansing agents, except as follows:

"Shellac Finish—If water has been spilled upon the floor and it has turned white in places, moisten a soft cloth with a little alcohol and lightly rub the spots, which should immediately disappear. Do not repeat this operation too often, however, or the finish will be entirely removed. Shellacked floors sometimes take on a clouded or grayish appearance due to dampness in the air. This condition can usually be greatly improved by the same treatment as above. If the finish has become so dirty that it is necessary to remove same directly, first scrub the floor with wood alcohol and then bleach it with oxalic acid—never use lye, as it turns the wood black and ruins the surface permanently. After all moisture has evaporated the original finish may be applied.

"Varnish Finish—If the finish has become badly worn, thoroughly scrub it with a brush and a well known cleansing agent and water (never flood the floor). After it has dried out, apply a thin coat of varnish, or in case time cannot be allowed for the varnish to dry, wax may be substituted. Do not use shellac on top of old varnish or varnish on top of old shellac.

"Wax Finish—Waxed floors should be dusted daily with a broom covered with canton flannel. Keep a can of wax on hand, and should the finish become worn in the doorways or elsewhere, apply a thin coat, rubbing well into the wood. Allow the wax to dry for one hour and then polish thoroughly. Before rewaxing the floor, scrub it thoroughly with turpentine and a piece of cheesecloth."

The same rules apply to practically all hard finish floors.

SAFER ON HIS BACK.

A bishop is credited with the following story:

He had been to visit an outlying parish in his diocese, and was met at the station by the rector, who, though clad in one overcoat, carried another over his arm.

"You surely will not need two overcoats to-day," said Dr. Quirk.

"I know," was the rector's reply; "but my wife is interested in a superfluity sale, and when I carry things with me I know where they are."

THAT STUCK-UP MRS. BROWN

(By Estelle Gwynne.)

Collectively looking much the same, yet individually so essentially different, as houses and their inhabitants invariably are! "Fifty-nine" and "Sixty-three" were divided into "up and down," as was "Sixty-two" opposite: and the tenants thereof were disposed to deem Mrs. Brown, of No. 61, "potty," because, although a widow whose only son had "joined up," she retained the whole house.

Number Sixty-one's son was also a secret source of annoyance to the neighbors. Why should Jim Brown be a sergeant and come swanking up the little tiled forecourt of his mother's house, and raise the brightly polished knocker with all the airs imaginable, whilst Fifty-nine's Bill and Sixty-three's 'Arry and Alf were only privates?

"Thinks somethink of 'isself, and so does she—too good to breathe the same air as us ord'nery mortals. 'Course I holds with people keeping themselves to themselves, but that stuck-up Mrs. Brown . . . !"

As usual, the broken sentence conveyed much.

* * *

The little widow's curtains, always spotlessly clean, despite their threadbareness; the row of bright scarlet geraniums in the "front room" window, the immaculately dusted front door, the step cleaned "every dye" were all fresh sources of offence.

Mrs. Hobbs, of Number Sixty-two, leaned a pair of large red arms on her own gate, gazing disparagingly at the snowy front step of Number Sixty-one, as, awaiting the postwoman, she chatted in a confidential undertone to the "lady upstairs" from Number Fifty-nine.

"War-time 'stravagance, I calls it, what with the Gov'ment rubbing of it in 'bout saving, and the pubs closed arf the dye." (She expelled a regretful sigh.) "Wye, it's silly, too! 'Ows anyone to know as you do clean up the place respect'ble if it's always done? It don't show!"

The "lydy from Number Fifty-nine" was more interested in the post-woman's approach.

"My man's no scholard, but he does write reg'lar to sye he's all right . . ."

"Write reg'lar!" interrupted the indignant Mrs. Hobbs. "You should see that Sergeant Brown, as 'e calls 'isself (I shouldn't wonder if he sneaked the stripes when the lootenant weren't looking!), he's alwys writing—got no worker do, I reckon."

"Well," affirmed the buxom and amiable tenant of "Fifty-nine (up)," as, smiling complacently, she slipped a work-worn finger under the flap of the familiar thin foreign envelope just handed to her by the brisk postwoman. "Well, I don't know much about the son, though he looked a nice enough young chap, but she always seemed a decent old sort to me. She's took in the washin' when I've bin out, and lots of little jobs like that. She was neighborly running in to give me a hand when my man got his head hurt when the horses ran away. I don't know as there's much harm in her, even if she is a bit standoffy."

"She ain't got a letter this morning, anyway," remarked Mrs. Hobbs, as she picked up the milk-can and turned to her own dusty doorway. She hesitated a moment, twisting her rough sack apron undecidedly round one big bare arm. "I 'ope he is all right," she mumbled, half-shamefacedly. "He don't often miss. He's that thoughtful for his old mother." She swallowed a sigh, hoping Mrs. Bennett had not noticed it.

"I expect he's gorn up the line. She'll soon hear," prophesied Mrs. Bennett, flinging a double armful of dusty mats over the dividing rail of Fifty-nine and Sixty-one, preparatory to sweeping the hall, it being "her turn."

* * *

Mrs. Brown never waited at the door for the post, but the cronies, forgetting their little jealousies, watched sympathetically, secretly hoping the big, fine-looking sergeant was all right.

No letter came.

The little woman cleaned windows, and—her neighbors' pet annoyance—the dazzlingly white step, polished, dusted, washed, went shopping, clad in her neat but woefully shabby black; in fact, followed the wearisome daily round quietly and uncomplainingly, but the neighbors, and particularly "Upstairs opposite," noticed her sad, pale face, the pathetic shadow of grief and anxiety deepening in her patient eyes.

* * *

"The post's just going over to Mrs. Brown's so he's all right. She hasn't got no friends to write but her Jim."

"That's a weight orf my mind," declared Mrs. Hobbs, turning to her own door. "I'm going to get my cup of tea, I expect the byby's et the sugar, and it sixpence a pound, and all. . . ."

Two minutes later Mrs. Hobbs, reaching round the door for the milk-can, glanced across to see if "Mrs. Brown 'ad done that everlasting step of 'ers."

Heedless of the overturned milk-can and a step rapidly whitening at a cost of sixtence a quart she hurried across the road.

Mrs. Brown's grey head was buried in her arms, which rested on the gate. Clenched in one hand was a long official-looking envelope.

"Oh, don't cry, my dear, my dear!" burst out Number Sixty-two, chokingly.

There was just a strangled whisper from the widow.

"My boy! . . ."

Silently Mrs. Hobbs—all the little unkindnesses of the past forgotten—slipped her big, capable arms about the sobbing woman, and gently led her indoors.

"But . . . ! You've not opened it cried Mrs. Hobbs in surprise. "Why it may be good news," she laughed a trifle hysterically. "Suppose he's got the V.C. or something!"

And, after all, it was not bad news, really. Jim was in hospital, progressing well, though he had been seriously hurt, after first doing some wonderful things in which a hand grenade and a time fuse and a wounded bombing officer seemed inextricably mixed. The "sum total" was a D.C.M. (That was Mrs. Hobb's version.)

There arrived by the same post a letter from a certain young bombing officer which brought fresh tears—of pride, this time—to the mother's eyes.

Both letters were read by the sympathetic and admiring Mrs. Hobbs. Then she rose, glancing appreciatively round the neat kitchen.

"Well, the work won't do itself, I s'pose!" She turned to the door, hesitated, and looked round awkwardly. "You'll be wanting to get away early, seeing as it's visiting day at the 'orspital. You wouldn't take it as interfering if I offered to give a hand—just clean the step for instance, to save time, like?"—London "Chronicle."

LOVING WITH A WILL.

Only when love gets into the will as well as into the feelings do our lives become really loving. It is easy to love when we feel loving; it is hard to love when we do not feel loving. Yet those alone who love when it is hard to love have learned the meaning of love. It was said of a man who did not show the tenderer, softer side of his nature as much as do some whose feelings lie nearer the surface, that, to him, "love was not so much a sentiment as a guiding principle." And that means that his love was worth more, went deeper, lasted longer, and accomplished more in the lives of others, than the love of those to whom the word means chiefly an emotion. To love others is to hold their interests always dear, and to guided in all our actions toward them by that purpose. Have we learned to love with our wills?—"Sunday School Times."

A FALLEN HERO.

"When I first put this uniform on
I said as I looked in the glass,
'It's one to a million
That any civilian
My figure and form will surpass.'"

Perhaps the worthy middle-aged citizen who had just received a commission on the Governor's staff and was about to attend the Governor's inaugural ball did not know his Gilbert and Sullivan. But never mind. In the privacy of his chamber he donned his brand-new uniform, swathed his portly form with a sash, and buckled on his sword. Then, having duly admired the martial figure reflected by his mirror, he strode forth and began to stalk majestically downstairs. Midway of the flight, however, his sword got between his legs, he lost his balance, and finished his descent in headlong, ignominious haste—to the accompaniment of much noise. His good wife came running to the scene, and in a tremulous voice inquired:

"Oh, Sammy, did you hurt yourself?"

The discomfited hero, struggling to regain his feet and his dignity, roared:

"Go away, woman! What do you know of war?"—"Evening Post," New York.

GUARDING AGAINST BOWLEGS.

Bowlegs are often attributed to thick or tight diapers which gradually press the baby's soft leg bones out of shape. The mother is tempted to use diapers which are too large at first, and by an extra fold make them too thick. As the baby rapidly outgrows the first outfit, it is easy to continue using them, for economy, after they are too small.

In order to pin the three-cornered diaper on an active child so that it is secure and neat, you must pull it too tight for perfect freedom of the legs. A right-angled, oblong folding is recommended by many physicians for an adjustment which is safe and not unsightly and which leaves the little legs unhampered.

The diapers should be made twice as long as they are wide. For instance, the twenty-four-inch bird's-eye or flannelette should be cut forty-eight inches long. The material should exceed in width by eight or ten inches the baby's hip measure, to allow for lapping. The first fold is made end to end, and the resulting square is then folded side to side, making an oblong, in this case, twelve by twenty-four inches. One end of this oblong is placed under the back, at the waistline, and the other end is brought up between the legs to the front waistline. The back corners are lapped over the front ones and with them pinned to the band and shirt at each side. Just above the knees at the outside of the leg, the lapped edges are pinned together with the stocking top. A fifth pin fastens the middle of the front to the band tab. When going out in the cold it may be desirable to use a sixth pin in the middle of the back.

This garment, which resembles the first panties in shape, is much warmer than the old three-cornered one, as it covers more of the trunk and leaves no skin exposed. It also causes less strain on the shirts, bands and stockings.

THE YOUNGSTER'S TRAY.

The cover of a wooden cheesebox, which any grocer will be glad to give a customer, makes a particularly handy tray for a sick child, on account of its deep rim which saves many a spill on the bedclothes. I have found it useful not only for meals, but also for holding cut paper and other small playthings.—"Country Gentleman."

MAXIMS FOR THE MARRIED.

Begin well and end better.

If you give and take, no heart will break.

Confession of a fault makes half amends.

Silence is often the golden key of happiness.

Trust in Providence, but keep the kettle boiling.

Make no display of the sacrifices you make for each other.

Never deceive; confidence once lost can never be wholly regained.

Don't both be angry at the same time; it takes two to make a quarrel.

An angry speech never with angry meet.

Bitterness dies before a temper sweet.

Avoid "touchiness," and cultivate cheerfully the give-and-take spirit.

Always remember it is better to hear the laughter of children than to see a tidy room, yet both may be possible.—Selected.

Marmalade
I made it with my same old recipe
but I used
Lantic
Sugar
On account of its Fine granulation it
dissolves instantly making a clear jelly.
108
2 & 5 lb. cartons, 10, 20 & 100 lb. sacks

HOME COOKING

DRIED VEGETABLES

In a recent letter from the war zone, among some excellent recipes of nourishing "war dishes," was this one:

Take a large cupful of beans; let them soak in cold water over night, pour off the water in the morning, add fresh cold water and a tablespoonful of salt, and put on the back of the stove. Let the beans cook slowly four or five hours, add two or three good sized onions cut in quarter sand cook all together for another hour. Then pour the whole into an enameled ware baking dish. If there is much liquid it may be strained off. Add to this a can of tomatoes and bake. A good covering of cracker or bread crumbs will be found an addition. Bake slowly in an enameled ware pan.

Macaroni and Red Kidney Beans.—Arrange plain cooked spaghetti or macaroni on a hot dish to form a nest. Pour into the hollow centre of the dish some cooked kidney beans mixed with a little butter, paprika and salt; or a cream sauce with a little grated cheese added makes a delicious combination.

Pea Purée with Bacon.—A quick way of mixing pea purée and bacon is to cut up in little dice three thin slices of bacon to a cupful of purée; fry the bacon until it is well cooked, but not burned; add the purée and stir them briskly together over a hot fire for about five minutes. This adds the fat which is wanting in any quantity to make the pea one of the most complete of foods. If the housewife wants to use the purée as a soup she can thin it with the necessary amount of stock or milk.

Rice Rarebit.—Two tablespoonfuls of butter, 1 cupful milk, 1 pound soft American cheese, ½ teaspoonful salt, ½ teaspoonful mustard, paprika, 3 cupfuls of hot boiled rice, 1¼ tablespoonful flour. Melt the cutter in a saucepan, add the flour and gradually the milk. When smooth, turn in the cheese, which should be shaved fine or put through the food chopper. Cook gently till it is melted, stirringoften, and then season and keep hot. In the meantime the rice should be boiled dry and mixed with three extra tablespoonfuls of butter. Press into sauce dishes with small cups or wine-glasses inverted in each to make ring-moulds. Turn out on individual plates and cover with the cheese mixture. Hollow rings may be fashioned easily by the hand.

Esau's Pottage—Four small onions, 2 tablespoonfuls shortening, 1-8 teaspoonful soda, 1 can red kidney beans, 1 can tomatoes, 1 pint hot milk; salt and pepper. Chop onions and cook in the shortening until soft and yellow. Add the beans and tomatoes; simmer until soft enough to force through a strainer. When ready to serve add the soda and thin with the hot milk; season to taste. More milk may be added if desired.

Cheese and Pimento Roast.—One cup cooked lima beans, one small cake cream cheese, two pimentos chopped, bread crumbs. Put beans and pimentos through the meat chopper. Add the cream cheese and mix well. Form into ball by adding sufficient bread crumbs to make it the right consistency. Brown in hot oven, basting occasionally with butter and hot water.

Lentils and Rice—Two cupfuls of lentils, 2 tablespoonfuls of butter, 1 large onion, chopped, 1 small green pepper or 2 tablespoonfuls of parsley, 2 cupfuls of boiled rice. Wash the lentils, soak overnight, drain and set to cool in boiling water. Simmer until tender—about one hour—and drain. Melt butter, add chopped onion and pepper or parsley; stir and cook over a slow fire about ten minutes; add lentils and boiled rice. Stir well, add salt and pepper and heat.

Sandwich Fillings for the School Lunch—Pea or bean pulp is used as a foundation, with the following variations in seasoning: 1. Half pulp and half cheese, salt and pepper; 2, chopped onion and parsley; 3, celery, nuts, lemon juice; 4, butter, lemon juice and green peppers; 5, parsley, pimentos, salt and pepper.

Baked Lima Beans—Two slices of bacon, 1 teaspoonful of salt, ½ teaspoonful of mustard, 1 chopped onion, 2 tablespoonfuls of sugar, 1 chopped green pepper, 1 pint of Lima beans, 1 cupful of strained tomato, 2 tablespoonfuls flour, 2 tablespoonfuls of futter. Soak the beans overnight. Cook until the skins burst. Add salt, sugar, pepper, mustard and onion. Cover with shredded bacon. Bake in a covered dish about four hours and remove cover to brown. Add sauce made of tomato, flour and butter.

Lima Bean Salad—One cupful of cooked Lima beans, 3 tablespoonfuls of chopped Spanish onions, 2 tablespoonfuls of chopped parsley. Mix the Lima beans, chopped onion and parsley together. Dress with French dressing. Serve on lettuce leaves. Garnish with stuffed olives. Chopped onion may e added to the French dressing if desired.

Baked Cowpeas and Cheese.—1½ tablespoonfuls of butter, 1 tablespoonful of finely chopped onion, 2 cupfuls of cooked cowpeas, 1 tablespoonful of finely chopped sweet green pepper, ½ cupful of grated cheese, 1 teaspoonful salt. Press the peas through a sieve and mix with the cheese and salt, cook the onion and pepper in the butter but do not brown, add to peas and cheese, form into a roll and bake in a moderate oven until brown Baste occasionally with butter and water.

Stewed Beans and Vegetables—Two cupfuls dried Lima beans, 2 cupfuls of diced potatoes, 1 cupful diced carrots, 2 onions, quartered, 1 cupful diced turnips, ¼ pound fat salt pork, ½ cupful of whole barley, well washed; salt and pepper to taste. Soak the beans overnight; in the morning add a little baking soda, and scald them. Then drain and simmer for three hours in boiling salted water. Add pork cut in thin slices and boil for an hour longer, and then add the vegetables. Cook until they are soft. The barley should be soaked for half an hour in cold water, cooked in a double boiler, and added after the vegetables are done. Season to taste with salt and pepper. A cupful of fresh green corn is a delicious addition when it is in season.

CORRESPONDENTS' DEPARTMENT.

Questions and Answers in Practical Housekeeping.

Dear Madam,—Please print a recipe for Hot Cross Buns in time for me to make them for Good Friday. We are away out in the country and connot buy them.

MISS G. S.

A dependable recipe for Hot Cross Buns calls for one cake of compressed yeast, one cupful of milk, scalded and cooled, one tablespoonful of sugar and a third of a cupful of sugar measured separately, a quarter of a teaspoonful of salt, a quarter of a cupful of butter, a quarter of a cupful of raisins or currants, three and a quarter cupfuls of sifted flour and one egg.

Dissolve the yeast and the tablespoonful of sugar in lukewarm milk. Add one cupful and a half of flour to make a sponge. Beat until smooth, cover and let rise until light, or about one hour, in a warm place, free from drafts. Add the butter and the rest of the sugar, creamed, the egg, well beaten, the raisins or currants, floured, the rest of the flour, or enough to make a soft dough, and the salt. Turn on to the baking-board, knead lightly and place in a greased bowl. Cover and set aside in a warm place until it doubles in bulk, which should be in about two hours. Shape with the hand into medium-sized round buns and place in well-greased pans about two inches apart. Cover and let rise again about one hour, or until light. Glaze with egg diluted with water, and with a sharp knife cut a cross on the top of each. Bake twenty minutes. Just before removing from the oven brush with sugar moistened with water, and while hot fill in the cross with plain frosting.

To make this frosting add just enough milk or water (about two tablespoonfuls) to a cupful of powdered or confectioner's sugar to make a moderately thick paste, and flavor with a teaspoonful of vanilla. It is impossible to give the exact amount of liquid required, owing to the differences in sugar. Water will make a more transparent frosting than milk.

Dear Madam,—All my walls are plastered and then painted, and we wash them twice a year. We find it very difficult to keep the soapy water from streaking the paint. Can you suggest a remedy. Use soap we must, for what with dust and stoves, and oil heaters, and children's hands, they get dirty.

Have you ever tried cleaning the oatmeal pot by turning in first boiling water and then cold water. The porridge just falls off instead of taking hours to soak and scrape.

MRS. MacF——

Yes, indeed, the hot and cold water treatment is fine for porridge pots. As to the walls just try beginning at the bottom and washing up instead of down. Change water often, and have a clean cloth for drying.

Dear Madam,—Can you suggest any way to put handles on the kettle and saucepan lids when the knobs have come off, also do any of the readers have trouble in blacking their stoves? Mine gets greasy and is always troublesome. I wash it off with soap and water, but that is not easy to do.

A COUNTRY READER.

A screw should be slipped through the hole with the head inside of the lid, and a cork screwed on to the protruding end; this will make a knob that will not get hot, and that can be replaced when it gets dirty. A greasy stove may be cleaned by mixing a little washing soda with the blacklead. It will give an excellent polish.

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WORLD'S WELFARE

MASS MOVEMENTS AMONG THE OUT-CASTES IN INDIA

(By the Right Rev. Henry Whitehead, Bishop of Madras.)

The most striking and important fact in the missionary work of the Church in India during the last thirty years has been the rapid development of a great movement towards Christianity on the part of large masses of the out-castes of Hindu society. The out-castes form a large section of the population. It has been calculated that they number about 50,000,000. They are spread all over the country and are found in every city, town and village. Before the advent of the British Government they were in the position of slaves or serfs and their condition was one of great hardship. The Abbé du Bois, the famous Jesuit missionary, who lived as an Indian among the Indians, gives a pitiable account of the state of the out-castes at the beginning of the nineteenth century. He describes them as "the born slaves of India," and says, "had I to choose between the two sad fates of being a slave in one of our colonies or a Pariah here, I should unhesitatingly prefer the former." Their condition has improved under the just and impartial rule of the British Government, but they are still subject to the degrading stigma of untouchableness and are denied access both to the village wells and to the temples and are kept by their masters in a state of miserable poverty and ignorance. When these poor out-castes first came into contact with the Christian Church some forty years ago they met for the first time in their sad history a body of cultivated men and women who did not despise them, who treated them as human beings, held out to them the right hand of fellowship, worked for their good and taught them about a God of Love. It is not wonderful that they saw in Christianity a gospel of hope and freedom and came over to the Christian Church in large numbers. At first the movement was comparatively slow, as it took some time to awaken in people who had been slaves for two thousand years even the hope of liberty and to rouse them out of their dull torpor and apathy, and after a few converts were made it took many years to educate and train from among them a body of men and women fitted to be teachers and evangelists of their own people. But the movement has steadily grown in volume and power during the last thirty years, and it promises during the next thirty years to grow from a movement into an avalanche. A few statistics will suffice to illustrate the progress of this great movement in different parts of India. In the Telugu country in South India, for example, the Indian Christians, according to the Government census, numbered 19,000 in 1871 and 342,000 in 1911. In the Panjab in North India the American United Presbyterian Mission, which is only one of the many societies working in the Province, numbered 153 Indian Christians in 1875 and over 40,000 in 1910, and has been increasing at the rate of 25 percent each year. So the Government census of 1911 showed that during the decade between 1901 and 1911 the Indian Christians of the Panjab increased by over 431 percent, while the total population of India increased by about 7 percent.

The Government census shows that between the years 1901 and 1911 the average rate of increase of the Indian Christian popuation was about 2,000 a week; but the reports of the different missionary societies for the last year serve to show that since 1911 the rate of increase has been far more rapid. The figures published by the Mass Movement Commission in India of the Methodist Episcopal Church of America are very remarkable. They show that last year their various missions baptized 35,000 people, kept back from baptism inquirers to the number of 40,000, while there were 150,000 inquirers who have waited in vain for instruction. So that, according to these figures, this one missionary society alone could have baptized 75,000 people and accepted 150,000 more as catechumens in a single year, given a sufficient staff of missionaries, catechists and teachers. The account given by the Wesleyans of a movement in one district of the Hyderabad State is no less remarkable, though the movement is on a smaller scale.

"The whole countryside seems to be turning to Christ. Within eight months nearly 2,000 people have been received into the Church, and the end is not yet in view, as many more are sure to come within the next few months."

The Presbyterian Missions in the Panjab tell of a similar tale. One report states: "In the districts among the depressed classes the movement towards Christianity has lost none of its strength; hundreds are seeking baptism and thousands of baptized persons are in sore need of further instruction." And another says that in the district where they are working "practically all those belonging to the depressed classes may be regarded as candidates for baptism. Thousands of them are clamoring to be taught and to be taken into the Church." A similar report is given by the C.M.S. missionaries in the North of India of the districts in which their society is working in the United Provinces. They reckon that there are about 6,000,000 out-castes in the whole of the United Provinces and about 1,000,000 in the five districts where the Church Missionary Society is at work, and in these five districts, "judging from what the writers have heard from the lips of crowd after crowd of those who have waited this year, there is no doubt that we could gather in several hundred thousand quite soon if we could teach them. It is almost incredible how large the opportunity is until one has camped out in the middle of these districts and heard the plea for immediate baptism so often that it becomes almost monotonous."

In many of the areas in South India where this movement has been longer in progress it has been temporarily checked by sheer lack of teachers to instruct those already gathered into the Church. In the C.M.S. Telugu country, for example, out of 3,000 villages with Christian congregations there are now over 400 without a teacher and without a school. A vigorous forward movement to gather more converts into the Church is out of the question till some provision can be made to instruct those already gathered in. As the Wesleyan report truly says, "it is a sin not to baptize these people, but it is a greater sin to baptize them and leave them in ignorance."

Attempts have been made in past years to discount the significance of this movement by saying that the motives behind the movement are mainly secular and not spiritual; that the people join the Christian Church for the sake of social advancement. It is quite true that one powerful motive that is driving the out-castes into the arms of the Christian Church is the longing for freedom, the desire to escape from the grinding tyranny of the caste system. If that were the only motive behind the movement it would still be a wholly respectable one and one that would deserve our hearty sympathy. But as a matter of fact there is a strong moral and spiritual element in the movement which lifts it above the mere desire for temporal betterment. "Why did you become Christians?" a missionary in South India asked a community of out-castes some forty years ago. "Because we were bad and wanted to become better," was the reply, and to-day one of the most powerful motives leading the out-castes to ask for baptism is the desire to lead a better life and escape from their moral and social degradation. The simple doctrine of One Almighty God of infinite love is also a great attraction to them. The Indian villager to an extent incredible to us lives his life in fear of evil spirits. They swarm around the village, haunting the woods and ravines, infesting the trees and dwelling in the boundary stones, always on the watch to pounce down on the unhappy villager or his house or his cattle and inflict on him some dire disaster. He will not even yawn if he can help it after dark for fear a demon should fly down his throat. To such men the doctrine of an omnipotent, all-loving God is an inexpressible comfort and relief. "What difference has Christianity made to you?" the Bishop of Dornakal asked some candidates for confirmation some months ago. One answer was, "We are happy now; we used always to be afraid of devils; we are not afraid of them now." But the surest proof of the reality of a great moral and spiritual motive behind the movement is to be seen in their steadfastness under persecution. In the early stages of the movement in almost every district of North and South India alike the first result of their conversion to Christianity has been bitter and relentless persecution. False charges are trumped up against them and they are fined or put in prison. Constantly they are beaten and ill-treated. Yet they will not deny their faith, little as they know about it. It is not a low desire for worldly gain that inspires a constancy under persecution that is often worthy of the confessors of the first ages of Christianity.

But, apart altogether from the motives that lead the out-castes towards Christianity, the wonderful work that the Church has been able to do for them during the past thirty years in the transformation of their lives and characters is an abundant justification for the movement. Even then the Hindus are profoundly impressed by the fact that Christianity makes the out-castes more temperate, more honest, and more cleanly in their habits, and again and again in the newspapers and in speeches they have borne their witness, often with fear and envy mingled with their admissionsFer? pgJJ Srd emfwyp done by the Christian Church for the elevation of the out-castes. In one village of the Telugu country the Bishop of Dornakal was taking a confirmation a few months ago and a number of the caste people of the village came to the service and watched the candidates. When it was over they said to the Bishop, "These people are inferior to us in social standing, education, wealth and personal appearance. Yet we see the glory of God shining in their faces. We want to have what they have got. Will you not ask the Government to give the order that all of us shall become Christians?"

And this change of life is conspicuously seen among those who have been fitted to receive a higher education. Even within the short space of fifty years many of them have already risen to good positions in Church and State. A considerable number have been ordained, a few teachers and tutors in mission high schools and colleges, a smaller number having entered Government service and some of these have risen to important posts, while the general body of mission workers, catechists, evangelists and school teachers, and the boys and girls in the mission boarding schools are, as a whole, a wonderful testimony to the leaven of spiritual power that is working in the movement.

It is, of course, quite true that in a great mass movement of this kind there are many tares among the wheat, many unworthy motives, and many failures and disappointments, and that to lead these masses of poor, ignorant, degraded people from the house of bondage to the promised land is a difficult task. But the result of the past thirty years' work with all its difficulties and imperfections has clearly shown that if only the Church will put forth her full powers and concentrate her energies on this great work there is before her a splendid opportunity of building up within the next half century from the poor and out-caste a strong, vigorous, progressive Christian Church of thirty or forty million people. And when that is done the foreign Missionary Societies may thankfully sing their Nunc Dimittis.

RE-CREATING

(By the Rev. A. J. Waldron.)

A new world is rising, even in midst of all the blood and carnage of this terrible war. I do not believe that the spirit of destruction can persist—it is contrary to nature, and what is against nature is doomed to failure. I do not believe that our Empire is going to be the battle-ground for social anarchism. The rich and poor have learnt something about each other in the trenches which needed learning. The chasm between the palace and the cottage has narrowed enormously. I would ask my readers to spread abroad the spirit of optimism. Do not think about "coming labor troubles." Fill the atmosphere of your environment with talk and thought of the coming brotherhood, of a community of interest, for, believe me, good thoughts are bound to produce righteous actions, divine results. We can all become creators of something joyous and beautiful if we just believe in its possibility.

"Behold I make all things new." That, to my mind, is a vision of a far grander, more wonderful character than that which is described in the first book of the Bible. When you look back at the stages of the world's history and think of the broken promises and the thwarted resolutions, when you look back over wide history and see the degradation of empires, the ruin of cities, the destruction brought by the wars—I' say, when you look into all that you may think that the great God who made the world could remake it, could transform all the bad and transmute it into refined gold, and that, by the power of the Spirit. He could change the whole aspect of it, and form out of it a new heaven and a new earth, and get from that, in the consummation of everything, the atonement for all time, the fulfilment of all promises.

I do not know how you look at life, but very often, in London, for instance, looking at the pictures in an art gallery, you see the achievements of men of genius in the pictures they have put upon the canvas, and you think how great the man is, and what a wonderful place London is to live in. And then, leaving the art gallery, you wander down to that beautiful paradise of trees and flowers at Kew Gardens, and see the early flowers with their wonderful tints, and again you think what a beautiful place it is to live in. London is almost a paradise. Or, you stand before some great example of man's creative genius in architecture, and again you delight in its splendour, and thank God that you live in London within a stone's throw of these monuments of its nobility and greatness.

But I will take you to the slums, where everything is horrible. I can let you listen, if you do not mind listening, to the blasphemy uttered by drunkards—or by drunken women. I can hear—you can hear with me—wailing and crying of the children, who are "growing old before they are young." They are weeping bitterly at their mothers' knees; and you say, "I wonder God does not wipe the whole of this out!" I can quite understand the challenge that scepticism makes, eloquent in its impeachment of human miseries, crimes and sins. "Why," it says, "if there be a God, does He not interfere? Why does not He feed the children? Why does not He paralyze the hand of the drunken father who with one blow would maim his child for life? Why does not He stop this torrent of iniquity which is poisoning the very springs of human life?" And at times, although we do not incarnate the thought in words, we think it as much as the sceptic does. And let us look at it from another standpoint, and see if that impeachment contains any truth.

I believe that some of this expression of an outright moral consciousness has its basis in the very heart of truth itself, and speaking to a Christian nation I dare impeach God as not being true to the nature which I conceived Him to possess unless He will, and unless He does, interfere and make things better than they are. I believe there is not a moment when He is not interfering. I believe, I know, there is a divine intelligence manifest in His nature. God has interfered right along through the ages. He speaks through the eye, manifests and interferes through the soul's faculty of conscience, in every pulsation which urges us to rise, even on "stepping-stones of our dead selves." It is divine interference. The Red Cross on the battlefield, the recreation huts of the Y. M. C. A., the hospitals, are all eloquent symbols of divine interference. The spring is coming; new flowers will blossom forth, the birds will sing again, the vacant chairs will be made sacred by the memory of heroic deeds. We will dare to look ahead through the mists of tears, and believe in a new creation.

THE POWER OF THOUGHT.

It is the working of the Logos as given by St. John. It is not creating out of nothing, for all creation is thought projection. All that is, is the manifestation of the great God; it is God incarnate. We must strive for that in man, and believe not only in the Christ in history, but the Christ in every child, and the Madonna in every woman. Make a start by thinking aright, and you will create; never allow hatred, jealousy, envy to make an abiding place within; these are destructive forces. You will have good health just in proportion to the number and strength of good thoughts. Read beautiful books, talk of that which inspires and uplifts. They tell us of larks singing over the trenches, birds warbling amid the sound of guns. We, too, will sing—sing of the bravery of the lads, the sacrifice of our women. Britain shall arise, and the islands of the seas shall rejoice.

THE NEW EDUCATION.

We must teach the children to think. Education has been too automatic; our children, with innumerable libraries and cheap literature, read too much. They must be taught to see, then we shall produce prophets. We educate by accretion; we do not develop. We must do something within. The appeal must be to the imagination, without which you can have neither art nor religion. The art of color will be the key to unlock the mysteries of the soul. It must also be a religion of patriotism. This war has taught us the greatness of Empire, the story of the Anglo-Saxon race. We have had too much dogma and too little intuition. The new education must allow women to have their place as co-partners in the scheme of Empire building.

Do thy part with industry and leave the event with God. I have seen matters fall out so unexpectedly that they have taught me, in all affairs, neither to despair nor to presume; not to despair, for God can help me; not to presume, for God can cross me. I will never despair, because I have a God. I will never presume, because I am man.—Feltham.

From time to time a tide of emotion has swept through the Church, cleansing her life from the pollution of the world and lifting it to a higher spiritual level, as when the ocean fills the bed of a shrunken river with its wholesome, buoyant water. Every such springtime has been a lift to religion, and has been condemned as madness by the world.—John Watson.

Sunday School Lesson

April 1, 1917.

JESUS GIVES SIGHT TO THE BLIND.

John 9: 1-38.

Golden Text: I am the light of the world. John 9: 5.

Our Lord's miracles were usually performed by the mere utterance of a word of command. He was Himself the creative Word of God (John 1: 1-3), and therefore only needed to speak. But He did not follow any rule. When He desired to feed a multitude, He used the food that was at hand, multiplying it for the benefit of the hungry people. And in the case before us He used clay. He may perhaps have used the clay as an agency in the cure, because ancient Roman writers say that both saliva and clay were used in treating eyes. But of course no mere treatment could give sight to a man that had been born blind. The gift of sight was miraculous whether the clay was used as an instrument, or not.

Our Lord must have had some definite object in anointing this man's eyes with clay—possibly it may have been to teach us that when we seek His aid in any matter we must use any means that we can use toward the accomplishment of our own prayers. That truth is clearly taught in the Bible; whether it is taught here or not. It is worthy of note that in two other cases Jesus used saliva in effecting a cure. (See Mark 7: 33 and 8: 23.)

"Who did sin?" The Jews had some authority for their belief that all suffering was punishment for sin; for Moses had promised them all kinds of prosperity if they obeyed God and had warned them that they would have to endure all kinds of adversity if they disobeyed (see Deut. 28), and these promises and warnings had been fully sustained by their national history. But the promises and warnings were given to them as a nation and in their absolute sense applied only to the nation. When they sinned as a people the righteous suffered with the wicked. When they repented and turned to God as a people the unrighteous among them prospered with the good.

The book of Job had been given to them to teach them that the best of men may be called on to endure great suffering. Job's sufferings were not in any sense a punishment for sin. On the contrary, they were an opportunity for the demonstration and development of his righteousness, to the glory of God, and for the instruction and encouragement of others through him.

The Jews also had the records of the lives of Jeremiah and Ezekiel, the holiest men in Jerusalem in their times, and of the sufferings which these men endured while bad men triumphed.

"Neither hath this man sinned, nor his parents." Some persons insist that Jesus always meant just what He said. Here is a case where He certainly did not mean what His words seem to say, namely, that neither the man nor his parents had ever sinned. What He did mean was that neither the sins of the man nor those of his parents had anything to do with his having been born blind. Anyone who wants to read the Bible intelligently must remember that Jesus, and the writers of the Bible, used eastern forms of expression, which are not like ours.

"But that the works of God should be made manifest in Him." Here is a fundamental principle of God's government of the world, namely, that the world itself and all the people in it exist for the accomplishment of God's purposes. The world does not belong to us, and we do not belong to ourselves. We are tenants in the world and stewards of all the powers, privileges and opportunities that we possess. We have no rights except such as the character of our Creator guarantees to us, and as God cannot be untrue to His own character, these rights are absolutely assured. He will never do the smallest injustice to any individual.

But God does not recognize our judgments of what is right or fitting as a law for His conduct, and He does send trials and disappointments and sore afflictions to good people without giving any explanation of His purpose in doing so. He wants us to learn to trust Him in the dark, and we have an absolute proof of His love for us in the awful sacrifice of Christ to secure our salvation. "He who spared not His own Son, but delivered Him up for us all; how shall He not with Him also give us all things?"

As a matter of fact, the sufferings of God's children are often vicarious. Paul looked upon the severe sufferings which he had to endure in that light. (See 2 Cor. 1: 5, 6 and Col. 1: 24.) And suffering is often sent to persons who are not God's children for the purpose of making them conscious of their need and leading them to seek God.

But God's children never suffer needlessly, and they are richly rewarded for any suffering that they may have to endure if they bear patiently and are faithful to God. The redoubled prosperity of Job after his great trial illustrates this truth, and Paul distinctly affirms it in 2 Cor. 4: 17, 18.

"This man is not from God because He keepeth not the Sabbath." This was the honest opinion of the Pharisees, but they had no right to have such an opinion. No man has a right to allow his prejudices to prevent him seeing plain truth, or to cause him to judge others unfairly. There are many among us today who set up some standard of goodness in their own minds which they think they have found in the Bible, and assuming the infallibility of their own understanding of the teaching of the Bible, they condemn every one who dares to set their standard of goodness at defiance. Jesus rebuked the Pharisees more than once for their narrowness in dealing with the Sabbath question, and with other laws which had been given by Divine authority.

The religious teachers cast this man out of the synagogue—excommunicated him—for daring to say that Jesus had come from God. But Jesus "found him" and revealed Himself to him, and the man who had been cast out of the visible church—the synagogue — which was passing away, became a member of the invisible church, which will be glorified for ever with Christ.

America at the Crossroads

(Sermon preached by the Right Rev. C. H. Brent, D.D., Bishop of the Philippine Islands, at Westminster Abbey, on Sexagesima Sunday, Feb. 11, 1917.)

Men and women of England, I, though a citizen of a sister nation, come to you as no alien. A thousand ties bind my life to yours, and my country to yours—ties of blood, aye, and far stronger ties than those of blood, ties of tradition and ties of a common faith.

I speak to you to-day not with the voice of an instructor, but with the voice of sympathy. Indeed, it would be presumptuous of me, coming from a country in the height of prosperity, to try to teach you who day by day in your great tragedy are laying your treasure and human lives upon a reeking altar in order that you may be true to your ideals and pay your debt of love to the God of righteousness. At times he who goes to minister to the sufferer on a sick bed returns humbled because he knows that he has failed in his ministration, yet to the would-be ministrant are imparted such lessons as only those who know the meaning of trouble are able to impart. It is no flattery for me to say to you that you are teaching the world of men to-day, and also preparing for unborn generations, such lessons as they need and which, having learned, they treasure. I thank God that it is permitted me at this juncture to be in your midst. Though not commissioned to speak as a representative of a nation up to a moment ago neutral, but now a nation which has taken the first step to redeem its honor and to place itself upon the side of God's cause and of humanity, I voice the mind of multitudes of my fellow countrymen. Neutrality is sometimes necessary for the state and possible for the individual where no great moral issues are involved, but it is impossible where every principle of righteousness and justice and truth has been ruthlessly and deliberately trampled underfoot.

Great events do not need to be sung into fame. They have hundreds of voices, tongues of flame that penetrate to the darkest corners of ignorance and burn away the strongest barriers of prejudice. So when such a thing happens as has happened within the last few days, in which the greatest neutral nation has declared itself the foe of the foes of mankind, its immortality is not dependent upon human words, however eloquent. Great events are their own best interpreters. Yet, when a decisive step is taken like America's diplomatic break with Germany, it is valuable for one conversant with certain aspects of the event to draw aside any curtains that may hide its greatness, and to bring into full light its immediate meaning and whole significance. That is the function of the Christian prophet. He must be continually aiding men to see the central features of life so that they will not be led away by what is adventitious or drawn into alley ways and side issues. We are all well aware, because it belongs to the limitations of human life, that an actor does not always perceive the full significance of his labors. He builds better than he knows. Those who are about him, those who stand a little apart, see much that he himself cannot see. This is especially true when some great event happens which has many aspects. Those who are occupied in a particular department or absorbed by a single aspect are perhaps unable to grasp the greatness of the whole. This principle does not apply, however, to a man who is both statesman and seer. All statesmen should be seers. Indeed, they are not worthy to lead a nation unless they can see where the great goal lies towards which the nation must be led.

A LESSON FROM HISTORY.

Abraham Lincoln, world patriot, in the midst of the strife which threatened to break the unity of the American nation, was not so blind that he could not see beyond the immediate task in hand. He realized that the armies of the North were fighting a world conflict; he perceived the deep principles underlying the immediate struggle, and quite justly turned to England and asked, not for the support of her armies, but for the more subtle and powerful support of her sympathy and moral backing. History is inexorable, and you would not have me trifle with history in this venerable and historic building. You know as well as I that in the early months, aye, years of the Civil War the sympathy for which Lincoln looked, and later asked, was not universally, certainly not officially, given by this country. With his fine perception and recognition that men will eventually come to the truth if it is plainly put before them, he drew up a Resolution (April 15th, 1863), which he placed in the hands of Charles Sumner, that it might be sent to England, and, through John Bright, used to influence the public opinion of the nation. I doubt if there is any other instance in history where a great ruler has taken such a course. Charles Sumner writes to John Bright in these words: "Two days ago the President sent for me to come to him at once. When I arrived he said he had been thinking of the matter on which we had often spoken, the way in which English opinion should be directed, and that he had drawn up a resolution embodying the resolutions which he should hope to see adopted by public meetings in England. I enclose," says Sumner, "the resolution in his autograph as he gave it to me. He thought it might serve to suggest points he regarded as important." This was the resolution: "Whereas heretofore states and nations have tolerated slavery, recently for the first time in the world an attempt has been made to construct a new nation upon the basis of and with the primary and fundamental purpose of maintaining, enlarging and perpetuating human slavery; therefore resolved, that no such embryo state should ever be recognized or admitted into the family of Christian and civilized nations and that all Christian and civilized men everywhere should by all lawful means resist to the utmost such recognition or admission." The mention of the honored name of John Bright gives me an opportunity, in this fitting moment and place, of acknowledging to you, his fellow-countrymen, the debt that we owe him. During the days of the Civil War, though in a minority, in the official life of England, he realized the responsibility laid upon him as a citizen in a democratic nation and lifted his voice in season and out of season to tell men that they must give their moral support to the North, whose cause was the cause of liberty everywhere. "The fate of the Continent and of its vast population being in peril, he clung to freedom with the unfaltering trust that God in His infinite mercy would yet make it the heritage of all His children." At a time when others prophesied that the great Republic was destined to go to "immortal smash," he refused to believe that civilization, in its journey with the sun, would sink into endless night in order to gratify the ambition of the leaders of the revolt, who sought to

> "Wade through slaughter to a throne
> And shut the gates of mercy on mankind."

Whoever knows the story of the Civil War reveres the name of John Bright for the influential part he played in helping England to understand that the Union forces were fighting a battle of freedom for the world.

A GREAT NATION UNIFIED.

History never dies. I have brought you into the presence of a great moment in history. You know the result today. The past lives in the united nation across the Atlantic, the Atlantic which binds continents together and does not separate them any more than a sheet of tissue paper would. America is a great nation with a great power for righteousness, unified—thank God, more unified to-day than she was two weeks ago—and ready to stand by the cause of God and righteousness as only a great nation and a great people can. That day of America's acute peril is over. She fought for her freedom and for her unity and she won them. Her past history is a living power. Her struggle has crystallized into victory for all time. But while her day of peril is over, at least, so far as that particular chapter of her life is concerned, this is the day of your peril. Now it is you who look across the waters and expect the sympathy of the nation that once expected and received yours. And let me tell you as one whose heart throbs with the heart of America, let me tell you, men and women of England, that you have had sympathy from the beginning, even when it was least vocal. It is true that sometimes in a Republic the official voice speaks with caution and in cold terms, but that never affects the beating of the heart. The heart is warmest when the hand is cold. Every nation that knows the meaning of democracy recognizes that it has a hundred, aye, a thousand voices, and while the official voice may be neutral, yet the voice of the press, of the moralist, of the publicist may be speaking in terms of understanding sympathy. That has been true of America towards the Allies since the very beginning of the war, increasing with the progress of events, until it represents great areas of the country and promises to include the vast majority of our citizens.

INDIVIDUAL AMERICAN HEROISM.

Not only so. There are those who have felt that they have owed an unpayable debt to this great Empire and to France—France whence came Lafayette—and they have tried by what individual lives can do to give a return for what has been given them and their nation in the days that are gone. Let me quote to you the words of a young American poet of the same promise as your own Rupert Brooke. Like others of his kind, he learned to sing his sweetest songs only when his lips had been seared by the hot kiss of battle. This young man, Alan Seeger, represents those of the American nation who have not stopped short of offering their lifeblood on behalf of what they saw to be the common cause. Before his death he wrote thus to his mother: "You must not be anxious about my not coming back. The chances are about ten to one that I shall. But if I should not you must be proud like the Spartan mothers, and feel it is your contribution to the triumph of the cause whose righteousness you feel so keenly. Everybody should take part in this struggle which is to have so decisive an effect not only on the nations engaged but on all humanity. There should be no neutrals. Everyone should bear some part of the burden. If so large a part should fall to your share you would be in so far superior to every woman and should be correspondingly proud. There would be nothing to regret, for I could not have done otherwise than what I did, and I think I could not have done better. Death is nothing terrible after all. It may mean something even more wonderful than life. It cannot mean anything worse to the good soldier."

This was a year before he fell on the field of honor. Then there seemed to come to him the knowledge that he was to die, so he wrote his "Rendezvous with Death."

I have a rendezvous with Death
On some scarred slope of battered hill,
When spring comes round again this year
And the first meadow flowers appear.
And I to my pledged word am true
I shall not fail that rendezvous.

Nor did he fail. When stricken down by a double wound in a bayonet charge his companions, while they swept on, heard him singing a marching song as his soul marched out to God. He, I say, represents many of my nation who have deliberately given not merely a voice but a life to the cause. All these things were in neutral days.

HONOR WITH PERIL.

And now neutral days are over. God knows what is going to happen, but let me tell you that America is not afraid of war and is not too proud to fight, though she loves not war. America knows the meaning not only of war, but also of civil war, that most awful of conflicts, where families are divided and brother fights against brother. You will not blame her if she has been a little hesitant in taking the first step. She knows the cost. But if honor bids her do it she will take with untrembling hands the crown of thorns which war involves, and she will press it firmly on her own brow. America has tried to keep honor with safety, but now she is determined to secure honor with peril. Why has she taken this latest step? Is it because her toes are trodden on and she is crying out, that she has broken away from a nation with which up to a week ago she had friendly relations? Is it local resentment? Is that the only reason? God forbid It is not a case of ships, it is a case of righteousness. It may be that the diplomatic break came through some local irritation, but America is fighting with all the power of her moral life at this present moment in order that there may be a peace with victory over the foes of the human race, who ravaged Belgium and enslaved her people; who massacred one million Armenians; who desolated Serbia and Poland with ruthless hands; who promoted deliberate and premeditated murder; who starved Jews and Syrians in the Holy Land; who, through the treachery of a Christian monarch, strove to rouse Mussulmans against Christians in "holy war"; who intimidate small nations and violate international agreements. That is the reason why America stands to-day where she does.

She sees clearly at this critical moment what you saw so clearly when your anxious, doubtful days were over and you had taken your irrevocable stand and committed yourselves to God and His cause. How glowing was the ideal at that moment, how wonderful the power which lifted you as upon wings and carried you up towards the sun! But now the weary months have dragged out their length into years. Your sons have fallen, your homes are desolate, and you wonder sometimes, with the wonderment of John Baptist in prison, whether it was worth while after all. Yes, it is worth while, for it is the cause of God and of the freedom of the world. Your troops know that they are not fighting for any mere local end: they are fighting for Empire; they are fighting for the world that lies beyond Empire. Oh, keep clear, keep clear, men and women of England, the vision you had at first. Strip away all that may prevent you from discerning the greatness and the importance of the cause. There is in your keeping the ancient Christian inheritance of loyalty to great ideals. You are responsible for seeing that they shall not be replaced by considerations of mere expediency. That is what we are contending for and that is the ideal for which we will fight, the ideal that will eventually win the victory.

IDEALS FOR PEACE TIME.

And we will fight with our "manhood faultless and our honor clean." Reprisals? I was glad to hear the preacher this morning from this pulpit say that Jesus Christ had for ever abolished the law of retaliation. Reprisals is only a euphemistic term for revenge. "Our manhood faultless and our honor clean," that is the way we will contend. And side by side with the great conflict for the freedom of the world there will go on in our several nations that self-cleansing which is necessary. I know how it is in my own country. I know how it is with you. There must be a new and unified Church with all ecclesiastical differences healed; there must be a converted and a Christianized industrial and social order. There must be a retention in the new order, when it comes, of certain disciplines that we have taken on ourselves not for the moment but for all time. We must learn the limit "where private pleasure ends and public dues begin." The freedom of the subject must be limited by the good of the social whole.

It would be a sad thing if we had to depend upon the strength of our own hand and the power of our own wisdom to win that for which we are struggling. It is not so. God still reigns. There is One who is brooding over the waste and void of our present civilization, One whose hands were pierced and whose brow was lacerated by human experience. He knows it all because He, though God, voluntarily subjected Himself to all the austerities and disciplines and penalties which He had ordained for the world of sinful men. He is going to and fro among us weaving all the tangled threads of human life into a new and wonderful tapestry. Or, to change the simile, He is presiding over the birth of a new world. He is saying, "Behold, I make all things new." We are caught in the grip of the birth pangs of the process. We who are suffering for the sake of future generations and the dawn of a fairer day will shun the blight of self-pity. We will be patient and brave until God shall have finished the one incomplete thing in His workshop—human life—and brought it up to the perfection of His own likeness.

O God of nations, who through Thy prophets of old has foretold a day when the armaments of war shall be beaten into the implements of peace, hasten, we beseech Thee, the fulfilment of this Thy most sure promise. Quell the haughty cries of the nations. Scatter the peoples that delight in war, and speedily bring us out of our present confusion into the order of righteousness of Thy kingdom, through Jesus Christ, the Prince of Peace, our Saviour. Amen.

THE BOYS' AND GIRLS' PAGE

DO YOU FEAR THE WIND?

(By Hamlin Garland.)

Do you fear the force of the wind,
The slash of the rain?
Go face them and fight them,
Be savage again.
Go hungry and cold like the wolf,
Go wade like the crane:
The palms of your hands will thicken,
The skin of your cheek will tan,
You'll grow ragged and weary and swarthy,
But you'll walk like a man!
—Selected.

THE ADVENTURES OF RING-NECK

(By Dennis H. Stovall, in the "Classmate.")

The glistening sunbeams, shooting through the branches of the tall firs, made the myriad dewdrops, clinging to the wheat blades, sparkle like so many diamonds. In this wheat field was a Mongolian pheasant's nest. The mother bird kept warm and hidden, under her downy breast, a dozen little chicks. Chiney, father bird of the brood, strode majestically near the nest. He was a beauty, with his burnished copper-brown breast, long-pointed tail feathers, a white crown on the crest of his head, and silken blue feathers at the root of his tail. When the morning sun appeared in full view over the eastern fir tops, he rose to his full height, stretched his neck, fluttered his wings, and crowed. The flutter of his wings was like the roll of a drum, while the crow was a loud and shrill "Kuh-h! kuh-h!" The call was taken up by another pheasant nearby; several meadow larks sang their first ditties for the day, and chickadees were hopping about in the willow boughs. It was, in truth, a fine morning.

After a time the mother bird stood up in the nest and shook her feathers. "Cluck! cluck!" said she. "Peep! peep!" answered the chicks, and in a moment they tumbled out, for it was breakfast time. At first you might have taken them for young turkeys, for the colors of their bodies were identically the same. A closer examination would have revealed the wings, limbs, and all parts of the young pheasants most remarkably developed for birds so young. Mr. and Mrs. Chiney could eat wheat, oat grains, and tender spears of grass, but the little chicks could not; they ate only very small grass-hoppers and bugs.

That afternoon the chicks got their first scare and their first lesson in self-protection. As they were creeping across the wheat field, following their mother, a man came along—not only a man, but a dog as well. There was but a moment to spare. In a few seconds the dog would be among them, and some of the brood would surely be killed.

The mother bird uttered a low clutter of warning and crouched under a mustard weed. Mr. Chiney ran swiftly through the wheat field a safe distance from the brood and began fluttering his wings to attract the attention of the dog. This he was not long in doing; for soon the four-footed foe struck his track and bolted toward him. But Mr. Chiney had accomplished his purpose. With a wild and long "cluck! cluck! cluck!" he rose quickly and was off with lightning speed across the field.

The dog and man passed on, and the danger over, the mother bird emerged from her cover and called to the brood. All the little chicks came from their hidings, and after a time Mr. Chiney rejoined them. That afternoon the young birds were given their first lesson in flying, this first lesson consisting mainly in running along the ground and flapping their wings. Once, Ring-Neck, the biggest chick in the brood, succeeded in elevating his trim body over several wheat stalks. This was a splendid feat for one so young, and it pleased Mr. Chiney exceedingly.

That night the chicks slept under the warm breast of their mother; but they did not return to the nest. The next morning they had another breakfast of bugs and little grasshoppers, and the afternoon was spent in learning to fly. This time they could all fly over the wheat stalks. Ring-Neck could not only fly over two or three of them, but could keep flying a distance of several yards. When night came again, the warm breast of the mother Mongolian was their protection and cover; so it was for ten nights, and then the young birds which could fly halfway across the field by this time, were left to themselves. They had learned to know a man and not to fly from one unless he was accompanied by a dog. If the man was alone, it was an easy matter to creep swiftly through the grass and crouch close to a clod of earth or tuft of grass till he passed. They had learned to know a cow, a sheep, and a horse, and to know that they were their friends. They had become acquainted with the robin and the lark and appreciated their songs. They knew, too, the difference between a crow and a hawk.

Ring-Neck's first night alone was spent under a tuft of grass. His father and mother never roosted in trees. It was a very lovely night. The sky overhead, studdied with stars, seemed to twinkle everything to sleep. And everything in the meadows and the fields were asleep—even the buttercups, the daisies, and the wild roses, all closed their petals in sleep. The cows and horses were lying down. Ring-Neck found nothing awake but the owl and the bat. Very tired himself, he tucked his head under his wing, closed his eyes, and slept.

Next morning he dined early. He could eat wheat and oat grains now, and spears of grass, so he had a good breakfast. During the first few weeks Ring-Neck was far from pretty.

The soft down on his plump little body disappeared in spots, so that his appearance suggested measles or whooping cough. Just the same he was a healthy bird—very healthy. Then he began to get his new suit—a very beautiful suit, just like his father's, in colors of copper brown, silken blue, glossy green, and glistening black.

Came the hunting season, when the hunters, with dogs and guns, went rampant over the fields, leaving death and destruction for all bird kind, but more particularly for the pheasants. Life for Ring-Neck became a thing of terror. He had to feed at night and remain in hiding during much of the day. No matter how secluded a spot he might find, he would be forced to fly for safety. Multitudes of his kind fell victims to the hunters' piercing shot.

Ring-Neck had one very narrow escape. There was a marsh down by Teal Lake, where birds of all kinds sought refuge. He went down there, and was feeding on the succulent grass that bordered the water course. Unknown to him, a hunter was resting under a tree near a rail fence. Ring-Neck feeling very safe, and having eaten his fill, stretched his neck, fluttered his wings, and crowed, just as his father had done. This roused the half-sleeping hunter, and Ring-Neck saw the man and the gun. It was not a good place to hide, so there was nothing to do but fly. He took quickly to wing, and "Bang" went the gun. Ring-Neck experienced a sensation that he never forgot. Three of the shots pierced his body. O, how they hurt! One cut the skin on his neck, another clipped the point of his left wing, while the third entered the flesh of his leg.

Stunned, blinded, and half dead, Ring-Neck kept his wings fluttering, and finally found himself, breathless and bleeding, in the cool grass of a secluded island out in the river. Here, for more than two weeks, Ring-Neck hobbled about and waited for nature to heal his wounds. He grew thin, too, very thin—for there was nothing to eat on the island but spear grass. Grain was not to be found at all. It was like having apple sauce all the time with no bread or meat.

About the time his wounds healed, it began raining, and kept raining. In a few days the river came up. The waters crept higher and higher. With growing alarm, Ring-Neck saw the black flood rise, covering first the lower benches and bars, then washing over the banks and pouring across the gullies and ravines of the island. The pheasant realized that he would have to fly to the main land, for as the waters kept rising, he moved higher and higher and finally took refuge on a tufted knoll. Even to this point the chocolate flood came, and the terror-stricken bird summoned all his strength for flight, leaving the island when it was naught but a bunch of tree tops whipping each other above the swift current.

Ring-Neck barely had the strength to reach the main land, where he found shelter in a wood. The fields that had been green or grain-covered during the spring and summer were now ploughed; the meadows were seeping with water. Winter had come—the long wet winter of the Willamette Valley. The pheasant found a clump of pines around whose roofs, by considerable scratching, he could get earthworms and sow bugs. This was his restaurant; his lodging place was under a cluster of vine maples, not far away. But the food supply grew short here, after a time, and Ring-Neck was obliged to seek a better place to live. He made several flights, turning his head toward the hill slopes. The fascination of travel, of keeping on the move, took hold of him, and ere he knew it, he had wandered far up into the Cascades. Here he was all alone, so far as his own kind were concerned, though the mountain pheasant and the grouse were numerous.

One day, late in the winter, while the sky was overcast with dull gray clouds and the north wind blew icily, great white flakes, soft as down, but very cold, began to fall. This was a strange spectacle to Ring-Neck, for he had never seen it snow before. Faster and bigger came the flakes, till all the mountainsides were white; nor did it stop even then, for it kept snowing all through the day, and when night came it lay to a depth of a foot or more on the ground.

Ring-Neck was now given his first big problem—that of finding food when all the earth was covered with snow. For a time it seemed to him that starvation threatened. And it became a life problem for all the birds and wild things of the forest. It seemed to Ring-Neck that all living things preyed upon each other—the birds and the pheasants had to scratch under decayed logs for sow bugs and cedar ants, with ever an alert eye for the sneaking fox and prowling wild cat. Everything was hungry, and as the days went by, and the snow remained, the hunger grew.

Ring-Neck, in sheer desperation, went out into the open, venturing down into a pasture lot near a corral where horses and cows were brought hay each morning. It required a lot of courage, for he still remembered the man and the gun down by the marsh. Yet when he got down by the corral, he was surprised to find many birds ahead of him—crows that scolded and fought, robins that were ever cheerful, meadow-larks, blue birds, and chickadees. Ring-Neck joined the throng, and picked greedily at the shattered grain.

How good it was, after the long, hungry days! He was so busily engaged that he became unaware of danger, and forgot his caution. The quick flight of the birds around him caused him to raise up quickly. Then he saw a boy, carrying an armload of hay, come round the corner of the corral.

Ring-Neck, greatly frightened, attempted flight. He felt himself pulled back as violently as though he had been tied to a stake. Again he tried, and in desperation, for now the boy was very close. It was no use. He could not take wing. He had been walking round and round in the snow before venturing down to the corral, and his dragging tail, with its warm feathers, had gradually collected a ball of ice. It was this that held him back.

Not able to fly, he tried to run, but made slow progress through the snow. The boy, seeing the pheasant, dropped the hay and gave pursuit. Vainly Ring-Neck struggled to escape, but the boy's hands were soon upon him and he was taken captive.

"O, what a beauty! what a beauty!" the boy cried with delight. And to Ring-Neck's surprise, the boy did not harm, but held him carefully that he might not be injured. He was taken to the ranch house, where was a blue-eyed girl, and the two children petted the bird fondly, stroking his beautiful feathers and saying all manner of fine things about him. There was a woman, too, who admired Ring-Neck, and a big, hard-handed, but kind-hearted, rancher. As a matter of truth, Ring-Neck was among friends, for he was not made captive, but given his freedom again, finding an abundance of grain thrown for him on the cleared space near the corral. It was such a fine place, that when winter was over he went down into the valley, found a mate, and brought her with him to the mountain ranch, where the two of them, and the dozen chicks they raised, found protection and feed in plenty, and where all became friends of the boy and girl who rescued Ring-Neck from the snow.

SPINNING COTTON BY MOUSE POWER.

Man has harnessed the winds, the tides, and the cataracts, and disciplined the horse, the ox, and the elephant. Long ago he began to earn leisure for himself by forcing nature, both animate and inanimate, to labor for him. David Hutton, an ingenious Scotsman, actually proved that stores of profitable energy were going to waste among the tiny, active domestic mice!

To quote his own account of his curious experiments:—"In the summer of 1812 I had occasion to be at Perth. While inspecting the toys and trinkets that were manufactured by the French prisoners in the depot there, my attention was attracted by a little toy house with a wheel in the gable that was running rapidly round, impelled by the activity of a common mouse. For one shilling I purchased the house, the mouse, and the wheel. But how to apply half-ounce power (which is the weight of a mouse) to a useful purpose was the difficulty. At length the manufacture of a sewing thread seemed the most practicable."

Mr. Hutton found that an ordinary mouse would run on the average ten and a half miles a day; he had one mouse that ran the remarkable distance of eighteen miles in that time. A half-penny's worth of oatmeal was sufficient for thirty-five days' food for one mouse, which during that time ran three hundred and sixty-two miles. He kept two mice constantly engaged in the making of sewing thread for more than a year. This thread mill was so constructed that the mouse was able to twist and reel from one hundred to one hundred and twenty threads a day. To perform this task it had to run ten and a half miles, which it did with ease every other day.

On the half-penny's worth of oatmeal, which lasted for five weeks, one of these little creatures made three thousand three hundred and fifty threads, twenty-five inches long. Since a penny was paid to women for every hank made in the ordinary way, the mouse at that rate earned ninepence every six weeks. After deducting the cost of food and machinery, there was a clear yearly profit from each mouse of over six shillings.

Mr. Hutton intended to apply for the loan of Dunfermline Abbey, which was empty, where he planned to set up ten thousand mouse mills, and still have room for keepers and several hundred of spectators, but the project was never carried out because of the inventor's sudden death. The above curious narrative is taken from the "Scientific American."

"CIPHER" AND "ZERO."

Did you know that the words "cipher" and "zero" came from the same Arabic original? Of course you know that they commonly mean the same thing, but they don't at all look as if they had the same root.

It came about in this way: The Arabic word was "sifr." The old Latin treatises on arithmetic took this word from the Arabic, but Latinized it into 'zephyrum.' The Italians contracted this into 'zefiro.' We knocked the two middle letters out and still further shortened it to "zero." The French, on the other hand, contracted the Latin term into "cifre," thus getting nearer to the Arabic.

And since the English language has always taken what it wanted from the French—whether it was needed or not—we took this word, changing its spelling to "cipher."

We have differentiated the meanings of the two words, now; zero means nothing, and cipher means the character for nothing.—Cleveland "Plain Dealer."

THE FIRST SAVINGS BANK.

The first savings bank of the modern type was founded by a Presbyterian village pastor. The minister of a church at Ruthwell, Scotland, distressed at seeing the wastefulness of the laboring people in his parish, offered in the year 1810 to pay five percent interest to anybody who would leave savings with him. The minister, the Rev. Henry Duncan, had the financial genius to make a go of his original project, and he was able a few years later to record in a pamphlet on "A Parish Savings Bank" a very remarkable betterment of economic conditions in his neighborhood—less drinking and more thrift. The pamphlet attracted wide attention, the experiment was imitated elsewhere, and the vast savings-bank system of the civilized world has sprung from this root. The town of Ruthwell felt it owed so much to Mr. Duncan that in the year 1846 it erected a public monument to his memory.—The "Interior."

A MAN'S ADVICE.

You do not take much stock in advice given by a man who is not much of a man, but Lincoln was a man of whose worth there is no doubt. We would any of us be proud to have such a man speak to us if he was alive to-day, and we may well put these words of his in our note-book and live up to them.

"I like to see a man proud of the place in which he lives. I like to see a man who lives in it so that his place will be proud of him."

"Be honest, but hate no one; overturn a man's wrongdoing, but do not overturn him unless it must be done in overturning the wrong."

"Stand with anybody that stands right. Stand with him while he is right, and part with him when he goes wrong."

FLIGHT OF THE ALBATROSS.

During the voyage of a vessel from British Columbia to San Francisco the photographic test was applied to a long-disputed point in natural history. A large albatross had been following the steamer and keeping pace with it for several hours, and the wonder grew among the watchers on board the ship how the bird was able to fly so swiftly while apparently keeping its wings extended without flapping them. As this is a common method of flight with the albatross, the explanation used to be offered that the bird took advantage of slight winds and air currents, and was so able to glide upon what might be called atmospheric slopes.

As the albatross sailed alongside the ship, about fifteen feet away, the naturalist snapped his camera at it, an' obtained a photograph that astonished him and his fellow-passengers.

The photograph revealed, what no eye had caught, the wings of the albatross, each some fi-- feet long, in the act of making a downward stroke. The explanation naturally suggested was that, more or less frequently, the bird must have made a stroke of this kind with its wings, although the eye could not detect the motion, and that the camera chanced to be snapped at precisely the right moment.

CANADIAN BATTLE HYMN.

The Fire-Cross speeds from sea to sea,
The pibroch bids our sons advance;
Lord of our fathers faith in Thee,
The New World comes with levelled lance.

Thou know'st the sacrifices we bring,
The hearts that break, the feet that bleed:
Thou wilt not veil, Almighty King,
Thy face in this our dearest need.

Be with our men,—and when the foe,
Exultant throngs the battle's path,
Confound his might, make him to know
The David of the Nations' wrath.

Give them the strength, the iron will
That nerved our sires to nobly do;
Teach Thou the nations we are still
Heirs of the Nile and Waterloo.—

Th' imperial race that under heaven
Wrought into deeds what Hampden spoke;
That Britain's bulwarks, never riven,
Is timbered with the self-same oak.

O may we from our watch-towers view,
When they returned with honored scars,
A victor-host, the bending blue
Their arch of triumph gemmed with stars.

Lord, send the dawn! Th' expectant breeze,
One with our souls waits this refrain—
Our sons are coming o'er the seas
Home to the Land of Lakes again—
To throbbing hearts that trust in Thee,
And outstretched arms that span the sea.

—Thomas J. Partridge.
Cambridge, Mass.

Children's Corner

A FELLOW-FEELING.

I never liked young Tommy Brown,
For Tommy Brown, you see,
Is just the kind my people think
As good as good can be.

They say to me, 'Now, Tommy Brown
Would never muss his hair,
Nor stamp his feet when things go wrong,
Nor strew things everywhere."

How tired I grew of Tommy Brown,
He seemed so very good!
The things he should not—never did,
But did the things he should.

Then once I went to Tommy's house
And heard his mother say:
"Now, Tommy, stop! Why, Teddy White
Would never act that way!

"You'd never see him leave his shoes
Around the floor like that,
Nor cry when asked to pick them up,
Nor tease the poor old cat."

So when I now meet Tommy Brown
I try to be polite;
I like him better than I did,
For I am Teddy White.
—"Harper's Weekly."

HOW BETTY WAS PUNISHED

Betty sat on the porch and kicked her heels into the gravelled path, and as the dust flew up, she scowled until her little nose was all wrinkled up. For Betty had been a very naughty girl! Guess what she had done! She had broken mother's pink cup with blue flowers painted on it, and then ('cause she didn't want mother to know) she said that Tommy (Tommy was the pussy cat) had knocked it off the table. And Tommy, the poor kitty, had been put out of doors and not given milk for dinner.

A little bird sat in a tree and sang, and when he sang, it sounded as if it said: "Naughty little Betty! Naughty little Betty;" And a big bull frog in the little brook croaked, and it sounded just as if it said: "Poor Tommy! Poor Tommy!"

And then Tommy came walking around the side of the house, and looked mournfully at the little girl on the steps. And when she called to him he said, "Meow," sadly, and ran away. And Betty felt so badly that she stopped kicking the path, and she jumped up and ran across the lawn to the orchard. And when she got there, she lay right down under a big, fat apple tree and cried.

Betty lay there for a long time, crying, and crying, and crying; when suddenly, right behind her, she heard a loud "meow."

And, looking up, she saw Tommy, the pussy cat, standing beside her. And oh! he had other kitties, lots of them, with him. One was a grey kitty, and one was a yellow kitty; and there were black kitties, and white kitties, and tortoise shell kitties; and yes, Betty had to rub her eyes to be sure, there was a pink kitty trimmed with blue flowers, just like her mother's cup.

Betty was rather scared, but she was much more scared when Tommy spoke up.

"Gentlemen," he said, in a loud voice, "this is Betty, the little girl who doesn't tell the truth."

The gray kitty looked at her with a sad shake of his furry head.

"Is she the little girl who said that you broke the cup?" he asked.

"Yes," answered Betty's Tommy.

"Why did you do it?" asked a fat black kitty; "answer, Betty, and tell us why you were such a bad little girl."

"I didn't mean to be," sobbed Betty, in a small, frightened voice; "mother's pink cup got in my way and I knocked it over—"

"But why," said the yellow kitty, "did you say that Tommy did it? And why didn't you ask the cook to give Tommy his milk? Tommy is so, so hungry!"

"I am sorry," said Betty again.

"What good does that do me?" asked poor hungry Tommy. "I haven't had my dinner, and may be I won't get any supper either. Go, tell your mother the truth, Betty, and then she will ask cook to feed me."

Betty shook her head stubbornly. "No, no, no!" she cried.

The pink and blue kitty spoke up for the first time.

"Kitties," he said, "Betty is a naughty little girl—a bad little girl. She told a story which cheated Tommy out of his dinner, and now the horrid little girl will not tell her mother the truth. Tommy must eat something. Why not have him eat Betty?"

Betty tried to run away, but she couldn't stir from the ground. And the kitties grew bigger and bigger until they were twice as high as Betty. And then they all licked their paws (just for all the world as if Betty were a little mouse.), And just as they were going to jump at her she screamed, and—

Betty opened her eyes. The orchard was quite dark, and there was not a kitty in sight, not one! And then Betty knew that it had been a dream—an awful, awful dream; so she jumped up and ran to find her mother. And oh! how nice it did seem to see mother walking down the path, and Betty threw her arms around her mother's neck and said:

"Oh, mother, darling, I broke the pink cup with the blue flowers on it and won't you forgive me and give Tommy some milk?"

And mother said:

"Of course I forgive my little girl, but she was very naughty to make Tommy bear the blame. Betty, promise me never to do it again; always tell your mother everything."

And then she kissed Betty, and they went to the kitchen and gave Tommy a big saucer of thick cream.

And when Tommy saw the cream he began to purr — and guess what he did?

He looked right up at Betty and winked his big green eyes—M. E. Sangster, in 'Sunday School Times.'

THINGS THAT HIDE.

(By Helen Brown Bell.)

Do your things ever hide from you? Sara Martha's did. Why, do you know she had a perfectly awful time finding her things; it made no difference whether they were her toys or her clothes, she was always on the hunt! She says they just hide from her—so. I suppose they do. But her mother says there is another reason. Now, you can judge for yourself when you hear what a time Sara Martha had.

Every morning she had been late to her breakfast because she had to look for every stitch of her clothes, and this one morning she was later than usual and found her breakfast stone cold. Even the potato balls were cold, and Sara Martha did love a good, hot potato ball; so she decided it was time to do something. But she was late, and then she had to hunt and hunt for her cap (it was under a sofa pillow).

"What made you hide there?" asked Sara Martha. Then there was another hunt for mittens, till she remembered she had made a ball of them and thrown them at Grace Knox, who kept them.

"Sara Martha! You'll have wrinkles by the time you are fifteen if you keep on stewing around like this," said her mother, while poor Sara Martha looked high and low for her coat.

"My clothes just act like they were alive, and had feet and could run and hide themselves," she fumed as she dragged her coat all dusty, from under the bed.

"Have a place for everything and put it there and—" But Sara Martha's mother got no farther, for the school bell rang (and it was the second one, too), so Sara Martha dashed frantically off.

That night Sara Martha had a good, long talk with her mother, who told her what a disagreeable world this would be to live in if every one had to hunt madly for things as Sara Martha did.

"I'll tell you, my things have a spite against me, that's all. Why my patent-leather belt actually crawls under the bed and hides," complained Sara Martha.

But when she went to bed that night she tried her mother's plan of putting her clothes in a nice little pile, and to keep her belt from slipping into some out-of-the-way place, she coiled it up on the dresser.

My, me! What a nice time she had the next morning; it seemed nothing had hidden, and she dressed in such a jiffy she was the first at the table. "No more cold potato balls for me!" she laughed.

Now, if your things are in the habit of hiding from you, just try Sara Martha's plan and see how finely it works.—"Christian Intelligencer."

A FABLE.

"Put the young horse in the plough," said the farmer, and very much pleased he was to be in a team with Dobbin and the gray mare. It was a long field, and gayly he walked across it, his nose upon Dobbin's haunches, having hard work to keep at so slow a pace.

"Where are we going now?" he said when he got to the top. "This is very pleasant."

"Back again," said Dobbin.

"What for?" asked the young horse, rather surprised.

But Dobbin had gone to sleep, for he could plough as well asleep as awake.

"What are we going back for?" he asked, turning around to the old gray mare.

"Keep on," said the gray mare, "or we shall never get to the bottom, and you'll have the whip at your heels."

"Very odd indeed," said the young horse, who thought he had had enough of it, and was not sorry he was coming to the bottom of the field. Great was his astonishment when Dobbin, just opening his eyes, again turned and proceeded at the same pace up the field again.

"How long is this going on?" asked the young horse.

Dobbin just glanced across the field as his eyes closed, and he fell asleep again as he began to calculate how long it would take to plough it.

"How long will this go on?" he asked, turning to the gray mare.

"Keep up, I tell you," she said, "or you'll have me on your heels."

When the top came and another turn, and the bottom and another turn, the poor young horse was in despair; he grew quite dizzy, and was glad, like Dobbin, to shut his eyes, that he might get rid of the sight of the same ground so continually.

"Well," he said, when the gears were taken off, "if this is your ploughing, I hope to have no more of it."

But his hopes were vain; for many days he ploughed, till he got, not reconciled to it, but tired of complaining of the weary, monotonous work.

In the hard winter, when comfortably housed in the warm stable, he cried out to Dobbin, as he was eating some delicious oats: "I say, Dobbin, this is better than ploughing. Do you remember that field? I hope I shall never have anything to do with that business again. What in the world could be the use of walking up a field just for the sake of walking down again? It's enough to make one laugh to think of it."

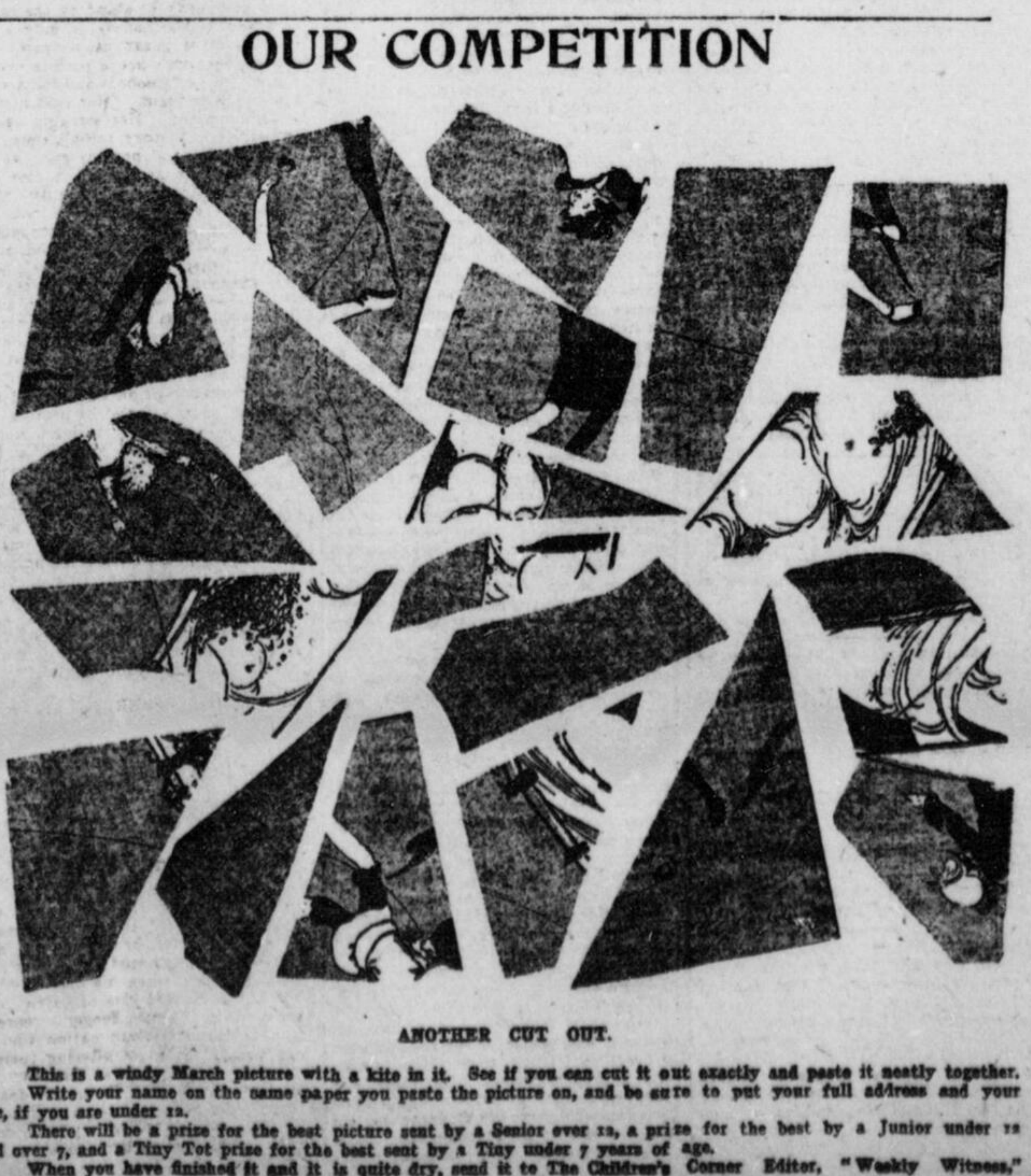
"How do you like your oats?" said Dobbin.

"Delicious," said the young horse.

"Then please remember that if there were no ploughing there would be no oats."

This little fable is as good for boys and girls as for horses. Can you find the moral?—"Our Dumb Animals."

OUR COMPETITION



ANOTHER CUT OUT.

This is a windy March picture with a kite in it. See if you can cut it out exactly and paste it neatly together.

Write your name on the same paper you paste the picture on, and be sure to put your full address and your age, if you are under 12.

There will be a prize for the best picture sent by a Senior over 12, a prize for the best by a Junior under 12 and over 7, and a Tiny Tot prize for the best sent by a Tiny under 7 years of age.

When you have finished it and it is quite dry, send it to The Children's Corner Editor, "Weekly Witness," Montreal.

MOTHER NATURE'S CHILDREN.

Last fall, after the pretty red leaves had all blown away, and nearly all the pretty birds had flown away, Mother Nature said to her many tree children: "Now, children, I want you all to take a nice long nap; if any of you should happen to awaken you must not even peep out, until I call you."

She sealed up all the doors so the cold North Wind could not hurt her children and then she left them. Old Mr. North Wind came and whistled and blustered around, but it only rocked the little bud babies more soundly to sleep.

The snow came and covered the ground, even covering the shortest of the tree children, but still the bud babies slept. But one day the warm South Wind came and changed things. The snow turned to rain, the ice to water, and the sun shone warmer and brighter each day, so the bud babies began to yawn and rub their sleepy eyes, but they did not try to peep out because Mother Nature had not yet called and they knew that mothers always know best.

So the bud babies grew and grew, only taking catnaps, so they would be sure to hear their "wake up" call.

Just as they were wondering what they should do when they outgrew their beds entirely, Mother Nature began calling her children. The very first was to the Pussy Willows. "Come, come," she said, "it is time to get up. The little girls and boys are waiting for you. Put on your warm clothes, because the North Wind did not want to go away and he may come back and try to nip your noses and toes."

Then she put a nice warm fur over each little bud and opened the doors into the outer world. So the Pussy Willow buds in their gray fuzzy, wuzzy coats and hoods came out into the sunshine looking like little Eskimo babies.

Just then a happy little voice cried, "Oh, goody! goody! the Pussy Willows are out and we can take some home for mother to tell us one of her lovely stories about them.—"M. C. Advocate."

TOO CAUTIOUS ALTOGETHER.

A trawler skipper, on returning home from his period at sea, made the customary visit to his senior officer, and was asked why he had not obeyed certain instructions which had been given him. He professed ignorance of the orders in question, and was reminded that they had been handed him with his sailing orders.

"Oh," says he, "do you mean you printed paper you gave me?"

"Yes."

"Why, I saw it were marked 'Secret,' so I gave it to t'missus to lock up 'fore I sailed."

SMILES

KEEPING HIS WORD.

One of the recruiting canvassers in an English provincial town was a well-known magistrate. In most cases he succeeded in obtaining the promises he wished, but at last he knocked at one cottage door which was opened to him by a sturdy son of the soil.

"My man," said the magistrate, in his most persuasive tones, "are you willing to fight for your king and country?"

"No, I beant, sir," was the prompt reply. "An' I be surprised at you askin' me to do it. Two years ago come next month you yourself fined I twenty shillings for fighting wi' Bill Smith, and you said it wor wicked to fight, an' I promised you as I wouldn't repeat the offence, an' allus kept my word."

Lady—"Don't be afraid of Fido. You know barking dogs never bite."

Visitor—"But suppose he stops barking?"

"Now, if you have it in your head," said the professor, who had explained a theory to his students, "you have it all in a nutshell."

Jones—"I feel very uneasy about my wife. She's gone out in this rain without an umbrella." Brown—"That's all right, old man, she'll take shelter in some shop." Jones—"I know. That's what makes me feel so uneasy."

THRIFTY SANDY.

A member of Parliament for a Scottish constituency, seeing one of his supporters emerging from the local post-office, thought he would have a little joke over the man's thriftiness.

"Halloa, Sandy!" he remarked, "I guess you've been in there to buy more war savings certificates."

"You're wrong, mon," was the quick reply. "I've only been in to fill ma fountain pen."

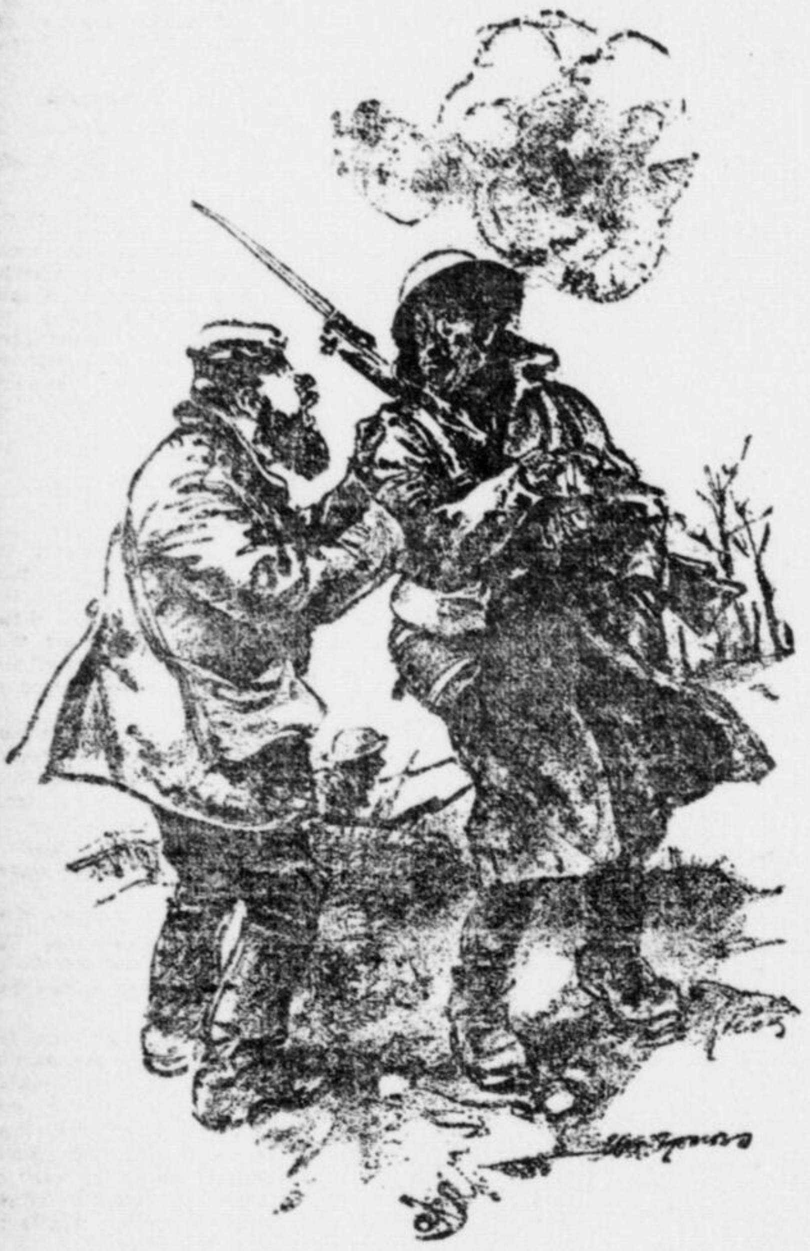
Bridget had proved to be all that a servant should be in regard to her duties; but, unfortunately, her energies never seemed to extend to keeping her own face clean. Her mistress desired to tell her to wash her smutty countenance, but, not wanting to offend such a treasure, she resorted to strategy. "Do you know, Bridget," she remarked, in a confidential manner, "that if you wash your face in hot, soapy water it will make you beautiful?" "Shure, an' it's a wonder ye never thried it yerself, ma'am," was Bridget's surprised, and surprising answer.

Aunt—"Won't you have some more cake, Willie?"

Willie (on a visit)—"No, thank you."

Aunt—"You seem to be suffering from loss of appetite."

Willie—"It ain't that. I'm suffering from politeness."



German Prisoner: "Oh, hurry up and take me away with you, or my people may rescue me!"
—"London Opinion"

M. O.—"Well, my man, what's the matter with you?" Thomas—"Pain in my back, sir." M. O.—"Very well, I'll give you a bottle of medicine, and you must remember to take a dose half an hour before you feel the pain coming on."

Teacher—"Tommy, just look at your filthy hands and face! I wonder what you would say if I came to school with hands and face like that?" Well-mannered Tommy—"Well, sir, to tell you the truth, I would be too polite to mention it."

Gorling—"Has your college education been of any practical value to you?"

Marks—"You bet it has! If it wasn't for my experience in athletics I'd have to leave my house five minutes earlier every morning in order to catch the 7.58 train."

Military Surgeon (to paient newly arrived)—"What's the trouble?" Scottish Patient—"Nae trouble, sir." Surgeon—"Well, what's your complaint?" Patient—"I didna' complain at a'." Surgeon—"Then why did you come here?" Patient—"I was jist sent." Surgeon—"But you have no wounds?" Patient—"Oh, ay, I hae a wheen o' them!"

Mrs. N. was giving instructions to her new servant. "Before removing the soup plates, Mary, always ask each person if he or she would like any more." "Very good, madam." Next day, Mary, respectfully bowing to one of the guests, inquired—"Would th' gentleman like some more soup?" "Yes, please." "There ain't none left."

An old lady who had been introduced to a doctor, who was also a professor in a university, felt somewhat puzzled as to how she would address the great man. "Shall I call you 'doctor' or 'professor'?" she asked. "Oh, just as you wish," was the reply; "as a matter of fact some people call me an old idiot." "Indeed," she said, sweetly, "but, then, they are people that know you."

A good story is being told of a reply given by a student to a question set in an examination paper. "If twenty men reap a field in eight hours," ran the question, "how long will it take fifteen men to reap the same field?" The student thought long and carefully before setting down the answer, and when he handed in his paper this is what the examiner read: "The field, having already been reaped by the twenty men, could not be reaped a second time by the fifteen."

Guest—"Good gracious, waiter! Nine and nine make eighteen, not nineteen!"

Waiter—"Ah, but monsieur must remember that everything has been augmented by the war!"

Tom Moore, the poet, was a son of a Dublin grocer. Without any pushing on his part, his genius and his unaffected manner made him a welcome guest everywhere. All London went mad over him. On one occasion, at a banquet, he had made some brilliant witticisms. A snob, thinking to humiliate him, leaned over the table to the poet and quite audibly said, in a drawling tone—"Pway, sir, wasn't your father a grossah?" Moore smilingly replied that he was. "Then, pway," continued the snob, "why didn't he make a grossah of you?" Moore quite affably retorted, "Wasn't your father a gentleman?" "Of course he was," was the rejoinder. "Then, why," queried Moore, "didn't he make a gentleman of you?"

Having made his money, Mr. Golding became the usual target for silly questions on "How to make cash quickly" and such topics.

The other day he got some of his own back. A particularly pertinacious questioner had been wasting his valuable time, and then asked:

"I understand, Mr. Golding, that you started life as a newsboy?"

The rich man seized his chance.

"My dear sir," he replied blandly, "you have been misinformed. I began life in the usual way—as an infant!"

"I have never yet had a contribution rejected."

"Writer or churchgoer?"

"He said I was an addlepated jackass. What would you advise me to do about it?"

"See a good veterinary."

Neighbor—"I hear you have a baby over at your house."

Jones—"Yes. Who told you?"

Neighbor—"The baby."

"Who stood up for Jack when he married Miss Flirtleigh?"

"No one. Everybody called him a fool!"

Motorist—"Where do these roads lead to?"

Rustic—"One on 'em leads to my 'ome, an' t'other goes straight on."

"Say, pa."

"Well, what?"

"If the shortest days of the year are in December, how can February be the shortest mouth in the year?"

"I had a dozen proposals before yours," scornfully said the wife during the quarrels, "and all from smarter men than you, too."

"I don't doubt they were," said the indignant husband; "they all managed to get out of it."

THE REAL WOODROW WILSON

(By Isaac F. Marcossohn, in London "Daily News.")

Mr. Marcosson, who is one of the best known of American journalists, is now making his third visit to England since the outbreak of the war. He is perhaps the foremost American authority on finance, and is the author of the much-discussed character-study of Mr. Lloyd George, with its message to America, which appeared recently in "Everybody's Magazine."

I first met Woodrow Wilson in 1911, when he was Governor of New Jersey.

With the almost precipitate suddenness which accompanies publicity in America he had been projected from the academic quiet of a college presidency into the fierce light that beats about national politics. He was a Presidential possibility.

If your Kings were elected by popular vote you would find the parallel in an active Governor of Kent (assuming that there was such an office) being almost unexpectedly considered as a candidate for the national rulership. This swift projection into the arena of national life, however, was not as sudden as appeared on the surface. The explanation furnishes the first intimate index to the character of the President who has faced the most difficult and solemn problems encountered by an Amercian Executive since Lincoln's day. When Wilson was a struggling lawyer in one of our Southern States he saw the vision of a national career rounded out with the goal that is the dream of every American schoolboy—the Presidency.

Then began a definite campaign of preparation—slow, sometimes stolid, but always persistent. Those who know Woodrow Wilson best—and they are not many—knows that he has always felt himself to be more or less a Man of Destiny. Now comes the first and only kinship with Theodore Roosevelt, who almost from birth has believed himself to be an inspired Nation Mentor. Each of these men realized his dream by different processes that are astonishingly typical of their temperament.

Roosevelt was inevitable. Exiled into the political eclipse which masks under the office of Vice-President, he was raised to the Presidency by the tragic death of William McKinley. But, regardless of circumstances, he would have risen. It is as impossible to suppress him as it is to curb Niagara. He had become what the United States called Grant—a Man on Horseback—which means that he had been literally dashed into politics on the red wave of war. The exploits of the Rough Riders in the Cuban War made Roosevelt Governor of New York, which is one traditional approach to the White House. With Wilson, on the other hand, there was none of the glamor of spectacular heroism, no tumult or shouting. His elevation to the highest office in the gift of the people was the final act of a silent drama of patient preparedness. It explains, perhaps, what seemed to be his interminable forbearance of German insult and aggression. His Job-like attitude which rasped so many of his countrymen bespoke no lack of patriotism. It was merely Wilson the Man pursuing as Wilson the President, the unhurried tenor of his way to reach in time the moment of action.

THE MAN AND HIS METHODS.

Let me illustrate. When I first met the President I had been "assigned" to write a magazine interview with him. It was an important moment in his career. Millions would read what he said. As a matter of fact, his utterances became a campaign document. His procedure was characteristic of what he did in real crises.

We rode in his motor car from Trenton, the capital of New Jersey, down to Sea Girt, his summer home. He talked of business, labor, capital, the tariff—all those subjects that pressed down upon the mind of America. Unlike Roosevelt, whose speech is like a rapid-fire gun at work, Wilson talks slowly, deliberately, carefully weighing his words. Roosevelt acts or speaks first and thinks afterwards. His mistakes are those of action. Wilson is just the reverse. His errors lie on caution's side.

Like most American public men, he spoke frankly. When I submitted the manuscript of the interview to him he almost completely revised it, because he had changed his mind about the various subjects. Perhaps I should say that he changed the form of expression rather than his mind. He wanted no unhappy word to recoil on his head.

Mr. Wilson was then lean of face, long and hard of jaw (it is the Scotch in him), with a clear and calculating eye, and hair only moderately sprinkled with grey. He lacks Roosevelt's sunburst of a smile, but he can relax, for he has a very keen sense of humor. The war has aged him just as it has matured everyone. His face is leaner, the laws looks longer but firmer, his hair is almost white. There are deep lines about his mouth—etched by the travail of long and anxious waiting. They began when the "Lusitania" was sunk.

In those searching days you got a glimpse of the working of Wilson's mind. He became a man aloof. He almost lived in his study; he took solitary walks into the country. Alone he wrestled with the problem that meant peace or war for his country. He practically took no counsel of his associates. A definite reason for this was that Mr. Bryan, by the grace of politics, happened to be Secretary of State. But his whole conduct reflected one of his strongest traits, which is, as the Americans say, "to go it alone. I happen to know that in several of the great war emergencies—more especially his peace move—he deliberately ignored the advice of those believed to be his closest friends.

With the exception of Roosevelt he has established more precedents than any other President. Not since Washington's day has any Chief Executive of the nation appeared in person before Congress. Yet Wilson did this on more than one occasion. This performance invests a State document with what Americans keenly like—the thing known as human interest.

THE PARALLEL WITH LINCOLN.

This leads me to one of his greatest gifts—an oratory strangely effective when you consider his academic structure. It misses the God-given fervor of Lloyd George's eloquence; has none of the impassioned fire that Roosevelt puts into his speeches. But it has a finished, polished, and well-nigh perfect expression of word and delivery that never fails to hold attention. He talks precisely as he writes—brilliantly. Save only Roosevelt, no living American approaches him as phrase-maker.

One curious fact about Wilson's method is that he writes all his important work on a small typewriter himself. He knows shorthand, and his plan is to jot down his speech, message or letter in a notebook in the form of shorthand notes and then transcribe them. His famous Note to Germany after the torpedoing of the "Lusitania" was done in this way.

Woodrow Wilson has more than a community of grave war responsibility with Abraham Lincoln. Like the Great Emancipator, he prefers to point his moral or drive home his argument with a story.

One of his favorites is of a doughty sea captain who had to deal with a noisy and mutinous crew. He got them together on the deck one day and in language more forceful than elegant laid down the law. Then he added with vehemence: "All I want of you men is silence, and not much of that."

Analyze Wilson's speeches and letters and you will find a Lincoln-like simplicity and directness of style, and with it, in many instances, the same kind of homely application of truths. His historic speech to Congress in which he defied Germany may well claim kinship with some of Lincoln's noblest utterances, and more especially the Second Inaugural Speech.

I am one of many Americans who have differed with President Wilson in policy and politics, who felt, after the first inertia, which followed the sinking of the "Lusitania," that his Americanism had become diluted. But eventually he has found the way to the truth and to the light. Having declared the faith, he will abide by the great decision. It is the Wilson way. His Americanism, now the Americanism of an aroused and united people, is henceforth part of that larger world-creed of organized protest against authorized brutality.

AN ENEMY OF RUSSIA

How a Japanese Officer Obeyed the Czar and Taught the Russian Soldiers a Lesson From the Code of Nippon

(By Read E. Hartwell, in the New York "Evening Sun.")

Col. Hisada of the Military College at Tokio, stepped out of a saloon carriage onto the platform of the great Nikolayevsky station at Moscow. He had just arrived by the Trans-Siberian express after a journey of nearly a fortnight, but he looked neat and trim, and he missed nothing as he peered through his glasses. A small group of Russian officers awaited him on the platform. They clicked their heels and saluted stiffly and Col. Hisada politely responded.

A huge Russian staff officer, wearing several decorations, advanced with outstretched hand, which the Japanese, after glancing in his face accepted rather doubtfully.

"Bon jour, mon Colonel," said the Russian in the language of diplomacy, which is so largely spoken in the Russian upper classes. "Il y a longtemps que je ne vous ai vu."

"Sdrasvoutie, palkovink. Kak pagivaiete?" replied Col. Hisada in excellent Russian.

By which expression the Russian was greeting the Japanese as an old acquaintance and the reply was a polite inquiry after the other's health.

And so we will let them go on speaking in Russian, and will adhere to English.

Permit me to introduce—Col. Hisada—Major Andreyeff, Capt. Boumistroff, Capt. Paprikoff."

At this moment an aged general, his rank betokened by the scarlet facings of his long military overcoat, hobbled forward and all the officers stood more stiffly than ever, clicked heels and saluted.

"Ah, my dear Hisada," he said, grasping the little Japanese officer by both hands, "I am indeed delighted to see you. They told me at the staff office at Petrograd that you were arriving today and, old man though I am, I travelled all night purposely to meet and greet you. I can never thank you enough for all you did for me when I was visiting Japan with the Grand Duke. A charming place and charming people, and you have a great deal to teach us. I told them at Petrograd when the war broke out that we could rely on you, and I was not mistaken. We should indeed have been in a tight corner if you had not turned over all the rifles and ammunition you could spare to us, and now they tell me you are bringing big guns. I was always in favor of friendship with Japan, but they would not listen to me ten years ago. Thank heaven they know better now, though there are too many up there who still prefer Germany."

All this was said with the volubility and the amazing frankness which are such features of the Russian character. A Russian either says all he thinks or nothing at all, and more often he does the former, for he is no hypocrite and he has not cultivated the Macchiavellian art.

By this time a small knot of Japanese officers had appeared from another part of the train, and more introductions followed.

"I hope you have brought us guns, Colonel," said one of the Russian officers.

"Yes, a few, and more are coming; lots more. Our factories are working night and day to complete your orders. I have one old friend among the guns on this train. We used it at Port Arthur, and found it very effective." This to the Russian colonel, who looked annoyed, for he had been at the fall of that stronghold and thought the reference in bad taste. It was so unlike a Japanese to say such a thing. They were usually so polite. But he looked more pleased when he heard Col. Hisada's next observation:

"We are also sending you some of Krupp's biggest guns and plenty of shells to fit them. We got them just before you went to war with Germany and have had no opportunity of using them ourselves, so we thought you might as well have them. I took the order for them to Essen myself, saw them being made and learned how to handle them in Germany. And now I and my friends here have come to teach you what we know about them."

The stalwart Russian officers crowded round the Japanese and embraced them with enthusiasm, kissing the little men on the cheeks, much to their embarrassment. Then the collection of baggage was proceeded with while groups made their way to the outside of the station, where there was a great crowd, as usual. They got into drishkies two at a time, a Russian and a Japanese in each, for a droshky carries only two passengers. Cols. Yanoff and Hisada were in the first, and they started away at a tremendous pace and drove to the chief hotel of the city. The Russian people looking on could not understand this sudden demonstration of friendship between the Czar's officers and these little men who not so long ago had brought disaster to Russian arms.

"We have arranged a dinner in your honor at the Praga to-night. The Governor-General will be there, and His Excellency will himself have the honor to entertain you at his palace tomorrow," said Col. Yanoff.

Col. Hisada bowed gravely and was silent. He remembered very well the Russian penchant for feasting and drinking, especially the latter, at the most serious times. Like most of his fellow countrymen he was of frugal, simple habits and held in contempt those who indulged in excesses.

Arrived at the hotel, they were escorted by the manager to a handsomely furnished salon.

"You will need refreshment after your long journey," said Col. Yanoff. "Although vodka may not be sold now, I can get you some here. I wish I could offer you some of your own delicious saki. It is the best thing in Japan. But never mind, good vodka is hard to beat," and he was about to touch the service bell.

"Your Emperor has forbidden the use of vodka, has he not?" inquired Col. Hisada.

"Yes, that is so. But there are ways of overcoming that little difficulty on occasions."

"I should not wish to disobey such an excellent rule. Japan was your enemy once, but vodka was a greater enemy still. When we entered Port Arthur some of the officers were drunk. You gave me your sword, Col. Yanoff, but perhaps you do not remember it. Now Germany is your enemy. Your Emperor has made a wise order. You will do well to obey it. As for me, I do not drink."

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BRITISH LORD WEDS WIDOW OF BROTHER

Lord George Wellesley, youngest son of the Duke of Wellington, and Louise Nesta Pamela Wellesley, widow of Richard Wellesley, a brother of the bridegroom, were married in the chapel of St. Thomas' Church, New York, last week.

It is not often that a marriage of nobility takes place in New York and this one was marked with quietness and simplicity. Earlier in the day Lord Wellesley went to the municipal building, where he obtained a marriage license. He is 27 years old, and his bride is one year his senior.

Lord Wellesley has been in New York for some time on a mission from his government. Lady Wellesley arrived on the steamer "Finland," on Feb. 29th, and was accompanied by her two young children.

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The home dressmaker should keep a catalogue scrap book of the daily pattern cuts. These will be found very useful to refer to from time to time.

A SMART AND PRACTICAL MODEL.

1977—Ladies' Apron.

This style is especially nice for gingham, percale, alpaca, and brilliantine. The front is cut in panel shape, to form deep pocket sections over the side fronts. The Pattern is in 4 sizes: 34, 38, 42 and 46 inches bust measure. It requires 7 1-4 yards of 36-inch material for a 38-inch sizze.

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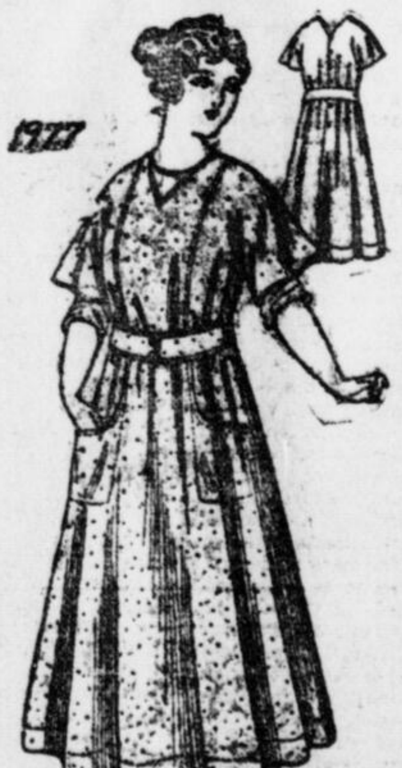

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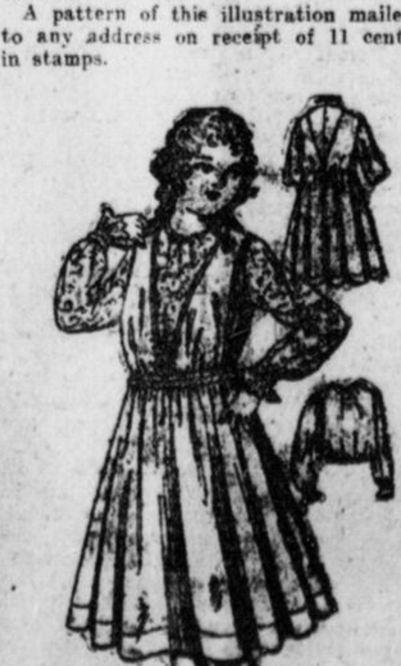

1991

A SMART DRESS FOR THE GROWING GIRL.

1991—Girls' Dress in Over-Blouse Style, with Guimpe.

This is a charming model, simple and attractive. The guimpe may be of crepe, batiste or lawn. The overblouse dress is good for cashmere, serge, silk, crepe and satin. The sleeve may be made in kimono style, or finished in wrist length, with a deep ruffle. The Pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires 1 3-4 yard of 36-inch material for the guimpe, and 3 1-2 yards for the dress, for a 12-year size.

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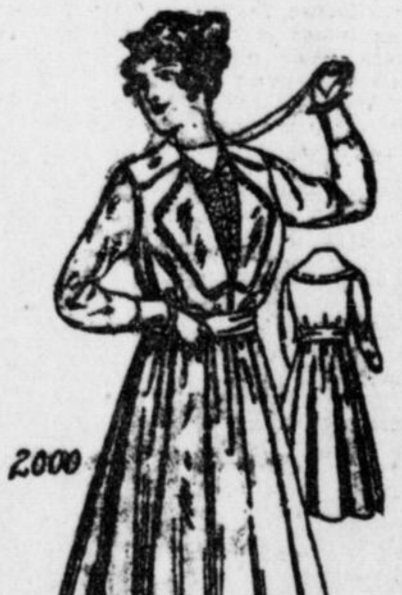

2000

A PRETTY DRESS FOR HOME OR CALLING.

2000 — Ladies' Dress, with Body Lining.

Gray satin, with lace for the vest and fancy buttons for trimming, is here shown. The waist is mounted on a body lining, which is overlaid in front to form a vest, that is outlined by shaped revers. A broad collar trims the neck edge. The skirt is full and gathered. The sleeve is finished at wrist length, with a smart cuff. The Pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 6 yards of 44-inch material for a 36-inch size. The skirt measures about 2 2-3 yards at the foot.

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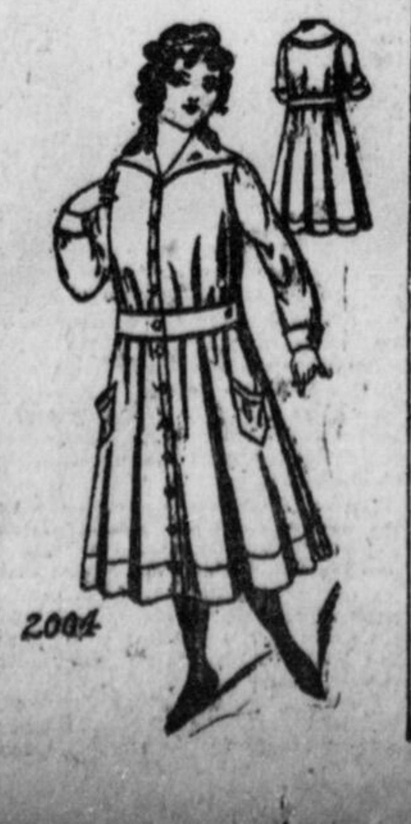
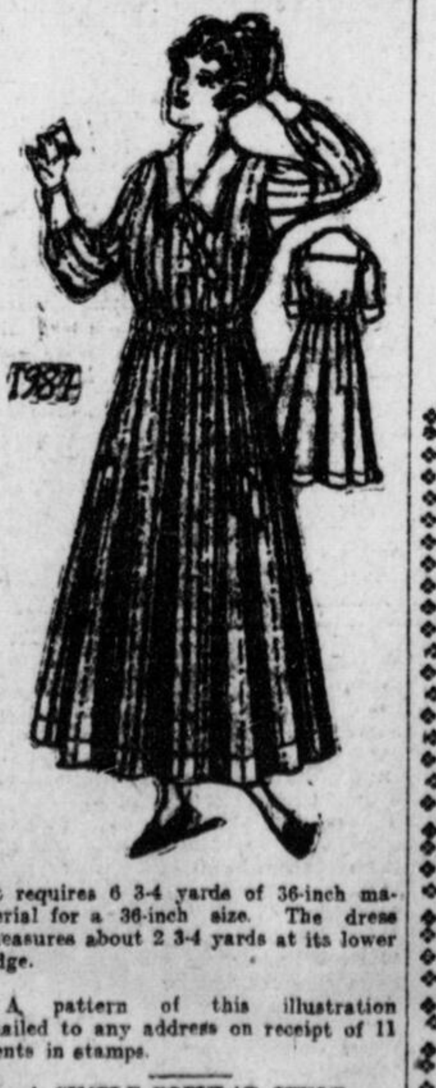


2004

A COMFORTABLE, EASY-TO-MAKE HOUSE DRESS.

1984—Ladies' House Dress, with Sleeve in Either of Two Lengths.

This style is simple, attractive and comfortable. The right front overlaps the left at the closing. The sleeve may be finished in wrist or elbow length. The fullness at the waistline is to be confined by a belt or to be gathered, with a casing underneath. Gingham, seersucker, drill, linene, linen, alpaca, chambry, gabardine, flannel, flanelette and serge are all good for this style. The Pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.



1984

It requires 6 3-4 yards of 36-inch material for a 36-inch size. The dress measures about 2 3-4 yards at its lower edge.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 11 cents in stamps.

A SIMPLE POPULAR STYLE.

2004—Junior Dress, with Sleeve in Either of Two Lengths.

Serge, gabardine, plaid suiting, or shepherd check would be nice for this style. The sleeve may be in wrist or elbow length. Taffeta, corduroy or velvet are also nice for this model. The Pattern is cut in 3 sizes: 12, 14 and 16 years. It requires 5 1-4 yards of 36-inch material for a 14-year size.

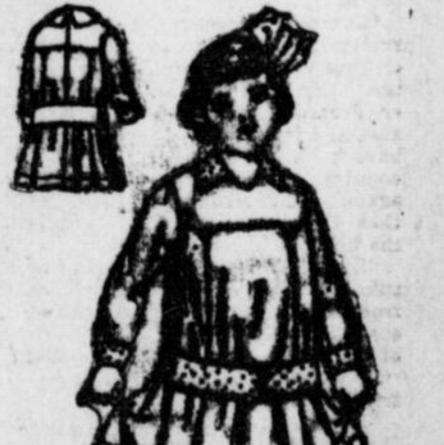
A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 11 cents in stamps.

A NATTY DRESS FOR MOTHER'S GIRL.

1989—Girls' Yoke Dress.

This model is good for all wash fabrics, for serge, gabardine, velvet, corduroy, taffeta, albatross and cashmere. The dress is arranged in deep plaits over the back and front beneath a yoke that is shaped in points. The sleeve is full at the wrist and is finished with a turnback cuff. The Pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. It requires 3 yards of 36-inch material for a 4-year size.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 11 cents in stamps.



1989

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GERMANY'S JUNKER CLASS IS ATTACKED

Selfish Element That Gets More Than Share of Food Also Severely Criticised

Berlin, Monday, March 12—In his Monday review in the "Tageblatt," Theodore Wolff draws a comparison between Germany's junker class of to-day and those French aristocrats who opposed Turgot, Louis XVI.'s famous minister, in all his efforts for reform. Then he proceeds to chastise classes who insist on privileges, no matter how the other classes suffer by them. He says:

"Her Michaelis, state commissioner for food supply, admitted in his manly, honest speech to the Diet that eggs, milk, butter, fruit and vegetables still abounded in many rural districts. It is necessary to gather these pleasant things, not only to flatter the urban palate, but also for psychological reasons. One would eat the daily turnip with more appetite if convinced that it did not smell of other culinary pleasures in certain places. But when we hear everybody returning from the country and the more favored little towns, tell with satiated smiles of the eggs they discovered in nests out there, and the butter that is shining on huge slices of bread, it is then that turnips fail to inspire us with enthusiasm.

"Since the government raised no helping hand, individuals help themselves, and everybody is now busy gathering by circuitous wrys.

"It has become quite a habit of the urban dweller to scout for secreted eatables, which are not to be had in the ordinary manner. Anybody strolling about Berlin's railway stations in the evening will notice great numbers of passengers arriving from the country loaded with sacks, satchels and all kinds of queer packages. And these great numbers belong to all classes. The police tried to interfere with these people, but the Berlin magistrates' continuous protest has had its effect. They now remain unmolested. What we should like to know, however, is what becomes of the mail packages, containing food supplies, from the country which have the habit of disappearing as if they contained secret propositions to the President of Mexico.

"All these are little pictures of contemporary history, which the conscientious chronologist ought to find desirable for the benefit of well-nurtured prosperity. Uninteresting and picturesque as they appear to our grandchildren, they are bitterly serious to us.

"The ghastly calamity which the commissioner for food supply said must overtake the nation unless every source is made use of sparingly is not in sight, thank heaven, and let us hope it will be spared this resolute people. But even care presses heavily.

"The political leaders of what is called the junker class, which consists, however, not wholly of junkers, made an extraordinary mistake of their sham inability to understand the seriousness of the situation. This, coupled with their open announcement of purpose to fight down any attempts to reduce their privileges is all the more provoking.

"What shall we say to the speech of the very learned Count York von Wartenburg in the upper house of the Prussian Diet? Every step forward frightens this apprehensive custodian of the past. It is always the same song about Germany's geographical position, in being surrounded by hostile nations making retention of the present system imperative.

"Our perceptions do not fail to point again to the great things we owe to our ancestors, and this shall not be denied. But even Louis XVI wrote not entirely without gratification on the margin of thedraft for restitution submitted to him by the great Turgot in these angry words:

"'France owes her position in Europe to the old regime.'

"Count York regards the mere co-operation by the Reichstag in introducing civil service as 'a revolutionary measure.' He refuses to members of the lower Prudssian House their daily allowance and free railway fares because they have 'no business' travelling around the country and 'spying for information against the government,' despite the fact that the government itself introduced the bill.

"Her von Heydebrandt prophecies our ruin, unless we exact war compensations from our enemies. Formerly he accused the 'unpatriotic' Social Democracy of being apt to do ruin. There is neither ruin nor revolution in back of the patriotism of the Socialists.

"But we can see disease approaching the nation and a desire for preventative action. The times are ripe for fearless innovations."

TELL PEOPLE THE TRUTH.

The Hague, March 13.—After the debate in the Prussian House of Deputies on March 6th on the food crisis, Dr. Helm, leader of the Bavarian peasant party, published an article concerning the situation from which the "Vorwaerts" prints the following extracts:—"It is high time that the facts, which up to the present are known to but few of the uninitiated, should be published. It is better to tell the people the truth squarely than to continue to work on a system which has hopelessly broken down through its own faults. We must hold out one hundred and twenty days longer until the new crops. But even if to-morrow brought 'hunger peace' we would be unable for months to get a pound more of bread grain owing to lack of tonnage and the world's crop failure.

"This must be told the people squarely, and the ruthless measures must be borne, whether they affect peasants and town dwellers not only in Bavaria and South Germany, but also the Prussian agrarians.'

Dr. Heim then attacks the shortcomings of the Prussian agrarians, instancing their failure to observe the ordinance to surrender the barley crop of 1916, which he says has not yet been done.

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GIRL STUDENTS ON FRUIT FARMS

At a meeting at St. Catharines, Ont., between fruit growers and Miss Harvey, of the Government employment bureau, Toronto, and Miss Jones, of the Y.W.C.A., a proposal was discussed of having fifty girl students of the University of Toronto to start late in April to work on fruit farms during the summer months. The "co-eds'" have offered their services if arrangements can be made. A committee will confer with the fruit men and report later on the scheme.

PRESS OPINIONS.

THE CRISIS IN RUSSIA.

(The "New Statesman," London.)

The Allied Conference at Petrograd, to which Lord Milner has gone on behalf of the British Cabinet, meets at a critical stage in Russian affairs. One does not envy the Allied delegates. It is not for them to say what Government Russia shall have, but with that Government once more dominated by the Conference arrives might almost the "dark forces," any decisions at which seem written in water. The pro-German tendencies of the men who have recently come back to power in Petrograd are not a matter of speculation. There is only one opinion about them in Russia, and it is within the knowledge of all diplomatists, alike in London and Paris, in Vienna and Berlin.

Since the war began, the Russian nation and army have shown a magnificent constancy. It was natural that they should, seeing that the Serbian quarrel affected in the first instance Russia only, and the other Allies had taken up arms for her, not she for them. Nevertheless, we do right to admire the spirit shown by this great people in face of heavy reverses—the "courage never to submit or yield," which had so often saved them at earlier crises of their history. They are full of that courage still, and if their country ever falls away from the common cause, it will not be by their will, but against it. This is true of the army, and it is true of practically the entire nation—not only the humbler classes, but the business men, the educated men, the nobility, and many high officials—all, in fact, except a tiny clique of reactionary officials and ecclesiastics.

Where, then, lies the danger? The British press has hitherto been very discreet about it, and, up to a point, with good reason. The French newspapers, though more under Government control, show far less reserve; and of course the neutral press in countries like Switzerland and America discusses the situation freely. There have been two main attempts in Russia to bring about a premature peace. The first was in the spring and summer of 1915. Those then chiefly in fault were General Sukhomlinov, the Minister of War, and the reactionary Ministers, M. Shcheglovitov and M. Maklakov. Whether, and in what degree, the Premier, M. Goremykin, was an accomplice, is uncertain. At any rate, public opinion was deeply stirred. the Duma had to be convoked; General Sukhomlinov was accused of high treason and sent to the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul; and MM. Shcheglovitov and Maklakov were dismissed in disgrace. With patriotic principles once more in the ascendant, and the War Office in the honest hands of General Polivanov, the danger disappeared for the time. But the "dark influences" had still their foothold at Court, and as 1916 went on they revived. The appointment of M. Sturmer as Premier gave them a tool. When subsequently the Tsar. dismissed M. Sazonov from the Foreign Ministry and M. Sturmer took his place there, the second main attempt at a separate peace followed. It was elaborately conceived; besides the secret negotiation with Germany, there was a policy to excite an abortive popular insurrection, which could be pleaded as the excuse for peace. Both plans were carried a long way, but M. Sturmer was overthrown when the Duma met in November, not so much by the mere thoroughness of Professor Miliukov's exposure of him as because the heads of the army took a definite stand on the side of the nation's representatives. Unfortunately the victory of the national idea was far from complete. The "dark influences" continued to enjoy Imperial favor. M. Sturmer, though removed from the Premiership, was appointed to the highest Court position. Moreover, General Alexeiev was at the same time removed from his post as Chief of the General Staff. Last, but not least, M. Protopopov, the former Octobrist and prominent politician in the Duma's Block, who had joined the Sturmer Government and been active in the special measures designed to provoke an abortive revolution, was retained as Minister of Interior, and is still.

Things went on in this unsettled way till the end of the year, when on December 17-30 there occurred the murder of Rasputin. Of all the "dark influences" who owed their importance to the Tsaritsa's favor, Rasputin was probably the most disreputable and the most powerful. He was done to death, not by popular revolutionaries, but by members of the Imperial family, who were sick and ashamed of his influence, and justly apprehensive of the disaster which its continuance might entail for the whole dynasty. But the immediate result was a fierce reaction. "Primo avolso non deficit alter"; there were other Rasputins about the Tsaritsa besides Rasputin himself; and their counsels, which prevailed, were counsels of alarm and revenge. M. Trepov, the Prime Minister, was dismissed, and an undistinguished member of the Tsaritsa's circle, Prince Nicholas Golitsin, took his place. The Ministers of Education and Justice were replaced by the reactionaries of the deepest dye. dye. General Shuvaiev, the War Minister, who had continued the efficient tradition of General Polivanov, and whose speech in the Duma during the November crisis was the overt symbol of the union between people and army, was dismissed a few days later. The Council of Empire, which before Christmas had passed a resolution endorsing the Duma's demand for a Ministry with a clearly-defined responsibility for its acts, and ready to cooperate frankly with the legislative Chambers, had its membership violently remodelled, and was given M. Shcheglovitov for its President. M. Sturmer was brought back to the Foreign Office as "adjoint" to the Minister. The Duma's recess was prolonged for a month. All this was done although the Duma's demand for the shelving of these very "dark influences" had been endorsed not only (as we have said) by the bureaucratic Council of Empire, but by the Congress of Nobility; although not only the circumstances of Rasputin's murder, but much that has since happened in connection with it, show that outside her own home the Tsaritsa's policy finds little support among members of the Imperial family; and although the whole proceedings are in the nature of a violent rebuff to the perfectly well-known wishes of the army.

But for the war it would seem inexplicable that the Court, with no support but that of a few ecclesiastics and officials with sinister records, should be able thus to override the wishes of the people, the army, the nobility, the bulk of the bureaucracy, and even the Grand Dukes. The difficulty, of course, is that anybody who might otherwise be inclined to organize a revolution is deterred by reflecting that the Court would at once make it the excuse for concluding peace. Indeed, for the past eight months or more the "dark influences" have been trying to provoke disturbances for this very purpose. The famine in food and fuel, which is causing so much hardship in the Russian cities, is believed to be in a considerable degree the deliberate work of the Ministry of the Interior. These are problems that Russia must work out for herself. It is not for her Allies to say how or by whom she shall be governed. They would certainly not be so impudent as to take sides for or against any internal revolution. Where, however, they have a real, direct, and legitimate concern is over the return to power of men like M. Sturmer and M. Shcheglovitov. These men's previous treacheries to the Alliance are not in doubt. They are even known in considerable detail. They are not matters of ancient history, but policies to which there is every reason for supposing that the two statesmen are still committed. Under such circumstances it must be extraordinarily difficult, to say the least of it, to maintain the desirable degree of mutual confidence between the British, French, and Italian Governments and a Russian Ministry over which these men and their abettors exert the great influence.

The one relieving feature is the text of the Tsar's own recent declarations. His message to the army at Christmas, and more recently his rescript of the new Prime Minister, set forth his adhesion to very sound policies. The only question is how much such verbal adhesions are worth, in view of his persistently dismissing the faithful champions of these policies and appointing in their stead persons whose hostility to them is well-known throughout his dominions. There is here an apparent contradiction between profession and practice, which we scarcely conceive it possible to keep up much longer. Whichever way it is resolved, it must be resolved before very long.

THE WAR LOAN.

(Toronto "Weekly Sun.")

Mr. White notifies to the public a loan of 150 millions, which is the first instalment of 600 millions lately authorized by Parliament for this fiscal year. The gross borrowings since the outbreak of war are now brought close to 700 millions. The loan is for twenty years, at five percent, and sold to yield about five and four-tenths percent. It is the duty of all Canadians to give what support they can to the public finances. The government, it is to be borne in mind, cannot perform what it has undertaken with the public approval unless it is given the means to pay its way.

DRY COAST TO COAST.

("American Issue.")

When the Utah prohibition law becomes effective one can go from ocean to ocean, 3,500 miles, without seeing a saloon. Starting from Wilmington, N.C., the traveller on this boozeless highway could traverse North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Idaho and Oregon.

SNOBBISHNESS.

("La Presse," (Montreal.)

Is it not snobbishness that sends so many of our fashionables, men and women, every year in Easter week, to purchase in the metropolis of the United States what they can find as well in the metropolis of Canada?

IRELAND AND LLOYD GEORGE.

(Brooklyn "Eagle.")

The world, at least the world outside the territories of the Central Empires and their allies, will greet with deep regret the new outbreak of Irish Nationalist members of Parliament, demanding home rule for all Ireland at once, while the great war is going on. In Berlin and Vienna statesmen will chuckle and rub their hands.

Yet friends of the Entente may worry too much, and enemies of the Entente may be too gleeful. Perhaps the most effective speech on the Nationalist side was made by "Willie" Redmond, in khaki, a soldier, though more than fifty years old. Irishmen are not antagonizing the interests of the Empire as they understand those interests. They are merely making an ill-timed play for what is very dear to the hearts of their constituents.

T. P. O'Connor and John Redmond and their following reject all idea of compromise. They want home rule, merely for themselves, along with the right to prevent home rule for Ulster. The answer of Premier Lloyd George is as frank, as manly, as consistent with his past, as any utterance by a parliamentary leader ever was. He owns frankly that feeling in Ireland is hot. He says:

"Although Ireland is more prosperous than ever, she is no more reconciled to British rule than she was in Cromwell's day. . . . . The government is ready to confer self-government on those parts of Ireland clearly demanding it. I would say to the Sinn Feiners, 'You can have home rule for the asking, but we won't place under your heel the people who do not want home rule.'"

Ulster, then, is the bone of contention. Ulster, under the strong leadership of Sir Edward Carson, is as unyielding as the Nationalists. But it will be remembered that both John Redmond and Carson accepted the Lloyd George plan of last summer, and that this fell through, according to general understanding, only because of the bitter opposition of Lord Middleton, Lord Lansdowne and Lord Beresford.

We think the feeling of most Irish-Americans is that Erin should take half a loaf rather than no bread; that the exclusion of Ulster from a home rule scheme could only be a temporary arrangement; and that a policy of justice by an Irish Parliament toward all interests would bring Belfast men to seek union. The half loaf is available at once. Lloyd George is not quibbling. He has never quibbled in all his public life.

HARDLY WORTH ENTERING IN THE U-BOAT'S LOG.

(New York "Sun.")

The torpedoing of the Belgian relief ship "Storstad" takes on a particularly black aspect as we read the outline report cabled by the American Consul at Queenstown.

Mr. Frost states that the submarine "shelled the ship from three miles (distance) for fifteen minutes, during which the 'Storstad' stopped and hoisted unmistakable signs of Belgian relief errand. After fifteen minutes interval the 'Storstad' (was) torpedoed without warning from 400 yards, Belgian relief signals being permanently visible. It carried neither guns nor wireless. No attempt to escape or resist."

There was a strong sea. The fourth engineer died of exposure. The only American aboard was saved.

One thousand yards is the usual limit of submarine torpedo range if accuracy in aim is to be reasonably certain. Eight hundred yards is better. Four hundred yards is, or should be, as easy as putting a pistol to a man's breast and pulling the trigger. The submarine would never have dared venture so close had she not been confident of the unarmed and unresisting character of the relief ship "Storstad."

What a delightfully easy task was the submarine commander's! It partook almost of the character of sport, like stabbing a Red Cross nurse as she ministers to the dying.

AN INTENDED CALAMITY.

(New York "World.")

Herbert C. Hoover has sailed for Spain in what is probably a last attempt to save the Belgian relief work under a neutral flag.

Official Washington fears that Germany will stop relief. The cold-blooded sinking of the Norwegian ship "Storstad" with 9,000 tons of Argentine corn for Belgium is the latest sign of sinister intent. Brand Whitlock and Mr. Hoover's neutral aids will probably be sent out of Belgium. No neutral aid will remain; scarcely a neutral eye will even look upon the destined fate of the devoted little people who stood athwart Germany's path to world conquest.

There is food enough for the Belgians. The United States has many millions of bushels of wheat still available for export, besides other foods. The machinery of distribution works with the smoothness of experience. There is no diplomatic difficulty to solve, no military aim to be subserved, by stopping the relief. If it stops, the Belgians, stripped of their money, their crops, their railway material, their factory machinery, and even their workingmen to serve German needs, will find themselves in desperate case.

If this forecast is not too gloomy, if the Belgians are to face the starvation inflicted upon Poland and Serbia, then we are looking upon the beginning of the last and grimmest act in one of the great tragedies of human history. It is a tragedy easily preventable, needless, purposeless, wanton. It is an intended calamity.

A NEW FIELD OF POLITICS.

(Toronto "Weekly Sun.")

Women having been given the right to vote, Mr. Rowell opens, at once, the door to a new field of politics, in which women are to strive for full equality with men. He proposes to give them the right to sit in the Legislature, and it cannot be denied that that right, as he says, logically flows from or is involved in the right to vote. Although Mr. Hearst refuses, giving as his reasons precisely those which he used in support of the right to vote, that is, that the matter has not been publicly discussed, that the women are for and against, and that it is not certain whether they wish to be legislators, if they have the right, the question will come up again. It is now a party question, and logic is on Mr. Rowell's side. With it, in due time, will come up equality of rewards and, inevitably, equality in the distribution of patronage or jobs. Female "persons" towards whom, the "Globe" tells us, we are no longer to use "the stale palaver of a pseudo gallantry" lest we discover the insincerity and hackneyedness of our minds, will surely strive for half the judgeships, registrarships, county court clerkships, sheriffships, commissionerships, generalships, all the rest. Having logic on their side, they will succeed. When logic becomes really imperative, they will dig sewers, tame horses, sail ships, and bear arms like male "persons." Logically, they must, in time, take the lean with the fat. Were they to succeed in pushing male persons out of all the sinecures and positions of refinement and high reward, it is to be apprehended that the exodus to the United States might reach proportions which would cause the late Sir Richard Cartwright to turn in his grave. Imperative logic does not point clearly to what will become of that to which we may, apologetically, refer, in the stale palaver of a pseudo gallantry, as domesticity. The report, we hope unfounded, that women in well paid and refined employment are not disposed to marry, while the employment lasts, raises grave apprehension.

THE CAPTURE OF GOMEZ.

(New York "World.")

The latest "revolution" in Cuba will hardly survive the defeat and capture of Gen. Gomez and his staff by the national forces. Ostensibly begun in the interest of Zayas, the unsuccessful candidate for President last year, the rebellion has been led by Gomez, and there can be no doubt that his purpose was wholly selfish.

When Gomez was President, 1909-13, he made a record as a turbulent demagogue that has since helped him in his military activities. It was he who in the last weeks of his term, when the Government was about to pass into the hands of the conservatives, headed by the present President Menocal, persuaded the Congress to pass an Amnesty Bill which was a curiosity in legislation. Going far beyond forgiving political offences, it provided for a general jail delivery and undertook to give immunity to certain corruptionists who feared prosecution by the new Administration. On the vehement protests of the Washington Government, the measure was finally vetoed and afterward reenacted in proper form.

President Menocal represents the new Cuba of constitutional rule, respect for life and property and submission to the will of the majority. Ex-President Gomez, except when he was in office, has always stood for the old Cuba of revolt, of disorder, of disrespect for law and of instant resort to arms as a cure for every grievance. Naturally, he has rallied to his side the ignorant, idle and vicious. In this instance he may have had German support. As a whole, Cuba is well governed, immensely prosperous and inclined to peace. With Gomez in custody, its disorders should soon end.

OLD NORMAN FRENCH.

(Manchester "Guardian.")

The Royal assent to a bill passed by both Houses of Parliament is given in the Norman French formula quoted—"Le roy le veult." The form of words, though always Norman French, varies with the character of the bill. If it is a private bill, the formula is, "Soit fait comme il est désiré." If the King refused his assent to a bill, he would express himself in the polite evasion. "Le roy s'avisera." It is, however, impossible that this ominous announcement, made last in 1707, should ever fall from the Royal lips again.

In our own time half-hearted proposals have been made to abolish the use of Norman French, but it has always commended itself to the Parliamentary mind as an interesting survival quite innocent of any seeds of harm. The substitution of English words was one of the short-lived innovations of the Commonwealth. Cromwell gave his Royal assents in English, but on the Restoration the old form of words was revived. The Lords carried a bill in 1706 "for abolishing the use of the French tongue in all proceedings in Parliament and courts of justice." This measure was no doubt inspired by the exasperation then existing among us against France, but it failed to pass the Commons. The use of English in all proceedings of the courts was required by an Act of 1731, but the old form used in Parliament escaped the prohibition.

THE EVER MENDACIOUS ENVER.

(New York "Sun.")

The fall of Bagdad has not disturbed the complacency of that triple-plated optimist Enver Pasha, Turkish Minister of War. "On the Mesopotamian front," he tells the Ottoman Parliament, "we retired northward for military reasons." As in the case of the Turkish disaster at Erzerum, the people of Constantinople will have to find out for themselves what has happened at Bagdad. There was "nothing to report" the day after Yudenitch stormed Erzerum in the depth of winter, the most wonderful achievement of the whole war. A week later Enver Pasha allowed it to be known that "for military reasons we have withdrawn without suffering loss from Erzerum to a position to the west of the city, after destroying fifty old guns that could not be transported," and this sublime touch of mendacity was added:

"Erzerum was not a fortress at all, but is an open town, and had not the least military value."

As a matter of fact, the Russians had captured 323 guns, nine standards, large depots of arms, munition supplies, signalling, telegraph and telephone stores, and the following was the General Staff's description of the place the hardy Yudenitch had taken:

"The fortress of Erzerum was the only fortified front in the interior of Asia Minor, protecting Western Armenia and Anatolia and commanding all the best roads of Transcaucasia and the interior of Asia Minor."

The truth was that the Turks stubbornly defended Erzerum for five days and suffered tremendous losses in killed and wounded. The Russians captured 235 officers and 12,753 men. When the people of Constantinople learned the "military reasons" for the withdrawal from Erzerum they were furious "with the Committee and the Germans." Enver Pasha, who had often been acclaimed in crowded streets as the hero of Turkey, now drove about at full speed and there were none to do him reverence.

Enver Pasha will again need a strong escort in the streets of Constantinople when the truth about Bagdad can no longer be concealed.

A CALM VIEW.

(New York "Evening Post.")

Several million people in England and many more millions in other belligerent countries and all over the world will envy Gen. Maurice, press agent for the British General Staff, the philosophic composure of "I see no reason why the war should not go through another winter." Lloyd George and Gen. Haig have been promising a decision next summer, but in them speaks the man of action rather than the student that Gen. Maurice is. Yet in that quiet tone of acceptance England's opponents may find more cause for solemn reflection than in the dramatic threats of speedy defeat and ruin. It would be an echo of that older, formidable England which always muddled, but always somehow muddled through by the simple act of wearing out the other fellow. Hindenburg's award of victory to the nation with the stronger nerves overlooks the distinction between what may be called dynamic nervous strength and passive nervous strength. The German may be imagined as saying: "I am determined to have nerves of iron." The Englishman of tradition never thinks of his physiology. If one could escape from all personal feeling to an onlooker's position above the "melee," one might wish that Asquith had not given place to Lloyd George, so that the world might have a demonstration to the finish between the English will-to-wait-and-see and the German will to hack through. As it is, the two nations have borrowed from each other, and the issues have grown mixed.

AN UNSHACKLED SENATE.

(New York "World.")

By adopting the cloture rule, the United States Senate has at last freed itself from the shackles that bound it hand and foot. It is now a representative body with power to act and vote as it may decide for itself, no longer subject to the tyranny which it permitted a handful of obstructionists to exercise.

Three Senators voted against the cloture rule—La Follette, Gronna and Sherman—all pro-Germans. On the final issue they stood alone in the entire Senate. By their un-Americanism, by their disloyalty to the Government to which as citizens and Senators they owe allegiance, they have won a secure place in the memory of the American people. They have proved untrustworthy in time of national emergency, and the brand of disgrace is indelible.

DULY WARNED.

(New York "World.")

In notifying the embassies and legations of the foreign Governments in Washington that "the United States has determined to place upon all American merchant vessels an armed guard for the protection of the vessels and the lives of the persons on board," the State Department duly warns Germany that lawless submarine warfare is to be met with armed resistance.

It is proper that this notice of the purpose of the United States Government be proclaimed to all belligerents. They now know that every merchant ship flying the American flag and sailing through the prohibited zone is armed by the United States and that the guns are manned by seamen in the service of the United States, and that these gunners are under orders to employ force in defence of American rights.

The real test of the German submarine proclamation must soon come, and it will come in the attitude of the German commanders toward these armed ships. An attack upon one of them is an attack upon the United States, and will admit of no other interpretation.

APPROPRIATE REWARD.

(New York "Evening Sun.")

This is "something like"! A Biloxi blacksmith has wrought an iron cross forty pounds in weight and of suitably imposing proportions which he is sending forthwith to Mississippi's Kaiserite Senator, James K. Vardaman. This "frightful" piece of jewellery is appropriately inscribed: "Lest the Kaiser Forget."

Here is a valuable idea: Why not twelve such crosses, one each for the Senators who played Prussia's game in the late Congress? It would be entirely fitting, moreover, for these tokens of their countrymen's esteem to be chained permanently to iron collars about the wearers' necks.

And if Vardaman or any of his fellow recreants were to topple overboard thus adorned nobody would shed any tears.

MORE IN HARMONY.

(New York "World.")

Considering his long experience in Moslem lands, John Bull in Bagdad will be more in harmony with the scenery than Kaiser Wilhelm, at any rate.

AN INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

Lord Chelmsford, the Viceroy of India, in addressing the Legislative Council, said that the time had now arrived for India to release for service in the field British units, which otherwise would be employed on garrison duty. The necessities of the war made it imperative to organize an Indian defence force, and the matter had been in train for some time past. It was proposed to introduce a bill into the Council, whereby all European British subjects between the ages of eighteen and forty-one would be liable for general military service in India. Those between the ages of forty-one and fifty would be compulsorily enrolled for local military service, and youths between the ages of sixteen and eighteen would be enrolled for military training. The Government also proposed to enroll Indians in their own units for general military service in India for the duration of the war.

THE LATE DUKE OF NORFOLK.

"The Duke of Norfolk was a good friend of mine," said Mr. Will Crooks to a representative of the London "Daily Express."

"The first notice I took of the Duke," said Mr. Crooks, "was when he was on the London County Council. They were selecting committees, and one of my colleagues wanted to get on the Parks Committee. Immediately in front of us was the Duke.

"'I suppose,' said my friend, 'that I might as well ask to become the Pope as a member of the Parks Committee.'

"The Duke turned round and said, 'I wouldn't vote for you for Pope, but I will for the Parks Committee.'

"The greatness of the man in small details came out in many ways. I remember an instance in the middle 'nineties. I received an invitation to a grand reception in the West End. Like a foolish and innocent young man, I accepted it. I went in my ordinary blue pilot suit.

"The host said, 'Very good of you to come.' A lady by his side drew herself up to an abnormal height and gazed at me through a lorgnette. I said to myself, 'Bill, you were foolish to come here. This is no place for you.'

"I wandered all alone round a big room. No one seemed to have any desire to speak to me or to know me. Presently I heard a voice announcing 'His Grace the Duke of Norfolk.' I stood in a corner and watched to see the difference between the Duke's reception and my own.

'To my astonishment, the Duke walked straight across the room to me, linked his arm in mine, and said, 'You and I, Crooks, seem to be the only two without a companion.'

At the Post Office—the Duke was Postmaster-General for five years—quaint stories are still told (says the "Daily Chronicle") of the formidable little man who turned up at inconvenient hours and puzzled the officials with embarrassing questions. It is said that on one of these occasions he drifted into an overworked department and was ultimately found by a high official assisting a subordinate (ignorant of the Duke's identity) to clear up some dreadful tangle.

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THE "ALGONQUIN."

(New York "World.")

The sinking of the "Algonquin" is merely a specific evidence of the fact that Germany is making war upon the United States. The proclamation of the submarine zone was a declaration of a purpose of war. The sinking of the "Algonquin" is merely a translation of that purpose into fact.

When the first of the American passenger ships carrying arms reaches European waters and is attacked by a German submarine, it will defend itself, and then we shall have a condition of war and a naval encounter without a declaration of war. This is what armed neutrality means.

It is perfectly idle to suppose that such an anomalous condition can long persist. To be at war and not to be at war is impossible alike in law and reason.

We have usually gone into war following a declaration of the existence of a state of war, and we shall probably follow the same course in the matter of Germany. It is inconceivable that the American people will permanently leave to American vessels the task of defending themselves against armed aggression while the nation refuses to recognize that it is at war.

The "Algonquin" incident is only significant as it reveals the actual situation subsisting between the United States and Germany. Germany is making war upon us. She is making war after having proclaimed a policy which could only lead to war. When Congress assembles it cannot honorably or wisely refrain from a declaration of war which, by that time, will obviously mean only describing what is actually going on.

"TOMMY ATKINS."

A Protest Against the Nickname.

(Manchester "Guardian.")

In the correspondence columns "On the March" appears a strong protest, from a veteran soldier in the person of Surgeon General G. J. H. Evatt, against the term "Tommy" or "Tommy Atkins," as applied to the men and N.C.O.'s of the army. The protest deserves a rather wider public than the organ of the Royal Army Temperance Association is likely to give it, for there are many thoughtless people who have no idea how greatly the nickname is disliked both by the rank and file of the army and many of the most distinguished commissioned officers. The old professional army resented it, and the new type of citizen soldier has even more ground for complaint. Surgeon General Evatt, as a soldier whose service began in 1865, is fully entitled to protest against all the stupid, "absent-minded beggar" associations that cling round the phrase, and, to quote the opinion of the still more distinguished soldier on whose staff he once served, "I fail to recognize this picture of the so-called absent-minded beggar type of soldier one reads of, and have never met the type in the army."

It is an extraordinary thing how tightly the nickname of "Tommy" has clung to the rank and file of the army, in spite of the tremendous changes that the past two and a half years have made in other military affairs. In the first six months of the war our own editorial columns, and one or two correspondents elsewhere, delivered gentle protests against a catchword that Meredith described as "base to the ear as an ass's bray," and Lord Wolseley as "an impertinence to the private soldier." But it stuck to the public tongue nevertheless; and the newest "Second Loot," just promoted to a commission, is as ready as anyone to allude glibly to the ranks from which he rose as "the Tommies." Probably he thinks that he is catching the atmosphere of the commissioned ranks of the old army. As a matter of fact, it jarred on the ears of some of the wisest and best of them just as much as it does on those of the sensitive civilian. To-day, when every single man between the age of 18 to 41, from bootblack to peer's heir, is either in the army or a potential private, it sounds supremely ridiculous. All the same, one is afraid that we shall go on hearing people talk easily about "a Tommy"—or even "a common Tommy." Perhaps there will be a change when the army comes home again.

LETTERS FROM READERS

THE WORLD'S SALVATION

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—One naturally agrees with you in looking for small help in making either the world or the church better from those who are fixed in the belief that both are destined to grow worse and worse. If the Church as a whole held the view that all around it was doomed it would naturally withdraw its skirts from the world and take a certain triumph and satisfaction in whatever seemed to corroborate that theory. I know that with that goes the belief that the world will some day be changed as by lightning, when vengeance will be taken on the disobedient, and when those snatched from destruction will be glorified; and I know that many passages seem to warrant that view. But I ask myself how far these conceptions, some of them attributed to the Master himself, were really the result of current apocalyptic writings, expressing the Jewish convictions of the time. I ask myself if that prospect was the joy that filled the depths of the Saviour's soul on the eve of the cross, and which he prayed his followers might share. He was upborne through all ignominy and disappointment by the full assurance that the world through him would be saved. The Church that would bring in the Kingdom of God must be inspired by the same assurance that the Son of Man came not to judge the world, but to save the world. Whatever may happen in time to come, there are some things of which we may be sure: That the Saviour will not fail of his mission; that that mission is the mission of the Church; that the world will not be saved by force, but by inward change.

CREDO.

THE LAW OF LOVE.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—I have always been interested in letters from readers, especially Mr. Taylor's of January 2nd, on the higher right, and that of Mr. Elder, in January 9th, headed "War." In your note on Mr. Elder's letter you ask, "What would the writer do if his wife or family were attacked by a ruffian?" Now, a great many women are never molested, even by Germans, and if a Christian who did not believe in fighting with carnal weapons did, under great provocation, use his fists, or some other handy weapon, he would not likely kill. But if he sleeps with a revolver under his pillow, or turns his house into an armory, the principle would be quite different. As men think in their quiet moments and are trained in childhood, so they are likely to act. That is why universal military training would be a calamity. When people talk of Christian nations they talk of something that does not exist, and so nations cannot be expected to act like Christians.

As far as simple justice goes I do not question man's right to defend himself. The law of Moses was just, but Paul says it was only a schoolmaster to bring us to Christ, who is the end of the law for righteousness for every one that believes. It seems to me that too many Christians are trying to live back in the Old Testament. Jesus said, "If any man love father or mother, son or daughter, more than me, he is not worthy of Me or cannot be my disciple." That, taken with His command to love your enemies, do good to them that hate you, pray for them that despitefully use you and persecute you, I do not believe Jesus would have told His followers to put love of himself before family ties unless it were for the highest good of all concerned. If we want to love our enemies the best way is to think of them as God's children, for whom Christ died to deliver them from the power of the devil, who are led captive by him at his will. In the parable of the unjust judge, Luke 18, Jesus says: "Will not God avenge his own elect which cry unto him day and night." Yet when the Son of Man cometh will he find faith on the earth. It seems as though the churches had lost faith in God's power to ever see justice done, and are fulfilling this prophecy, and taking vengeance into their own hands, when the Bible clearly says, "Vengeance belongeth unto me, I will repay saith the Lord." I have gone to church regularly since the war started, and have never heard a prayer for the Germans that they might repent of their truly devilish work and live.

OLD SUBSCRIBER.

THE POWERS THAT BE.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—Perhaps you will permit me to make a few remarks on the excellent letter of Mr. A. Lee, in your impression of Feb. 13, on the present war, and to point out some few things which may throw further light on the subject. Mr. Lee refers to Melchizedek meeting Abraham on his return from the slaughter of the kings, and says that the Bible does not blame Abraham for engaging in warfare, but not only does the Bible not blame Abraham, but Melchizedek brought bread and wine and blessed him and said, "Blessed be Abraham of the Most High God," and "Blessed be the Most High God who hath delivered thine enemies into thy hand."

Now if we consider what a great man Melchizedek was there will be no getting away from the fact that war is necessary and a great virtue when it is waged in defence of righteousness.

Melchizedek means by interpretation, first, "King of Righteousness," then, "King of Peace." Righteousness first, then peace. But this man was not only king, but also "Priest of the Most High God," and such a priest as never was before him, and never will be again. He was the only man that ever was appointed by God to be both priest and king. Abraham was a great man, but Melchizedek was greater by so much as he blessed him who had received the promises in the name and as the representative of the Most High God.

Now if this man who was without father, without mother, without genealogy, having neither beginning of days nor end of life, but made like unto the Son of God, and abideth a priest continually, was deceived, then it seems to me that from this part of the Scripture at least all meaning is wiped out.

Mr. Lee refers to the powers that be as being ordained of God for the praise of them that do well and the punishment of them that do evil. But Prussia is one of the powers that be, and so is Turkey. Did God ordain these powers to oppress people and massacre Christians? If so, we have no right to oppose them, much less to overthrow them.

Now, in Romans 13 the true rendering is, "Let every soul be subject to the higher authorities (not powers), for there is no authority but under God, and they that be are ordained under God."

There is a vast difference between power and authority. The Turks have the power to massacre Christians and the Germans have the power to commit all manner of outrages. Who gave these miscreants the authority to do these things. Surely not God, for notice again that the authorities that be are not ordained of God to do as they please, but under God to do as He pleases. When they fail to do this they come under the category of evil-doers and must be punished.

Again, St. Peter, speaking on the same subject in his first epistle, chapter 2, according to our translation, says, "Be subject to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake," which is manifestly absurd, for King Darius ordained that "whosoever should ask a petition of any god or man save of himself for thirty days should be cast into a den of lions." Would Daniel have been justified by abstaining from his usual course of prayer on the ground that it was an ordinance of man and as a loyal subject he ought to obey the decree? Certainly not, and thousands of like examples might be given.

How then are we to know when to obey and when not to obey. Let us see what Peter says on the subject: "Be subject to every human creation for the Lord's sake, whether to the king as supreme or to governors as sent by him for vengeance on evil-doers and for praise to them that do well." A kingdom then is a human creation and must be created on humane principles. Moreover, the king must be a just man in order to do justice to his subjects, otherwise he would not care whether evildoers were punished or welldoers were praised. Only such kings were ever set up by God and, manifestly only such can be obeyed for the Lord's sake.

THOS. LEWIS.
Revelstoke, B.C., Feb. 25, 1917.

CHRISTIANITY AND WAR.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—Since the outbreak of the present war the church has been subjected to some severe criticism in connection therewith. It has been asserted again and again that if the church had done her duty the war could not have occurred. Those who have made this criticism seem to base their opinion upon the fact that most of the warring nations are nominally Christian. This has caused some people to lose faith in Christianity. The faith of the doubters may be strengthened by a thoughtful consideration of the question. Have we any reason to expect that during the present age the propagation of Christianity among the nations will cause the cessation of war and strife? Christ said, on one occasion, "I came not to send peace, but a sword." The very nature of the message which Christ gave to His followers to proclaim, is such as to arouse the antagonism of those to whom it is delivered. The message proclaims the whole world guilty of sin before God; that no man can hope for divine favor or justification by submitting to the outward forms of religion, or by a display of good conduct; but only by faith in the risen Christ, "who was delivered up for our offences, and raised again for our justification." This message, preached by the early Christians, aroused the hatred of Jew and Gentile alike. Human nature being as it is, the Christian message must always mercilessly assail it, with the result that the carnal man will strike back, thus strife is assured unto the end of the age.

That professedly Christian nations are warring against one another is not to be wondered at, since they are Christian only in name; for there are no Christian nations in this world. That there is in the world a great deal of the profession of Christianity without the spirit and power of it, is not to be wondered at. Our Lord and His apostles intimated that such a thing should come to pass. This is the burden of the first four kingdom parables. Interpreted in accordance with the other parables of the group, and in harmony with the usual employment in the scriptures of the word leaven, the parable of the leaven teaches that the church will be corrupted by the influence of the life and thought of the world in which it lives. History records the process of corruption. The defection from the zeal and doctrinal purity of the early church was not a sudden but a gradual one. Even in the apostolic age, the leaven of false doctrine was at work, as is shown by Paul's words of censure to them. The same thing is rebuked in the Spirit's messages to the seven churches of Asia. In its conflict with Judaism and paganism Christianity absorbed the elements of these religions far more rapidly than it assimilated the material won from them, so that at the beginning of the fourth century, when Constantine thought it to his interest to adopt it as the state religion, it was not the pure, simple, spiritual Christianity that Christ had established, and that Paul had preached. It was Christianity corrupted by two centuries of contact with paganism and Judaism.

Constantine's alliance of church and state, with its attendant evils, resulted, during the succeeding nine centuries, in the almost complete extinguishment of the light of spiritual Christianity. But the light was not entirely quenched; neither indeed, could it be in accordance with Christ's promises. It was perfectly sure, sooner or later, to shine forth through the gloom, to burst into a flame, and become in very truth, the light of the world.

Long before the days of Luther there arose noble men, whose souls revolted at the hideous corruption into which the church had fallen, and whose voices were raised in earnest protest against papal abuses. Many of these paid for their courage with their blood; but then, as always, the blood of the martyrs became the seed of the church. In the course of time the various demands for reform were gathered into one movement headed by Martin Luther, who, by reason of his political influence, undaunted courage and strong personality, was able to effect a break with the Roman hierarchy. The Lutheran reformation was, however, but a half-way measure, a compromise, a politico-religious movement which broke away from the Roman church, but did not effect the complete emancipation of his followers from a dead religious formalism. It secured the recognition of the doctrine of justification by faith, and greatly promoted freedom of thought on the part of individuals, although the latter effect was far from Luther's desire and he fought strenuously against it.

The good results of Luther's work were largely offset by the maintenance in his system of the union of church and state. Even his favorite doctrine of justification by faith was modified to subserve this union. In such a union either the state dominates the church, or the church dominates the state. In most Protestant countries having a state church, the state dominates the church. Since the church receives financial support from the state, what is more natural than that it should be expected to serve the state? Such an arrangement offers slight encouragement to the doctrine of justification by faith, and under it religion tends to degenerate into a slavish adherence to external forms. This has been particularly true in the case of Germany. Her people have been led to believe that, having been baptized and confirmed into the church, there is no necessity for their personal regeneration, and that the only faith required of them is faith in the teaching and practices of their church. The church, being a state institution, its teachers and preachers are in the employ and under the supervision of the state, and as such are bound to teach the doctrines which are acceptable to the ruling classes. What wonder is it that in the course of time, that phase of the doctrine of evolution known as the survival of the fittest should have become very popular with the ruling classes of Germany. Since this is opposed to the teaching of the Bible, destructive criticism of the Bible is given a large place in the teaching of German universities. The German mind has become saturated with this stuff; and because their Kaiser has shown himself to be a man of blood and iron, his subjects have given him a place in their adoration next to God, and their ideas of God have become warped to such an extent that their favorite conception of Him is not that of a benevolent father, but that of a conquering hero, with sword in hand dripping with the blood of His foes. The world now is witness to the spectacle of a church weak in the saving element of spiritual religion, permeated with the leaven of the doctrine of the superiority of brute force, aiding and abetting an emperor bully in his attempt to dominate the world in the interest of what he calls kultur. Truly this war had never occurred had a spiritual Christianity prevailed in Germany.

CHAS. SEGSWORTH.
Fort Frances, Ont.

ANTI-WAR.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—I am not surprised that your correspondent from Newfoundland, in the "Witness" of Feb. 27, claims a spirit of opposition against the spirit which dictated my letter on the main cause of the war being sin. Will he show where there have been wars, only when sin and lust for power became the ruling passions of the people? It is all very patriotic, no doubt, to claim that the nation to which he belongs is righteous, but do facts always bear one out in such a claim? We hear it stated so very often about Britain's unpreparedness, but it was only a very short time since she was engaged in a very unnecessary and expensive war, from which she had not yet recovered. Certainly no sign of repentance has yet appeared so far as one can see, as all kinds of wickedness are still rampant. Graft of every description is flourishing both in this Dominion and in Europe, according to the evidence of those at the front who have had an opportunity to know these things.

No, Mr. Editor, it won't avail in the eye of God for any nation to put up the plea of righteousness on account of defending small nations at this time, after overrunning and taking from other small nations their independence so recently. A day of restitution comes to all, and God will avenge all such acts, whether done by individuals or by nations. We are now living in a time when we can see the outcome of national sins; and we are not clean by any means; therefore are receiving just punishment for our own sins, not for Germany's. About the purifying effect which the war is having on all the nations involved, we fail to see it. And that because Britain has given her sons to save small nations like Belgium and Serbia is no reason to compare her to God in giving His Son to save. Any one making such a comparison must have altogether mistaken the meaning of Christ's sacrifice for sin. He, the Prince of Peace, came to this sin-cursed world and taught His followers a better way. His command to Peter is still what He would have all His children do. Christians are once for all debarred from taking the sword. We are living in the Gentile age, and know that wars were predicted, but Jesus told His disciples not to be terrified, even if some of them would be slain, but never in all His teachings did He order them to fight and kill their brother man. The first murder was where all this kind of work began, and all surely know that it was instigated by Satan, and is still. That God allows wicked nations to slaughter each other is no reason for any to claim the right to do so. We know that His wrath is now on the nations, and for their wickedness and nothing else. Idolatry and bloodshed always will bring severe punishment. As it did in past ages, so it is now, and no repentance can now be claimed by any one for the nations at war.

It is somewhat amusing how some claim such high honors for England, notwithstanding all that can be recalled of her history. Mr. Mallett is going to make her the capital of the future united world because she has given so lavishly of her sons that weaker nations might be saved. He compares that to God giving His Son to save, and that Son will reign as king in the hearts of men, which is true. But I must tell him that where He reigns in the heart that person drops the sword and will not kill his own brother. His Word tells us the signs that always follow. Where Christ reigns there is love, joy, peace, etc. No thirsting for revenge nor hatred towards any of God's creatures. I have heard much about German hate, but those who so loudly denounce such a state of mind in others show by their very word and action a hate equally as strong. It is rendering evil for evil, so where is the difference? Will such things bring a world's peace? I would like very much to know how those who are now telling us that they are going to give peace, after this war is over, propose to do it? We have heard some claiming that because Jesus took a scourge of small cords and drove the money changers out of the Temple, that He endorsed the use of force, or militarism, as if driving with a whip was the same as killing anyone. And He has declared that He did not come to destroy men's lives, but to save them. How any can justify themselves in what they are doing is beyond all comprehension. Only one answer can be given, and that is that the world lieth in wickedness, and that the thoughts of man are only evil continually. And as it was in the days before the flood, so shall it be when the Lord comes to the world the second time.

A. W. ANDERSON.
Burnaby Lake, B.C., March 7, 1917.

ANGLO-ISRAEL.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—I am glad to see in your issue of the 6th inst. that Mr. Taylor acknowledges the unchangeableness of God. But he does not seem to admit the unchangedness, if I may coin the word, of unredeemed man. Mr. Taylor says "in early ages and sometimes since, men could recognize no other, or little other, superiority than that which came from physical force, and on that account God ordered men to wage war." Does he really hold that the Germans of to-day have a less high regard for force than the nations of old? If he does, then let him read Nietsche and Bernhardi!

I notice that Mr. Taylor uses the term "Jewish nation" in an un-Biblical way. The Scriptures do not speak of David as the king of the Jews, nor of the nation over which he ruled as the Jewish nation. The ancestors of the Jews were not called Jews at that early date, but were spoken of as "the men of Judah." (See II. Sam. 2:4.) And the men of Judah were most clearly not of the House of Israel in the usual sense as we see in II. Sam. 5:5.

It is this confounding of the two Hebrew houses, the House of Israel with the House of Judah, that is responsible for much of the misunderstanding of God's plan of the ages. Israel was to be the light to the Gentiles, not Judah. Israel is that stone kingdom we read of in Daniel II., which will break in pieces the nations represented by the image, and is the battle axe. Israel is to be found many in number, while those of Judah are few. It is Israel that is to be found in the isles that they outgrew, and so cried out for room to dwell, thus becoming a successful colonizing people, making the desert to blossom as the rose. It is Israel that is the "chief of the nations," while the Jews are "tossed to and fro among all the kingdoms of the earth . . .: to be a reproach and a proverb, a taunt and a curse." To the tribes of Joseph goes the birthright; Ephraim is called God's first born, while of the tribe of Judah comes the kingly line. It is Israel that God promised would never cease from being a nation, and it is on the throne of the House of Israel that David is to have, and has had, a descendant sitting.

The Hun worships force and blasphemes God. We are the battle axe, and are therefore doing the Lord's will by fighting the Prussians as we are doing it by carrying the Gospel to the heathen.

Not even yet has Mr. Taylor had a word to say about God fighting as He will do when Zech. 14:3 is fulfilled. I believe that event to be not far distant. With Israel (Britain) coming gradually into possession of the Promised Land i.e., "from the river of Egypt to that great river the river Euphrates," the land will be opened up to the Jews as never before, and together will the House of Israel and the House of Judah return. Verily the restoration of Israel draweth nigh. Let us watch therefore for the King.

C. W. FRANCIS.
Toronto, March 8, 1917.

THEOLOGY AND RELIGION.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—When I said in my last letter that I repudiated both theology and religion I had in mind what I regarded as the generally accepted meaning. Mr. Sinclair informs us that theology regulates religion and that religion regulates the life—that is, makes one good. Theology must therefore possess superlative goodness since it is reputed to be the original source of the good life. His treatment of the subject reminds me of an old father and his daughter, begotten of him, keeping his house in order. They live together happily for a time, but at length she revolts against him and succeeds in having the poor old man evicted from the house, degraded the fort in splendor and glory.

Webster's unabridged defines theology as the science of God and religion, and anent this Prof. R. Flint says, "Many speak of theology as a science of religion (instead of the science of God), because they disbelieve that there is any knowledge of God to be attained." These many must be higher critics, who first degraded its meaning before finally kicking it out and consigning it to the moles and the bats. Trench says: "Religion was not, as too often now, used as equivalent to godliness. It expressed the order, form and embodiment which the inward spirit of true or false devotion assumed." And Webster defines religion as the outward act or form by which men indicate their recognition of the existence of a God." From these excellent authorities we gather that theology is primarily the science of God, and that religion is the outward form giving expression to it. Theology may be false or true, and religion, being its offspring, generally conforms to type. Religion is not love, but "pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father" is a manifestation of love shed abroad in the heart by the Holy and disgraced, while she, herself, holds Spirit, for it leads the Spirit-led man "to visit the fatherless and the widow in their affliction and to keep himself unspotted from the world." (James 1:27). The love of the disciples one to another emanates from the same source. "Love is of God," and only God's Spirit effecting an entrance into the soul can give expression to this love in the life. And the Spirit effects an entrance by the hearing of faith." (Gal 3:2). And what does the soul hear? true theology or the message of the gospel. But all have not this life, this love, who hear or give credence to the true theology, only those "who have obtained like precious faith," a faith which worketh by love.

But if the true theology or gospel is consigned to the moles and bats none can obtain this faith, for "faith cometh by hearing, and hearing by the words of God." (Rom. 10:17). The very fact that James speaks of "pure religion and undefiled" suggests that there are false religions, which is clear from the Word of God and from careful observation. It was a false theology and a false religion that was responsible for the massacres of the Waldenses, the Huguenots and the Covenanters. It was a true theology, and pure religion that caused the martyrs from Abel downward to endure martrydom joyfully rather than deny their beloved Master. And all the worthies of Hebrews 11, and millions of worthies since imbibed the true theology, the true knowledge of God, and gave expression to the same in the pure religion and undefiled. It was a false theology that originated or rather revived in Germany in the early part of the last century—a religion that deifies man and degrades the Son of God to the level of Budda or Mahemmed—the religious expression of which we find rampant in Europe to-day. As said before, this pantheistic, pagan revival known as the "New Theology" or "Higher Criticism" is practically the religion of Cain, the first murderer, and what can we expect from it but pride, hate and murder. These are its legitimate fruits, so the sooner we cast this to the moles and bats, and also the cold, heartless ritualistic religions, the better it will be for us and the world. What a blessed thing if the prophecy of Jeremiah, 50:5, were realized in our individual and national life. "They shall ask the way to Zion with their faces thitherward, saying, Come, let us join ourselves to the Lord in a perpetual covenant that shall not be forgotten," for it is indeed sadly true, as in verse 6, "My people hath been lost sheep; their shepherds have caused them to go astray . . . they have forgotten their resting place." Our resting place is Christ—the Way, the Truth and the Life. "I commend you to God and to the Word of His grace, which is able to build you up and give you an inheritance among all them which are sanctified. (Acts 20:32). This is our only recourse in these perilous times.

READER OF THE "WITNESS."
Arran, Sask.

HIGHER CRITICS.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—I do not know of a more to be pitied class of men than those who call themselves "Higher Critics." They profess "to have a new inspiration, a message from God to the world, and if this is delivered unhindered, it means its salvation." They are in a sorry plight. They say the Orthodox have put a muzzle upon them. Those who break this muzzle and give this message of life to the world are labelled dangerous. Between this muzzle, label and Billy Sunday's ghost, their actions are paralyzed. With prophetic vision they see the church going to ruin and Christ being forced into the arms of an ungodly democracy; yet so utterly lacking are they in grit and initiative that nothing is done. They would rather eat the loaves and the fishes of the church they condemn than go out without the camp bearing his reproach, and so discharging their duty to God, conscience and their debt to the world.

When the "Higher Critics" were in power in the church John Huss preached the gospel in the language in which it was clothed in the beginning. He felt that he had a message from God. They were scandalized, and said, "You must not preach that way. You must preach in the language of the fifteenth century. That preaching was all right for the barbarous first century; but we need a gospel to meet the wants of the fifteenth century. We cannot let you use the pulpit to preach such out-of-date stuff; you must stop." Huss replied, "I have a message from God to the world; it is burning like a fire within my bones; I cannot hold my peace. I must be loyal to my message, to my manhood, and my God. I cannot barter my honor for bread; I must pay my debt to my fellow men." So he delivered his message, and was burned at the stake.

Savonarola preached the message that was from the beginning, and in the language of the first century. He felt that he had a message from God. They remonstrated and said "he must preach the modernized gospel, which meets the wants of the fifteenth century and clothed in its language. He must not condemn the bishops and the holy head of the church because they conformed to the wants and demands of this advanced and progressive century and the leaders of modern thought." But Savonarola scorned the muzzle, and was burned in sacrifice to the god of this world.

Martin Luther resurrected the old gospel of the first days and preached it. It was a message from God to him, and he must needs give it to the world. But the "Higher Critics" said, "You must not; times have changed; society has changed; sentiment is against it. The wants of this century must be met, and your gospel is behind the times. We have found what it wants; we have discovered new elements to the gospel which meets these wants, and you must preach these or stop." Luther scorned the muzzle, left the church, preached his message to the world, founding a new church, where the old-fashioned gospel was not muzzled.

John Knox preached the gospel clothed in the obsolete language of the first century. They would not allow it. "He must not preach this old out-of-date stuff in the pulpit; it would bring scandal on the church and on the leaders of human thought and action." So they chased him away. But good old John took his wallet in his hand and travelled over hill and dale, preaching by rock or stream to all who would listen the message which was heard from the beginning. And the old-fashioned gospel had its old time power, and a new era of intellectual, moral and spiritual life began in the land. A new church was formed, and the foundation of Scotland's educational system was laid.

These men were of the stuff of which heroes are made. They dared everything for God, conscience and humanity. The church of to-day is the work of the orthodox, and its property the product of their money. All who desire the privilege of entering its ministry take a voluntary vow to support and teach the principles upon which it is founded. The principles of morality and personal honor bind them so to do as long as they are in its ministry. But they can obtain their freedom by demitting the ministry any time they desire, for they never sold their liberty and became slaves. Whatsoever may be the correctness of one's behavior before men in social life, if he tears down that which he has vowed to uphold, while the vow is still upon him, his principles are corrupt. Why should they whine, complain and chaff under their self-imposed restraints. The door is open, the world is wide, free and needy. If they have a message from God, loyalty, manhood and honor demand that they take their freedom and preach it. Have the solemn engagements at ordination become simply scraps of paper? Why should our preachers declaim upon the sacredness of international treaties while they scatter to the winds the engagements solemnly made before God.

JAMES WATT.
Carlton, Minn., U.S.A.

Note—We must not be too ready to excommunicate those who depart from the standards of their churches. It is probable that no thinking person accepts without some mental reserve the standards to which he is required to pledge himself, so that in their case such pledges tend to more or less disingenuousness, the last thing to desire in a religious teacher. Such condemnations are in line with the deeds of orthodoxy in all ages. It was the church that slew the Saviour. It was the "zealous toward God according to the perfect manner of the law of the fathers" who stoned Stephen, one of whom, Paul, was afterwards denounced for heresy. It was orthodoxy that burned John Huss and Savonarola for free thinking, and condemned Galileo for saying that the earth moved round the sun. Luther was persecuted and Knox sent to the galleys for nonconformity to what their persecutors had received from their forefathers as the truth of God. In no case were the persecutors critics high or low, but faithful adherents of the inherited faith.

Note II.—We have before had occasion to explain that those who use the term higher criticism as the name of a theology do so in ignorance of its meaning. The criticism of a classical author is the formation of a judgment as to what is the true text, or, in other words, what the author originally wrote. This has been a necessary task of all translators. That translators of the Bible have had considerable difficulty in deciding from various sources what is the true text may easily be discovered by any one sufficiently interested in the Bible to compare the readings in the text of the Revised Version with those in the margin, and both with these in the authorized version. That is what is called by theologians the Lower Criticism as distinguished from the Higher. Most of the quotations in the New Testament from the Old do not agree with the text as we have it in English, translated from the Hebrew as preserved by the Jews. Some agree with the text of the Septuagint Greek version and some with neither that or the Hebrew. There are also many references in the New Testament which assume the validity of other Jewish religious writings which are not in the Old Testament. All this opens the question, which indeed has never been closed, as to which writings should be in the Bible and which should not. The Eastern Church, as one instance out of many, rejected the Revelation, while the Western, or Roman, Church, adopted it. There was great diversity in the early days of the church as to what books were genuinely apostolic, and there have never ceased to be differences of judgment. Luther is said to have called the Epistle of James an epistle of straw. The inquiry into the origins of the books is called the Higher Criticism, and such an inquiry is the necessary task of theologians. In the early days of the Bible Society it was necessary to decide whether the books of the Apocrypha should be treated as part of the Bible or not. They were still prescribed in the service of the Church of England. It was decided after controversy to leave them out. That was Higher Criticism. To use that phrase as a nickname for any form of theology is to use language very loosely. The phrase destructive criticism would probably express what those who use it mean.

THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

In soft sunny meadows the wandering sheep stray;
Apart from the shepherd each goes his own way.
Though dangers lurk round them, no watch do they keep;
"The Good Shepherd giveth His life for the sheep."

Unto death He will follow each child of His love;
Rejoicing will bear him in safety above.
No waters can quench it, His love strong and deep;.
"The Good Shepherd giveth His life for the sheep."

Out over the mountains at midnight alone
The Good Shepherd goeth to gather His own.
He seeks and He saves them on crags wild and steep.
"The Good Shepherd giveth His life for the sheep."

—Mrs. Merrill E. Gates.

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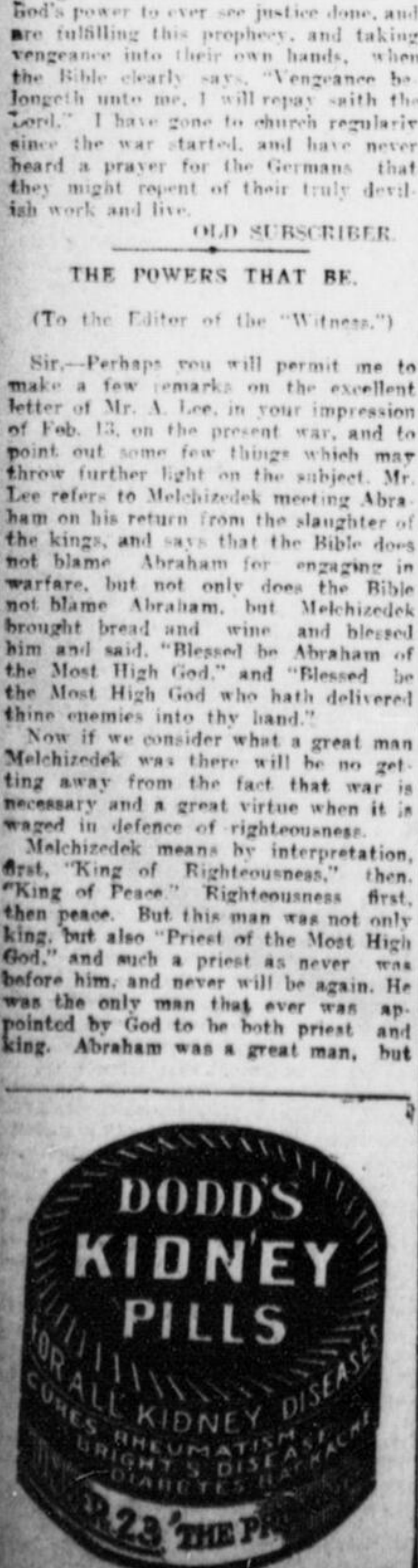

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