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## The Week's Outlook

The Witness

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TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1916.

### Ypres Again

Though overshadowed by the naval battle the news of the war has exceptional interest for Canadians this week in that the Germans chose the Canadian front for a severe attack. After such a bombardment with heavy shells, as the official reporter says was never known till the last six months, the German infantry attacked the sector that had been upheaved by their shells until there was hardly a vestige of a trench left, and captured three thousand yards, or nearly two miles of the front line. In doing so they took three hundred and fifty Canadian prisoners, among whom was General Victor Williams. The Canadians were cut off by a hail of shells sent over their heads that prevented any possibility of a retreat. We can count on their having charged a high price for their capture. Early in the morning the Canadians, by a series of counter charges, recaptured most of the ground lost. The men engaged in this action seem to have mostly belonged to the various mounted rifle corps who have been turned into infantry. The Princess Patricias were again in the thick of the fray, losing their colonel, while Major Gault was again wounded for the third or fourth time. The result of the battle is that with unimportant adjustments the Canadians hold their line and have given the Germans one more lesson in the game of "bull in the ring" that they are playing, proving again that the circle of bayonets with which Germany is surrounded can neither be broken nor more than momentarily bent. The losses in killed and wounded have been exceptionally heavy, the list of officers alone amounting to almost a hundred, so that the casualties among the men must have totalled about two thousand. Each part of the large circle that hemms in the Germans has to be able to bear the shock of the hemmed-in Germans, and, it coming to the turn of the Canadians, they have nobly borne their part, and shown the Germans that theirs is not the part of the line at which to look for success.

### A Sea Fight

So overpowering was the news of one event of the week that all the rest is overwhelmed and cast into the shade by it. On the afternoon of the 31st of May, the British blockading fleet, under Admiral Sir David Beatty, sighted an unusually large aggregation of German naval ships off the Jutland coast, in a neighborhood where it seems a smaller number had been in the habit of lying surrounded by a thick mine field. These ships steamed out and gave battle. Sir David Beatty, fighting hard as he retired seaward, so as to keep as large a portion of them engaged as possible, telegraphed Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, head of the main fleet, for assistance. Admiral Beatty's ships were first engaged at 3.30 o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday, May 31st. The German fleet followed the British a hundred miles to sea, doing great damage, as its ships far outnumbered the British. At last Admiral Jellicoe's supporting squadron hove in sight and from that time on, though the Germans were still in superior numbers, they recognized that they were defeated and started for shelter, fighting as they retired. The British losses were very heavy, and it was a great shock when, on Friday noon, they were announced to the world in all their tragic awfulness, with no ameliorating assertion of German losses being anything like as large. As the first announcements came it appeared that six large British ships had been sunk, with practically all hands, one of them, the "Queen Mary," being as powerful a cruiser battleship as there is in the British navy, while only one or two important German ships had gone down. Even today, five days after the battle, no one outside of Germany knows what the true account of the affair was; but the British estimates of the German losses have grown largely until today's official account says: "From such evidence as has come to our knowledge the Admiralty entertain no doubt that the German losses are heavier than the British; not merely relatively to the strength of the two fleets, but absolutely. There seems to be the strongest ground for supposing that included in the German losses there are two battleships, two dreadnought battle cruisers of the most powerful type, two

"of the latest light cruisers, and two other light cruisers, together with nine destroyers and a submarine." If this estimate be true the battle, instead of being a defeat, is a magnificent victory. There is one thing for which we can give the Admiralty unbounded praise in its conduct of this affair. From the first moment that its ships returned from the action, it gave to the world the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. The German admiralty, on the other hand, is doing its best to hide its losses, which must in time leak out, and is by this act, losing the faith of the German people: a very dangerous proceeding. It must be recognized that the British fleet has an extraordinarily difficult task to perform. It has to watch many hundreds of miles of sea front, keeping its ships continually on the ocean through fair weather and foul, while the German ships can lie at anchor or in harbor and have the choice of day on which to make their attack and the place at which to make it. They can thus concentrate their whole force at a single point of the line of the fleet, and so can always, for the first period of an attack, secure supremacy. It was in this way that the German commander was able to choose a good background to hide his fleet, a time when the reflection of the sun's light would best show up the enemy fleet, and a time when a shore fog would help to conceal them. Of a few things there is no doubt: the German fleet was forced to withdraw; the British fleet is as keen, if not more keen, than ever, to have another fight. If the German navy feels at all perky over its action and wants to demonstrate that it really did have a victory it will rejoice the British tar by coming out again in the very near future.

### Will They Revolt?

Still the Germans are pounding away at Verdun. This is the hundred and seventh day that they have maintained their effort, and while they won at first a considerable amount of ground, they have not been able to move the French since, except a few yards at a time. The French continually report that the Germans are bringing new divisions into action at this point of the line and just as repeatedly they report that the attacking Germans are mown down in swaths, and that the Germans are paying tremendously for every yard they move forward. But why Verdun? It is commonly held that it is primarily for the reason that it was necessary to rehabilitate the waning reputation of the Crown Prince as an army commander, and, by a big victory at this point, to establish for a long future the dominance of the Hohenzollern family. This is the explanation accepted by M. Hanotaux, who says that, "even if four hundred thousand Germans perish in the effort, the vanity and ambition of one man must be satisfied," and that "this is the thing that must be recognized by the American democracy if they are to have a clear vision of these great events." M. Hanotaux has been foreign minister of France, and has specially good opportunities to secure information. In the nature of things it is impossible for anybody to more than guess at the reason for the choice of Verdun as a point at which to attack, and for the persistence with which that attack has been maintained at terrific sacrifice, long after any chance of success seemed possible. If the guess is right there must be tremendous dissatisfaction in Germany. One can hardly conceive anything more disheartening and more hideous to the German General Staff than to be forced by the Kaiser and his son to make an attack at a point where their military education and experience tell them they should not be fighting, with the whole reserve force in men and ammunition of Germany taken thither, when they know that they hold in their hands the confidence of a half starved mass of humanity that are sacrificing their all, not only their material wealth, but husbands, sons, and fathers, that their country may be victorious. The treachery of such an act is indescribable and the feeling of the generals, who have to send the men under them wave upon wave against the line of trenches girdling Verdun to see them fall slaughtered in a vain effort to rehabilitate the military reputation of one young man, knowing that it is at the same time the betrayal of the best interests of their country, must be awful.

There are some great generals in the German army: Von Kluck, Von Falkenhayn, Von Mackensen and Von Hindenburg. These men are in a position to know enough of the whole war theatre to be able to estimate the reasons for the choice of Verdun. If they look on it as an attempt to put a feather on the cap of a princeling they must be nursing a spirit of revolt. But what of the German people? What will they say and do should it ever come within their knowledge that Verdun was fought, not in the interests of Germany, at a point where the blow could be delivered against the enemy with the very best effect, but in the interests of one young man for whom a great many of them have neither love nor respect?

lordly mountaineering blood, she has probably many of the qualities of a ruling queen. How adaptable her upbringing in the broad sunlight of national admiration would make her for the quiet role of an English queen we have, should this story be true, yet to learn. She has been brought up in the simple natural fashion of which both her parents are fond, but would probably take by nature a showy place and would no doubt easily win the popular affection to which she has been accustomed.

### Liebkecht, the Fearless

If Dr. Liebkecht is executed for treason his statue will some day re-

"THAT SMOKE HAS ALMOST BLINDED ME TO THE TRUTH!"



—The "Sun," N.Y.

### A Coming Queen

Many English people have been hoping for a generation back that they had done with foreign queens and dynastic marriages, and that their future monarchs would be satisfied, as most of their subjects were glad to be, with English brides. There are difficulties about relating either dual or commoner families with the throne; but so there are about foreign complications. Hitherto the multitude of royal houses in Germany has over-supplied the bride market, also sovereigns for states that have none. But nobody now wants any more German connections, and the rest of the world furnishes but a limited and lessening supply of royalties. Such being the case, we do not know what credence to give to the story that the visit of the Prince of Wales to Rome bodes a royal marriage. The story is so natural and so easy of invention that we must wait for confirmation. The princess Yolanda of Italy has been celebrated from her babyhood as being the pet and mascot of the Italian people. Of an unusual force of character and with a rich inheritance of unsophisticated but

place in Berlin that of some Hohenzollern or Hohenzollern favorite. It will stand perhaps where that hideous wooden colossus of Hinburgh stands to-day. Time will judge men on the moral qualities of their acts, and that criterion will place Dr. Liebkecht very high indeed. When we deprecated the execution of the Irish leaders in rebellion it was not on the opportunist score that it was unwise to make martyrs, but on the moral ground that, though they were fools, carried away by ideals, they ranked, as regards the only nation that they acknowledged as theirs, with the liberator heroes that fill history, legend and song. There is the widest possible difference, however, between those leaders, who, under instigation of the Empire's enemies, deigned the country's capital with blood and the German patriot whose only crime was taking part in a peace demonstration at a time when the Wilhelmstrasse was, in an underhand way, through its emissaries and catspaws, and also in open offers, filling the universe with rumors of peace negotiations, rumors which find no echo with the powers which have set out to rid the world of the Prussian nuisance. Liebkecht has,

THE FORTRESS OF VERDUN.



—The "Sun," N.Y.

within the limits of good citizenship, been more courageous than a warrior in opposing the nation's despotism and the nation's aggressions. His death would be a martyrdom indeed. He is one, however, whom, in view of a now probable future, despotism may well wish to get rid of. The German people may some day be inclined to follow leaders who will condemn the rulers who have sacrificed them to their ambitions.

### A Discreditable Claim

The greatest service that ever was rendered to a country by a trading company was the absolute exclusion of liquor from the great lone land over which the Hudson's Bay Company so long had absolute sway. If we are to judge the past of the company by the present we are forced to the conclusion that this great service was rendered out of pure business selfishness without an atom of humanity. For anything more contemptible than the attempt of this once honorable company, and in Lord Strathcona's time, very honorable, to neutralize the prohibitory law of Manitoba in order that it may be allowed to sell to a population that it cannot exploit what it refused to sell to those who were in servitude to it we have to look to the action of the Honorable the East India Company in forcing opium on China. No doubt the purpose of the company in taking this step will be explained on the score that they do not want to ply the people with liquor, but that they cannot have a vested right taken from them without claiming compensation. That is the position taken by liquor men everywhere, and nowhere conceded outside of this backward Province of Quebec. The Hudson's Bay Company bases its claim on something different from an annual license, namely, on the bargain under which they relinquished their quasi sovereignty, over almost half a continent. How that claim accords with the absolute exclusion of liquor from the whole region west of Manitoba in Mackenzie's time does not appear, or how it accords with the prohibition in Saskatchewan and Alberta. These points depend on the details of the claim, but to suppose that a general bargain like that should forever debar the Province of Manitoba from governing itself is so preposterous that we cannot imagine any company incurring the necessary odium involved in such a claim for the small chance of its being acknowledged.

### Science vs. Sense

We have had frequent occasion to look on the Chambre de Commerce as a public benefactor for having introduced the practice of disoussant matters of public economics from a business point of view in a way for which the older Board of Trade had not in earlier days found time. It is possible, however, to be too academic. In setting itself up in opposition to all other boards of trade and public bodies on the question of daylight saving, the Chambre de Commerce has placed itself outside of the domain of common sense, taking that phrase in the broad meaning for which Hume invented it. Mr. Cabana, under whose inspiration the Chambre took this stand, took umbrage at an article in the "Patrie" which said the Chambre was the only organization in the country that did not understand and approve of daylight saving. He said they did approve of it, but not of putting the clocks forward. All marine observations, he said, were determined on the standard time, and fixed for years in advance. We have generally noted that marine observations were based on solar time, and varied daily and hourly with longitude, and were entirely independent of any local usage. It is not many years since, under the advice of Sir Sanford Fleming, the North American continent was cut in slices in which standard time was adopted instead of local mean time, which before that differed everywhere. All the clocks were altered, in some places quite half an hour, and we never heard that any marine observations were in the least incommoded. Mr. Cabana also said that the adoption of it by the city would cause confusion in the country. That would only result if it was adopted for the city only, or if, being adopted by the country the rural parts were too stupid to fall in with it, as we learn some primitive parts of Holland determinedly refused to do, regarding any meddling with the ways of the old Dutch clock as a sacrifice. They were chiefly acquainted with cows and hens, and they said, most truly, that these would not adopt the artificial time table. Mr. Cabana recommends instead the adoption by establishments of earlier hours as the Canadian Pacific has done, a process which would create a hundredfold more dislocation. Indeed the change, as it has been put in force in many countries, has caused simply no jar at all, infinitely less than a change in a railway time table. We get at the secret of Mr. Cabana's opposition and that of

the Chambre de Commerce when he tells us that he is following the disapproval of the Academy of Sciences of Paris, preferring, it would seem, on a question of convenience, the theoretic view of a learned society, because it is French, to the consensus of all the practical commercial world. Surely Great Britain, which has put her clocks on, has some interest in marine observations which have always centred at Greenwich. Surely Holland, which next to Great Britain is a sea going country, knows what is convenient. We shall say nothing of Germany, whose acknowledged efficiency is put now under the ban. We are, however, forced to place the Borden government in the same galley with Mr. Cabana, as it has held a session of parliament, has had the immense economic advantage of this world movement called to its attention, and has left the country without a benefaction, which, assuming no cranks, need not have cost parliament half an hour's time.

### A Chance Lost

When Sir Robert Borden prorogued Parliament without passing the daylight savings bill, he did this on the plea that all the provinces and the municipalities were competent to pass daylight savings bills if they desired. That is quite true. It is possible for Halifax to pass a daylight savings bill, but it puts the population and business of the city of Halifax out of joint with the population and business of the community surrounding the city. Every province has the power to pass such a law, but few of the provinces have done so. Sir Robert Borden knew that one of the needs of the country was additional rolling stock to haul grain out of parts of the country where the railways are still congested with an over supply of wheat, and that a daylight savings bill would have decreased the need of cars for carriage of coal used for the manufacture of lighting gas. It was an easy way to throw off the responsibility to say that the provinces had the power, but it was failing to do a thing which the country should have done to help the war. The British Parliament could easily have evaded responsibility in giving the same way of passing a bill giving power to the municipalities to pass daylight savings bills of their own but it did not take that course because it was in earnest, and perceived both the benefit and the need of a national bill as Germany and Holland had done, and as some of the more progressive authorities in Canada had done, and as Italy has just done. The Montreal Board of Trade and the Montreal City Council both thought that such a daylight savings bill should be passed, but both conceived it to be far better that it be done by Dominion authority. Toronto has now taken the matter up, and is putting the question to the councils of the other municipalities throughout the province to see if she cannot get them into line for a provincial act. It is hard to get a thousand bodies of this sort into motion. What Sir Robert Borden might have done satisfactorily in a few hours will take a tremendous amount of work to accomplish by municipal and provincial enactment.

### An Historic Utterance

The much heralded speech of President Wilson before the League to Enforce Peace is spoken of as his greatest since he became the nation's executive. It will no doubt be described as one of splendid prophetic insight—of deep, far-seeing vision. It may also be spoken of as a penitent bench confession. His picture of the new world that must follow this cataclysm, in which the big nations will protect the little ones from brute domination, and in which the freedom of the seas shall be inviolate, is splendid, and we make bold to say, not for the first time, is certain of fulfillment. But it is no apocalypse. That vision, as the prophet admits, has been in the eyes of all men since the war surprised the world, except those of the German supermen and those of the nations which had hugged neutrality, blindfold to the larger vision. Indeed that the better mind of his own country was restive under exclusion from world service was proved by the very name of the organization he was addressing. The President, however, had to fight shy of the past and the present. Like a true apocalyptic seer he projected his vision of the new and better world into the near future, not daring, from the slack rope of neutrality on which he has to balance very warily, to look back, or sideways, lest a sight of sovereignties violated and peoples exterminated while a big nation was neutral should give him a fall. From his terebrating neutral position the President must envy the freedom of those American citizens who have enlisted at Toronto to carry out "American ideals of liberty" and bring to bear "the American spirit" which insists on the protection of the "weak from the domination of the strong." We have never doubted that

the United States would eagerly enter the peace league of the future—in fact, would claim, if she might, to be the initiator of it. It is interesting to note how, while Mr. Wilson still falteringly holds to this attitude of being the world's peace-leader, Viscount Bryce, the great Republic's greatest friend, who, in an American magazine, discusses "America's Traditional Isolation" with "no intent to express an opinion on the course the United States ought to follow at any particular conjuncture," and who, from his relations with diplomacy, has to approach the essence of the subject with a gentleness and a reserve which do not bind the rest of us, quite ignores this well known ambition of the United States, and naively pleads with her to join in the effort that must be made "to provide machinery to prevent the recurrence of such a war."

### Sea Rule

For the programme of the President we have nothing but admiration. There is a touch of his painful neutrality about the way in which he places the freedom of the seas alongside the protection of helpless peoples from rapina, as though the power which has in point of fact preserved that freedom for all mankind was on a par with the power which set out to rob all mankind of liberty. Still we are in accord with the principle that no one power can claim command of the high seas without assuming more than it has a right to, and challenging the jealousy, if not the enmity, of the rest. It is a claim that the English never listened to for an instant. When Spain and Portugal, on the plea of a certain papal grant, claimed the control of certain American waters, Queen Elizabeth, who might be called the founder of Britain's naval prowess, said: "Neither can a title to the ocean belong to any people or private persons; forasmuch as neither 'Nature nor public use permit any 'possession thereof.' We are certain that Great Britain, which has hitherto borne so much of the common burden—recently with the needed aid of France—will gladly welcome the United States hundred million dollar navy to share in this noble and increasing service. When the wicked cease from troubling and the nations generally fall in with some such general plan as the President looks for, the burden of each can be lightened.

### The Wilson Doctrine

The President's first principle that every people has a right to choose the sovereignty under which they shall live has necessary limitations. His confession, that the United States has in the past transgressed this rule, may perhaps, he being a Southerner, have reference to the subjugation of the Southern States. But even then the question might arise, which people? Had the matter been referred to the colored half of the population of Dixie, Ethiopia would have stretched forth both hands for Mars Lincoln. Here, we have in short, an example of the difficulties which invariably confront this excellent general principle. Sovereignties cannot admit the unlimited right of dilapidation, and almost nowhere are populations of one mind. In the Philippines, which are President Wilson's immediate problem, there are the Filipinos, who claim to be the people of the islands, and who would ignore the rights of the Moros who gave the United States more trouble than the Filipinos did, and who would probably regard a dozen Negro races which inhabit the hills as only fit for extermination. Then in giving the Filipinos their questionable liberty it would be impossible not to consider the high probability of their falling into the less humane hands of the Japanese. The President's other two principles, that the smaller states have a right to have their sovereignty and territory respected, and that the world has a right not to be disturbed by brawls, are obvious, but that the universal recognition of these principles is an outcome of the present war is also true. The public announcement of the accession of the United States to the comity of nations, and to her share in the world's pacification is certainly a great event.

### Can No Longer Tolerate

In language quite as truculent as any he has used to Germany, the President of the United States has told the Allies that the United States can "no longer tolerate" their "lawless practices" in the matter of detaining and inspecting mails between the United States and other neutral countries. This triumph of neutrality between right and wrong may win Mr. Wilson another election, by recovering for him the German, Bryanite, and other anti-British vote, but it will bring him into eternal condemnation in the judgment of humanity. Those who see things in the large, do not trouble themselves as to whether the conduct of the Allies is or is not technically defensible under the definitions or practice of international law, so long as it is in the spirit of humanity.

and place large human interests over small ones. What they see is that the Germans have assailed the liberties of mankind, and have made themselves the enemies of every nation upon earth, including their own allies. They know that Britain and France, the countries they are now threatening, are fighting the battle of mankind and the battle of the United States of America. They know that if the United States had not been positively sure that the Allies would win, at least to the extent of rendering Germany innocuous for a long time to come, she would have had herself to flee to arms, and that whether she and her German voters like it or not those Allies are her allies, and their enemies are her enemies. They know that the mails in question have been largely used to carry to Germany aid and support, and that all Britain purposes in waylaying those mails is to stop such traffic, and they hold her warrant in doing so. The President and his secretary cannot accuse Great Britain or France of sending their ships, their merchandise, their citizens or their sacred mails unharmed to the bottom of the sea. The worst of which they can accuse the nations that are defending them from barbarous despotism is that a delayed mail was sunk by the Germans, after being respected and released by the British. The next worst is that a delay of a day or two is often fatal to the value of some classes of mail matter. Yet at the very crisis of the world's greatest struggle the President, knowing how it will fill the air of Germany with hosannas, writes to those countries that are upholding the cause of humanity and of the liberty which his country used to claim to be the champion, in terms which if they mean anything mean the breaking off of amicable relations if not war, taking the side of Germany. We are free to judge from past events that the President's words, above quoted, do not mean war. So far as we have noted the attitude of the press they seem to be generally taken as a formality. The phrase "can no longer be tolerated" did not cause even a ripple on the money market. Still they are on record against him and cannot be blotted out. Acting the part of the clown mimic in the circus, President Carranza has in a note of twelve thousand words told the United States that her invasion of Mexico creates an unsupportable situation and demands the immediate withdrawal of troops.

**Protectionism at Work**

The protectionists of Great Britain, of Australia, and of Canada, are still diligently plying German tactics for the attainment of their object by keeping rumor flying, like a shuttle backward and forward, and by the application of war pressure. The prophet of the movement is Mr. Hughes, the Labor premier of Australia, who, in his passionate pilgrimage through Great Britain, has been speaking metaphorically, carried in triumph on the shoulders of his fellow protectionists, from city to city. The hopeful form which the movement now takes is that of a league of the Allied powers to crush German commerce. There is to be a conference of the Allies over this, in which Britain's dominions are to be represented—in which, to all appearance, her dominions propose to take a position diametrically opposite to her faith and her interests, and are prepared, as many a family has been known to do, to suppress their old mother. Canada is to be represented by Sir George Foster and Sir Robert Borden. We put Sir George first because his convictions are fixed and his will is resolute, and Sir Robert will simply follow as he knows his party wishes.

The time is propitious. Italy is more or less impressive. During the thirty years that he has been with Germany and Austria, a member of the Triple Alliance, she has been the victim of systematic peaceful penetration by Germany. It is a common rule in the insect kingdom that what appears a healthy insect has a parasite in its entrails which grows and grows until its life practically takes the place of that of the insect that harbors it. Such have been the methods of Germany in many lands. In southern Brazil, for instance, the Germans had already asserted dominance and were treating the Brazilians with studied ignominy as foreigners. This process had got on so far in Italy before the war began that it took the nation a long time to shake itself free of its German trammels. Italy has awaked to find herself in many ways under German commercial and industrial dominance, and she is anxious to get the co-operation of the Allies in her efforts to shoulder the cuckoo out of the nest. France has had more or less of a like experience, due, it must be confessed, largely to the greater tenacity of purpose of the Germans. The senseless Germans who appeared at the loor of some great French business house willing to take any pittance and live on almost nothing, would be on hand for every job while this or the other was off for a vacation, or for the races, or for whatever might attract a Frenchman to Paris, and would by degrees become the necessary master of the business. Such conditions cause in those countries a craving for united action for the expulsion of the enemy. It cannot be denied that the diligent and thrifty German, who worked while others played, and who held the business together when, as is so often the case, the second generation would have wrecked it, was not an evil, but a benefactor to the country he gave his life to. To-day, however, he is accounted

an enemy, and those much permeated countries would like to be rid of him and his German connections, even though the operation should prove a severe and costly piece of surgery. There are things that there is no use in fighting against. France, for instance, with a diminishing population, alongside Germany with a redundant and singularly thrifty and persistent population, must expect an overflow, and will in many ways be the better of the admixture. That this has been going on for a good while may be judged from the number of German names we see among French soldiers and French generals. Russia has suffered so much for two hundred years at the hands of Prussianism, as to be more than willing to do anything to shut out everything German.

Britain has no such experience. True, an immense number of Germans have migrated to Britain. True, German foreign trade has given British foreign trade a sharp awakening to more alert methods. But so far it has done the British no harm that they cannot more than repair, and will end in doing them much good. It is only as an assumed sneak and spy that the British have a quarrel with the German within their gates. But that sentiment is strong enough just now on which to build a fortress of protection, and protection once established on no matter how rotten a foundation soon weaves itself so into the framework of industry as to be able to dictate.

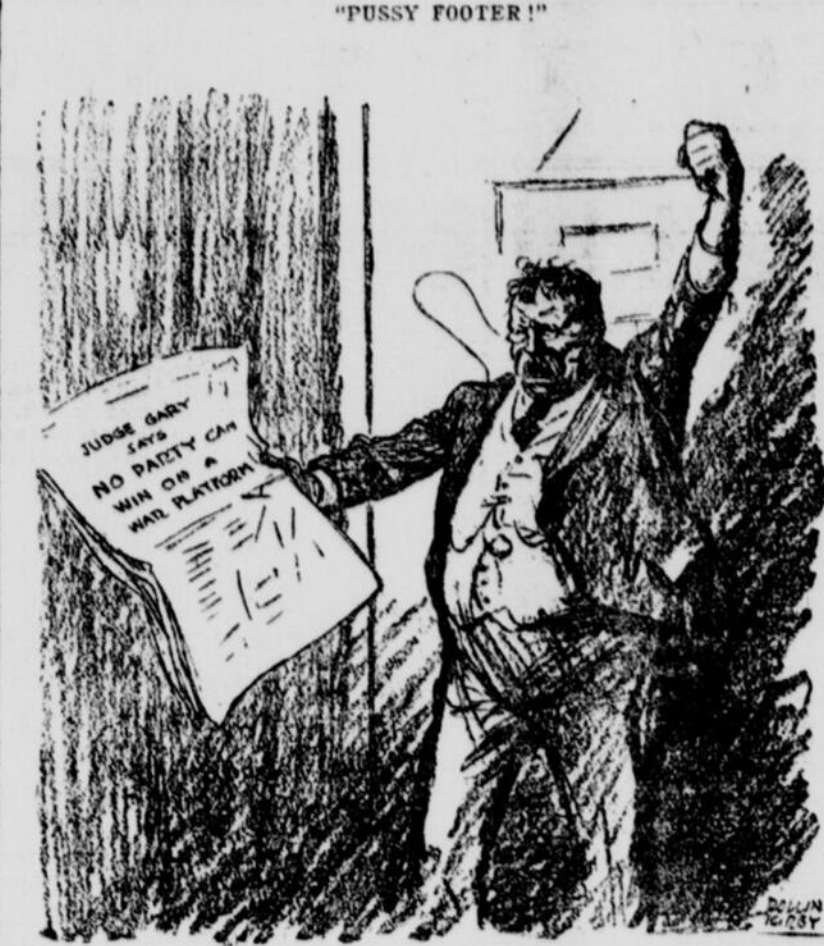
There are two evils which cannot be dissociated from this movement. One is that the essence of it is protectionism, the effort to force the people of the protected countries to live more expensively than they need to in order that certain unprofitable businesses may flourish. The other is that it sets forth as its direct object to injure a crushed people, to perpetuate war with them, and to give the fullest warrant to the falsehood of those who have been proclaiming to the Germans that the world had, in jealousy of their prosperity, united to wipe them out. This latter being the open and professed object of the movement only needs, one would think, to be stated to appear in its true light as against the interests of mankind, against the peace of the world, against the principles of human fraternity, and therefore immoral. In the protection view of the case it is really, as far as the dominions are concerned, the children rising up against the parent. It is not to be denied that there has long been a noisy protectionist movement in England; but it is plain to all thinkers that while the dominions can force their redundant natural production to pay the loss on such factitious activities, the Mother Country, dependent on her industry and commerce, cannot do so, and would be injured exactly in proportion to the degree in which she should consent to the burden of her own industry and throttling of her own commerce. We note, however, that the British Government have in parliament given the people the assurance that Britain's commercial policy is not to be determined for her abroad, or by others than by her own people.

**A Farmer's Question**

We have transgressed the veto of our correspondent, "Prairie Farmer," by printing his letter; but as we have given him a name which covers a legion, our doing so will do him no harm. We always assume that what interests one will interest many; for as in water face answers to face, so answers the heart of a man to his fellow. It is for this reason that we specially value the inquiries of those who are least fond of publicity, as they are the more likely to represent the voiceless many. In answer to his letter, which the reader will have to read first to understand these paragraphs, we have to say, first, that nothing that it contains touches on the right and wrong of Great Britain being at war, or of Canada being at war. If Britain and Canada are doing what is right, and to do otherwise would be doing wrong, all questions as to whether it is costing money that we would like to spend on ourselves are worse than futile. When Germany set out after long planning, disguised by the basest pretences of friendship, to conquer her neighbors and dominate the world, there was no question at all as to what it was right, not only for her neighbors, but for all the nations to do. It was the duty of all peace lovers to unite in putting a check upon her purpose and protecting the liberties of the world. Should Great Britain, as our correspondent strangely imagines possible, or the United States or Russia, set out to conquer the world, it would equally be the duty of all nations to unite to put a stop to such lawlessness. We may therefore set aside at once the implied question whether we ought to be spending the money or not. Great Britain, and we with her, had no honorable choice. Those nations which declined this duty it is not for us to judge. There is one who judges and whose awards in good or evil are in commodities more real than wealth and power.

**Rot**

Now as to "Prairie Farmer's" rot. We find the world, as of old, divided into two classes: those who have faith and those who have not, those who believe that God who made the world made it for good and is in the world working toward something ever better, and those who look upon it as a united and loyal South Africa. All these things are marvellous in our eyes



"PUSSY FOOTER!"

—The "World," N.Y.

hesitate to class "Prairie Farmer" with the miserable, hopeless, aimless crew with whom he ranges himself, for unlike the Germans, who have been taught that war and force are good things, he evidently greatly deprecates them, and seeks dimly through the cloud which besets him, and approves a better and a brighter world wherein dwelt only righteousness and good will. We class ourselves unshakably among those who have the hope which our correspondent calls "rot." We do not think the world will be suddenly changed to heaven; but we have seen great changes in it and believe that at the present moment we are passing through one of the greatest transformation scenes of history. Dickens, writing in the middle of the last century, began his "Tale of Two Cities" with a description of the condition of things that existed in England at the time of the French revolution, then half a century past. No one who reads that description could imagine for a moment that the world was not getting rapidly better. No one who can remember how, even at the time Dickens wrote, the most of the world

and reveal an overruling of things evil for good. But those were what our correspondent would call scuffles compared with the great war of to-day, which is, we verily believe, burning the frivolity and the selfishness and the pride out of many nations, humbling not least those who stay out of it. It would take columns to tell how this is being done in one nation and another. Suffice it here to say that we do not look for betterment in proportion either to conquest or to martial glory. Both of these things are evils. When we note how Great Britain seems to be balked at almost every turn, and, while bearing much gets little glory, we ask ourselves whether she is not the more honored the more she sacrifices for the general good and the less she can be accused of selfishness or can gratify her pride. The great danger to Russia is conquest. She is on the highway to kindly democracy. Conquest would be her bane. France has surprised all who thought her frivolous and has been visibly purified in the fire. So have Belgium and Serbia. Serbia is passing from semi-barbarism to a high quality of civilization. Ger-



—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

was unknown and the most of the nations closed to Christianity, and who sees to-day heathendom irradiated at least with the light of Christian civilization and all the world drawn together in humanizing intercourse, but must confess that this is a new world if not a better one. It is said that the constriction of our globe through cooling causes immense crushing pressure in its hard crust, resulting in the throwing up of mountain chains and occasional convulsions and earthquakes and outbursts of fervent heat. The same thing is to be looked for as the human race is drawn together by multiplication and by the many means of intercourse which have blessed our era. There will be outbursts of ancient heat. But no one who sees life whole but must see that the constant beneficent forces are infinitely greater than the evil wrought by what "Prairie Farmer" calls a scuffle.

**The Scuffle**

Even the scuffle itself is doing good. We are at the antipodes from those who hold a succession of wars to be necessary to the good of man, and who plan them not for the good of man, but for their own glory. But we have seen how the war between Japan and China kindled in China a spark of national life which sputtered in the Boxer rebellion, but which worked subterraneously until the revolution of Sun Yat Sen proved it to be universal. We have seen how the war between Japan and Russia inspired all Asia with a new sense of responsible self-reliance. We have seen how the United States war with Spain and the peril into which it brought the United States, through German plottings warded off by the British veto, saved the British empire at the time of the Boer war. Nothing but that recent act of brotherliness would have hindered the United States from flaring up on the side of Paul Kruger's declaration of independence. We have seen how the Boer war resulted in a united and loyal South Africa. All these things are marvellous in our eyes

many and Austria are going to be delivered from slavery, and from pride in it, and will come out, not an iron machine, but a people—the Germans and Austrians one people, the subject people's free. All nations will abhor war—all will unite to forbid aggression.

**Mineral Wealth**

The minerals of Canada are one of her four great natural sources of wealth: arable land, forests, mines and fisheries. Our mining wealth has been growing at a great rate. Instead of exhausting itself by the petering out of work mines it becomes steadily more extensive through the discovery of new and bigger propositions. In 1886 the value of mineral products of Canada was only ten million dollars; in 1893 it had become twenty million dollars, and in 1898 it had again doubled to forty million dollars; in 1906 it had doubled again and become eighty million dollars, while in 1913 it stood at one hundred and forty million. During these

**THE GERMAN VOTE.**



"ALL DRESSED UP, AND NO PLACE TO GO." —"Life," N.Y.

twenty-seven years the population of Canada has rapidly increased, but not in proportion to the increase of its mineral output. In 1886 the output was only two dollars and a quarter per head of population, whereas in 1913 it had risen to eighteen dollars and seventy-five cents per head of population. The silver, nickel, copper and gold mines of Ontario, the coal mines of Nova Scotia, and the coal, copper and gold mines of British Columbia are the important factors of the increase. This has been significantly offset by a decline in the output of the mines of the Yukon, which were at their maximum in 1901. Since the war began the demand for copper, zinc, lead and nickel have been in excess of what the demand for these minerals was in days of peace; the demand for iron has also been very heavy. In zinc only has the new demand created new mining methods. A great deal of ore containing zinc, that was before the war being used for the extraction of its lead content, is now being used for its zinc content, there being no way yet devised by chemists whereby both the lead and the zinc can be separated and saved.

**A Proposal**

So far Canada has done nothing officially to discover and make use of her mineral wealth, this work being left to prospectors and luck: A man throwing his hammer on the ground and hearing it ring against the rock which it struck, as if the rock were made of metal, discovered the fabulous wealth of the Cobalt region. In British Columbia thousands of poor and little educated men pick up their hammers and their grub-packs every spring and start off into the hills in an unorganized and rather haphazard search after the wealth hidden in the ground. A bill has been introduced into the British Columbia Legislature to make a first step in giving aid and organization to the industry. It is proposed that a government department be started which will have two functions, to examine such finds as are known, and to open trails or roads to such mining districts as may be found to be of sufficient value to warrant the undertaking, and to such districts as the experts believe will probably develop enough wealth in the near future. There is very much to be said for this new venture. Take for example the case of iron in British Columbia; it is a greatly needed mineral on the western coast, and iron ore does exist in a number of localities, sometimes in the form of magnetite, sometimes as hematite, and sometimes as bog iron. A number of claims have been staked out. On some of these a slight preliminary investigation has been made, and one at east is being actively worked and the ore shipped to the United States. It is, however, not yet known that there is enough available ore in British Columbia to make it worth while setting up iron furnaces; nobody is going to run the risk of putting in furnaces until they are assured sufficient ore. On the other hand, those who own the iron mines do not see their way to spending the very considerable sums that would be necessary thoroughly to prove their holdings until furnaces shall be established, and there is a certainty that their ore will be salable if it develops. Consequently, the iron industry hangs fire.

**To Pay Taxes**

The province has another incentive to search for and find its mineral wealth. The mines, now in operation there are producing thirty million dollars worth of ore a year. A large part of this value is needed to pay for the installation of plant and wages, but there is a large surplus of profit with which, did the province own its own mines, it could pay all its running expenses. In so much as the existent mines are only a small fractional part of the mineral wealth that lies near the surface of the ground in British Columbia awaiting discovery, the province might, by stopping the privilege of staking out mining claims and sending out its own experts acquire a wealth that would make it affluent. There may be some who suppose that the geological survey, run by the Dominion Government, is engaged in this work. It is not so engaged, its members are not looking for minerals, nor are they allowed to stake any claims they may find in their own names or in the names of their friends. They are avoiding the actual search for wealth, simply mapping the stratification of the rocks and soils so that others may know where to search. They are preparing the ground for such a commission as British Columbia wants inaugurated, and doing it very thoroughly.

**How It Works**

No better sample could have been given the people of Canada as to the possibilities for success of the addition of a working mines branch to the provincial governments, or to the Dominion government for work on the Dominion lands of the north, than was given by the recent search of the Conservation Commission for mineral phosphates. When German fertilizers were shut off by the war, scientists of ability were set to find where in Canada mineral phosphate could be secured, and within a few weeks they had accomplished their purpose. Looking over geological maps of Canada and the United States, they saw where phosphates were being mined in the United States closest to Canada; they scrutinized carefully the

geological formation of the region as given in maps and books of the American geological survey; then they set to work to look through the records of the Canadian geological survey for a similar formation and located one in the Rockies. On going to the ground, they found the formation. Following its line of juncture with the underlying strata they found, as they expected, a layer of mineral phosphate between the two, just as it appeared hundreds of miles to the south in the United States. What experts of the geological survey can do with phosphate, they can also do with coal, with aluminum clays, with iron beds, and to a lesser degree with copper, which on the Western Coast only appears in considerable quantity on the edge of the Vancouver series.

**The Only Way**

Even such a brief summary of the case in favor of a scientific mining branch must contain reference to the Copper Mine River district. Almost with the discovery of the Hudson's Bay—and that was shortly after the discovery of the continent—native copper was known to exist in that region. The Indians and Esquimaux had hatchets and spear heads hammered out of blocks of copper. In the very early days some search was made in this district for the source of this copper, the search meeting with very little success. Quite recently an expedition went up there and discovered that there was a large area thousands of miles in extent, over which native copper could be picked up from the ground by diligent search. Dr. Douglas, one of the most noted geologists of the continent, who wrote a report of this expedition, declared the strata covering the district to be an outcrop of the same geological formation as that in which the great copper mines of Michigan exist, such as the Calumette and Heckla, only very much larger than the Michigan field. He gave it as his opinion that the Canadian Government should take it as a federal mine field and build a road to open it up. It is practically certain that it cannot be opened up by individual enterprise; indeed it cannot even be prospected by private enterprise, for no individual would prospect more than his own claim, and would not prove that unless definite promise of a road was given. This is a case in which either the government must act or the wealth lie idle.

**Too One Sided**

The overwhelming victory of the Liberals in the provincial elections for Quebec had many serious drawbacks and some very distinct advantages. That Mr. Cousineau, the honest and energetic leader of the Conservative opposition, was defeated is a distinct loss to the province. Mr. Cousineau has, during his leadership, done much good work. Among other things, he opposed that very notorious bill by which the Quebec Legislature empowered the municipalities of Quebec to devote part of their school funds to a campaign in favor of the French language in the schools in Ontario. Indeed, it was to this one of the acts of his political career that his overwhelming defeat was largely due. Besides this, Mr. Cousineau recognized the existence of much corruption in the public life of Quebec against which no prosecution was directed. He did what he could to force Sir Lomer Gouin, who holds the portfolio of Attorney-General, to prosecute malefactors, as the "Witness" was continually urging should be done, but with little success. A possibly more vital loss to the province than the loss of Mr. Cousineau is the reduction in the number of the Conservative minority. Previous to the election the count stood approximately sixty Liberals to eighteen Conservatives, counting the vote of the only Nationalist in the House on the Conservative side, for it was on the left of the Speaker he sat. Since the election, there are but six Conservatives in the House and seventy-two Liberals. So strong was the Liberal sentiment throughout the province that no less than twenty-three of the Liberal candidates went in by acclamation, and in many of the constituencies where there was a contest, the Conservative lost his deposit by not polling half the vote of the successful candidate. As one of the six Conservatives, Colonel Smart, is in Europe at the head of a battalion there will be but five to watch the government's actions. It is an impossible task for five men to scrutinize with care the great mass of legislation that is yearly put through, much of which consists of private bills conferring favors on individuals, and to organize and sustain a debate whenever they suspect a wrong is being done. The result is that we will have, for the next few years, an unbridled government. True, the government of Sir Lomer Gouin is the least corrupt, most progressive, and trustworthy that we have had in Quebec for a long time; still it would be the better of watching and of criticism. Indeed, we believe it would make it much easier for the party to keep from the pitfalls of corruption into which a party is so easily ensnared by the more unscrupulous of its members, were there a strong Opposition. There were on the other side a few bright spots in the election. Mr. Marsal, the candidate supported by the notoriously anti-British Armand Lavergne, was defeated by a Liberal. Good roads and more money for education were the chief talking points of Sir Lomer Gouin's campaign, and they won an increased support not

only from the French but from the English voters of the province as well.

**Woman Suffrage**

The Presbyterian Conference at Atlantic City has given a negative decision on the great question of woman suffrage. It is hardly fair to say they decided against it, as the question was too radical a one to come to conclusions on without much more consideration than could be given it upon a sudden motion. The proposition was not indeed, if the condensed newspaper reports are not misleading, urged on its merits. The argument for it was that women should surely have a say on the great question of repressing the liquor traffic. The claim is too broad and too elementary to be judged on the basis of a single illustrative example, however apt and convincing that illustration may be. It has always been a principle of Presbyterianism that the social unit was not the individual, but the family, and that the "head of the house" was the right representative of the family, women being essentially subordinate. Warrant for this was found in the usages of the people among whom divine revelation came to us. It was always "Ye, your wives and your little ones." Indeed, this conception of the solidarity of the family was recognized in a remarkable way among people far removed from Israelitic influence: "Believe on the Lord Jesus and thou shalt be saved and thy house." The Romans also made the man the determinative centre of the family. Such being, from the very beginning, the Presbyterian attitude toward the question, we need not wonder that a proposal suddenly sprung was laid on the table. The proposer may have had no thought of woman's position within the church, only of her claim to vote politically. But, as no church could take such a position toward the political vote without introducing the principle into its own polity, it was far from an academic question the supreme court of the church was asked to pass upon. In giving the reasons on which the past judgment of the Presbyterian churches has no doubt been based, we are by no means pronouncing what its judgment should be after due consideration. There were many usages among the ancients which our civilization has outgrown. Slavery, for instance, was universal throughout Scripture times. It was left for the nineteenth century to discover that it was out of harmony with the principles of humanity as well as with the genius of Christianity. The Christian religion was never intended to petrify the conceptions of immature ages and treat them as sacrosanct for all time. It is then, we should suppose, open to the Presbyterian Church, indeed its duty, to consider what may be its right attitude toward this question. It is a question that is imminent in Canada, as by the proposed union of churches some women will gain the suffrage or some others will lose it.

**GOD AND THE FARMER.**

God sat down with the farmer  
When the noontide heat grew harsh.  
The One had builded a world that day,  
And the other had drained a marsh.  
They sat in the cooling shadow  
At the porch of the temple wood;  
And each looked forth on his handiwork,  
And saw that the work was good.  
On God's right hand two cherubs  
Bent waiting, winged with fire;  
On the farmer's left his oxen bowed  
Deep bosoms marked with mire.  
Still hung around the plowshare  
The dark, mysterious mold,  
Where the furrow it turned had heaved  
The new  
O'er the chill and durbish old.  
Jehovah's face was seen not  
By ox or grazing kine;  
But the farmer's eyes, were they dazzled  
With sun,  
Or saw he that look divine?  
Was it the wind in passing?  
That stroked that farmer's hair?  
Or had God's own hand of wind and flame  
Laid benediction there?  
Through muffling miles he fancied  
Far calls of greeting blow,  
Where on sounding plains the lords of war  
Hurled down to rear anew.  
Glad hail from nation-builders  
Crossed faint those dreamland bounds,  
Like a brother's cry from a distant hill,  
And God spake as the pine-tree sounds.  
There are seven downy meadows  
That never before were mown;  
There were seven fields of brush and rock  
Where now is no bush nor stone.  
There are seven heifers grazing  
Where but one could graze before,  
O lord of marts—and of broken hearts—  
What have you given me more?  
God rose up with the farmer  
When the cool of the evening near'd  
And the One went forth through the worlds He built.  
And the one through the fields he cleared.  
The stars outlasting labor  
Leaned down o'er the flowering soil,  
And all night long o'er His child there leaned  
A Toller more old than toil.  
—From the "Yale Review."

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Great Naval Battle In North Sea

Many Vessels of Both Fleets Engaged — British Lost Battle Cruisers Queen Mary, Indefatigable and Invincible, the Cruisers Defence and Black Prince, and Number of Destroyers — Enemy Accounts of Naval Battle Given to World are False, it is Declared, Their Real Loss Being 18 Men-of-War, Including 2 Dreadnought Battle-cruisers, 4 Light Cruisers, 9 Torpedo-boat Destroyers and a Submarine — H.M.S. Warspite is in Harbor, Despite Berlin's Persistent Claim She Was Sent to the Bottom.

London, June 2.—The first official communication regarding a great naval fight issued by the British Admiralty follows: "On the afternoon of Wednesday, the 31st of May, a naval engagement took place off the coast of Jutland. The British ships on which the brunt of the fighting fell were the battle cruiser fleet, and some cruisers and light cruisers, supported by four fast battleships. Among these the losses were heavy. The German battle fleet, aided by low visibility, avoided a prolonged action with our main force. As soon as these appeared on the scene the enemy returned to port, though not before receiving severe damage to her battleships. The battle cruisers, Queen Mary, Indefatigable and Invincible, and the cruisers Defence and Black Prince, were sunk. The Warrior was disabled and, after being towed for some time, had to be abandoned by her crew. It is also known that the destroyers Tipperary, Turbulent, Fortune, Sparrowhawk and Ardent were lost, and six others are not yet accounted for. No British battleships or light cruisers were sunk. The enemy's losses were serious. At least one battle cruiser was destroyed, and one was severely damaged. One battleship is reported to have been sunk by our destroyers. During the night at least two light cruisers were disabled and probably sunk. The exact number of enemy destroyers disposed of during the action cannot be ascertained with any certainty, but must have been large."

GERMAN STATEMENT. Berlin, via wireless to Sarville, June 2.—An engagement between the German High Seas Fleet and the main part of the British fleet, in which more than eight British vessels were destroyed, and many badly damaged, was announced in an Admiralty statement today. The Admiralty statement under date of June 1 says: "During an enterprise directed northward our High Seas Fleet on May 31 encountered the main fleet, which was considerably superior to our forces. During the afternoon, between Skagerak and Horns Rev, news of a heavy engagement developed, which was successful for us and continued also during the night. In this engagement, as far as known until now, we destroyed the large battleship Warspite, the battle-cruisers Queen Mary and Indefatigable, two armored cruisers, apparently of the Achilles type, one small cruiser, the new flagships of the destroyer squadrons, the Turbulent, Nestor and Alcator, a large number of torpedo boat destroyers and submarine. By observation, which is clear and free from any exaggeration, it was stated that a large number of British battleships suffered heavy damage from the fire of our ships and the attacks of our torpedo boat flotillas during the engagement which lasted during the entire day and all night. Among others of the large British ships the battleship Marlborough was hit by a battleship. This is confirmed by prisoners. Several of our ships rescued parts of the crews of the sunken British ships, among whom were only two survivors of the Indefatigable. Among our losses was the small cruiser Wiesbaden, which was sunk by British gun fire during the day engagement, and His Majesty's ship Pommer, which was sunk during the night engagement by a British torpedo boat. The fate of His Majesty's ship Frauenlob is as yet undetermined and there is a possibility that this boat has been lost, together with a number of torpedo boats, which have not yet reported, and whose fate is unknown. The High Seas Fleet returned to its base today."

GREATEST NAVAL BATTLE IN WORLD'S HISTORY. London, June 2.—The German high seas fleet on Wednesday afternoon emerged into the North Sea off the coast of Jutland, and engaged a British fleet throughout the afternoon and night in what probably was the greatest naval battle in the world's history so far as tonnage engaged and tonnage destroyed was concerned. When the battle ended Great Britain had lost the battle-cruisers "Queen Mary," "Indefatigable" and "Invincible," the cruisers "Defence" and "Black Prince" and eight torpedo-boat destroyers, while the German battleship "Pommer" had been sent to the bottom by a torpedo and the cruiser "Wiesbaden" sunk by the British gunfire. In addition, several German torpedo craft were missing and the small cruiser "Frauenlob" had last been seen badly listed and was believed to have gone to the bottom. These losses have all been admitted by Great Britain and Germany. Great Britain also added to Germany's acknowledged losses with the claim that one dreadnought of the "Kaiser" class—vessels of 24,700 tons and carrying a complement of 1,008 men—had been attacked and destroyed by British torpedo craft, that another battleship of the same class was believed to have been sunk by gunfire, and that one battle cruiser had been blown up and two others damaged, and that a submarine also had been sent to the bottom. The German fleet came in touch with the British High Seas Fleet at 3.30 on the afternoon of May 31. The

battleship "Marlborough," a vessel of 25,000 tons, had been hit by a torpedo and a submarine had been destroyed. BRITISH ADMIRALTY'S CLAIM. An additional British official communication, just issued, says: "A further report has been received from the Commander in Chief of the Grand Fleet, stating that it has now been ascertained that our total losses in destroyers amount to eight boats in all. The Commander in Chief also reports that it is now possible to form a closer estimate of the losses and the damage sustained by the enemy fleet. One dreadnought battleship of the "Kaiser" class was blown up in an attack by British destroyers and an other dreadnought battleship of the "Kaiser" class is believed to have been sunk by gunfire. Of three German battle-cruisers, two of which it is believed were the "Derfflinger" and the "Lutzow," one was blown up, another was heavily engaged by our battle fleet and was seen to be disabled and stopping, and the third was observed to be seriously damaged. One German light cruiser and six German destroyers were sunk, and at least two more German light cruisers were seen to be disabled. Further, repeated hits were observed on three other German battleships that were engaged. Finally, a German submarine was rammed and sunk. Great Britain's admitted loss in tonnage is 114,810 for the six battle-cruisers and cruisers. Germany admitted loss, excluding the tonnage of the Wiesbaden, of which vessel there is no record, was 15,712. The tonnage of the capital ships sunk by the Japanese in their fight with the Russian in the battle of Tsushima in May, 1905, aggregated 93,000. Twenty-one Russian craft were destroyed in this fight, including six battleships and four cruisers. The remainder of the sunken craft comprised coast defense and special service vessels and torpedo boats. That the casualties in the fighting off Jutland were heavy is indicated by the fact that of the crew of some 900 on board the Indefatigable only 2 men are known to have been saved. Full details of the fight, in which Zeppelins are declared to have taken part, are being heard by the British Admiralty and pending their receipt the censor is withholding permission to correspondents to send out stories from London. London, June 2.—The British Admiralty tonight issued a statement saying these were the strongest grounds for the belief with the British navy, in the battle with the Germans off Jutland last week, had accounted for a total of eighteen German men-of-war, and that there was nothing to add to or subtract from the original announcement of the British losses. The statement gave the German losses as two battleships, two dreadnought battle-cruisers, four light cruisers, nine torpedo-boat destroyers and a submarine. The pessimism which prevailed as a result of the Admiralty's original statement of losses, which is now considered to have been needlessly candid and conservative in under-estimating the extent of the German losses, has been greatly lessened by the latest statement. A despatch from Copenhagen says rumors are current in Hamburg that two additional German warships than those announced in the German communication—the battleship Westfalen and the battle-cruiser Lutzow—were sunk in the battle. A wireless despatch received here Saturday from Berlin admitted the loss of the Westfalen. The Admiralty statement tonight declares that the German losses in the fight were not only relatively, but absolutely greater than those of the British. Maintaining its practice of caution the Admiralty still refrains from giving the names of the lost German ships. The official list of the casualties among the officers show that hardly a single officer of the line escaped from the British cruisers sunk in the battle. An additional casualty list of petty officers shows that 43 of them were saved from the Queen Mary, Invincible, Fortune, Ardent and Shark. None was saved from the Indefatigable, Defence, Black Prince, Tipperary, Turbulent, Nomad or Nes-or. The list gives the names of sixty-five men killed aboard the Warrior, and of 27 men wounded. On other ships engaged in the fight 115 men were killed and 83 wounded. Admiral Lord Beresford, in an interview today, while contending strongly for the view that there was no failure in the British strategy and that Vice-Admiral Beatty won dearly bought, declares that the only mistake was made by the Admiralty in allowing the Germans to get first in the field with the news of the battle, or, as he puts it, with "impudent fabrications," otherwise, said Lord Beresford, no fault can be found with the Admiralty. STATEMENT BY THE ADMIRALTY. THE TEXT of the statement, issued tonight by the Admiralty says: "Until the commander in chief has had time to consult the officers engaged and write a full despatch, any attempt to give a detailed history of the naval engagement which began on the afternoon of May 31st and ended in the morning hours of the 1st of June, would evidently be premature. But the results are quite plain. The Grand Fleet came in touch with the German High Seas Fleet at 3.30 on the afternoon of May 31. The

leading ships of the two fleets carried on a vigorous fight in which the battle cruisers, fast battleships and subsidiary craft all took an active part. The losses were severe on both sides, but when the main body of the British fleet came into contact with the German High Seas Fleet a very brief period sufficed to compel the latter, who had been severely punished, to seek refuge in their protected waters. This manoeuvre was rendered possible by low visibility and mist, and although the Grand Fleet were now and then able to get in a momentary contact with their opponents, no continuous action was possible. They continued the pursuit until the light had wholly failed, while the British destroyers continued to make a successful attack upon the enemy during the night. Meanwhile, Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, having driven the enemy into port, returned to the main scene of the action and scoured the sea in search of disabled vessels. By noon the next day, June 1, it became evident there was nothing more to be done. He returned, therefore, to his base, four hundred miles away, re-fueled his fleet, and in the evening of June 2 was again ready to put to sea. The British losses have already been fully stated. There is nothing to add or subtract from the latest account published by the Admiralty. The enemy losses are less easy to determine. That the accounts they have given to the world are false is certain, and we cannot yet be sure of the exact truth. But from such evidence as has come to our knowledge, the Admiralty entertain no doubt that the German losses are heavier than the British, not merely relatively, to the strength of the two fleets, but absolutely. There seems to be the strongest ground for supposing that included in the German losses are two battleships, two dreadnought battle-cruisers of the most powerful type, two of the latest fighting cruisers, the "Wiesbaden" and "Elbing," a light cruiser of the "nostok" type, the light cruiser "Frauenlob," nine destroyers and a submarine. 333 NAVAL OFFICERS DEAD—BRITAIN'S CASUALTY LIST INCLUDES TWO ADMIRALS. New York, June 5.—A news agency despatch from London says: "According to an official statement, issued today (Sunday), the casualties among British officers in Wednesday's sea battle included 333 killed, among them Admirals Hood and Arbuthnot, six captains, eleven commanders and eight chaplains, and 24 wounded, including one commander and one captain."

ONLY CORPORAL'S GUARD ON THE "QUEEN MARY" ACCOUNTED FOR. London, June 4.—Rear Admiral the Honorable Horace Lambert Hood, second in command to Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty, and Captain Sowerby, Cox and Pressie were lost, with many others, whose names are not yet known because the Government has not so far issued any casualty list. There were no surrenders, and the ships which went down carried with them virtually their whole crews. Only the "Warrior," which was towed part way from the scene of battle to a British port, was an exception. Of some thousand men on the "Queen Mary," only a corporal's guard is accounted for. It is true that no survivors reported from the "Indefatigable," the "Defence" or the "Black Prince."

LORD BERESFORD ASSERTS THAT ADMIRAL BEATTY ACHIEVED BRILLIANT SUCCESS. London, June 4.—Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, retired, speaking today of the fight off Jutland between the British and German fleets, said: "Though a hard-earned sea fight, it was a British victory. There was no mistake in strategy made. The British objective was to sink the German fleet or compel it to return to its base. In the absence of Zeppelins for scouting purposes, the British navy was obliged to send out heavy cruisers as outside scouts, because light cruisers would have been driven in without securing the needed information. Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty, in pursuance of this object, tackled a vastly superior force, hoping to delay it until Vice-Admiral Sir John Jellicoe's battle fleet arrived to destroy the Germans. Vice-Admiral Beatty

achieved a brilliant success because of the arrival of Vice-Admiral Jellicoe, the Germans fled. We attained our object; the Germans failed to attain theirs. We lost cruisers which we can afford to lose; the Germans lost battleships which they cannot afford to lose. ENEMY FLEET REVEALED BY NEW DEVICES OF WEAPONS OR STRATEGY. London, June 3.—It is impossible to visualize any coherent story of the great battle, which lasted many hours, with the different units at times fighting scattered engagements. The British and German reports contradict each other flatly on the main facts. The British assert that the German fleet retired while the British battleships appeared, while the German official statement maintains that the German forces were in battle with the entire British fleet. The British assert that they had only two divisions engaged, and that all the units of these were not able to participate in the fighting, and furthermore, that Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, commander of the Grand Fleet, remained in the area of the battle after the Germans had retreated and swept it thoroughly in search of enemy ships and survivors. The King's message to Admiral Jellicoe states that the Germans robbed the British of the opportunity of gaining a decisive victory by retiring immediately after the opening of the general engagement. Vice-Admiral Beatty, commanding the battle-cruiser squadron, presumably on his old flagship, the "Lion," was again in the thick of the action.

BUST OF MARTYR. Bust of Edith Cavell, the English nurse executed in Belgium; sculptured by Sir George Frampton, R.A. Every arm of the most modern naval warfare was employed — battleships, cruisers, torpedo boats, destroyers, submarines, and even Zeppelins. Whether most of the destruction was accomplished by gunfire or torpedoes is not yet known. British officers say that the battle was fought by the methods known and practised by all navies. There were no surprises and no new devices of weapons or strategy. How far the Zeppelins contributed to the German successes is a matter of dispute. Only one airship came within sight, according to the British accounts, and she was soon badly damaged and withdrew. But the Germans lay stress on the assistance rendered by their air service, and neutrals report the presence of six Zeppelins in the North Sea. The popular belief among the British public is that scouting Zeppelins kept the German fleet informed by wireless of the approach of their enemy, of his numbers and formation. The Admiralty has no information concerning a report that the German dreadnought "Hindenburg" was sunk. "WARSPITE" ENGAGED FIVE BATTLESHIPS, SERIOUSLY DAMAGING THREE OF THEM. Edinburgh, June 4.—According to information received here the British battle-cruiser squadron engaged whole German fleet, which was further favored by the protection of mine-field and with the advantage of eight, as the Germans hugged the Jutland coast closely. At the critical stage of the fight four battleships of the British Grand Fleet

appeared on the horizon, the "Valiant," "Barham," "Malay" and "Warspite." The battle then assumed a different complexion. The "Warspite," attacked by five German battleships, fought gloriously, damaging three of her assailants. The "Valiant" rammed and sank an enemy submarine. Eventually the German ships retreated, to the great disappointment of the men of the British fleet.

GERMANS MAKE BIG ONSLAUGHT ON CANADIANS, WHO HOLD ON Penetrate Defences to Depth of 700 Yards, But are Hurlled Back With 'Utmost Gallantry' — Generals Mercer and Williams Wounded, Both Severely, Former Being Removed to Hospital at Boulogne, Latter Falling Into the Hands of the Enemy. (Canadian Associated Press) London, June 4.—The British official communique issued at 1 o'clock Sunday morning, dated June 3rd, says: "Fighting of a very severe nature continued, without cessation, south-east of Ypres, between Hooge and the Ypres-Menin Railway. Following on their initial advantage obtained yesterday evening in penetrating our forward lines in the neighborhood, the Germans pushed their attack, and during the night succeeded in pushing through our defences to a depth of seven hundred yards in the direction of Zillebeke. The Canadian troops, however, who are holding this sector of the defences, launched counter-attacks at 7 o'clock this morning, which have succeeded in gradually driving the enemy from much of the ground which he had gained. The Canadians behaved with the utmost gallantry, counter-attacking successfully after a heavy and continued bombardment. The enemy's losses were severe. A large number of German dead were abandoned on the re-captured ground. Generals Mercer and Williams, of the Third Canadian Division, who were inspecting the front trenches yesterday during the bombardments, are missing. A despatch received in London late tonight, however, states that General Mercer, severely wounded, was being removed to a hospital in Boulogne, while General Williams, who accompanied General Mercer, also severely wounded, had fallen into the hands of the Germans. Four officers, wounded in the recent heavy fighting on the Canadian front, reached London late tonight. Major Waver, of the 49th, suffering from abrasions of the back; Lieut. Pen, Mounted Rifles, wounded in the face; Lieut. Drabbin, of the 49th, wounded in cheek and suffering from shell shock; and Lieut. Pasten, Mounted Rifles, severely wounded. All four cases are of slight wounds. It may be taken for granted that the ordeal through which the Canadians are passing is one of many episodes showing that a tremendous climax of the war is fast approaching. The fighting at Zillebeke is exactly similar in character to that at Verdun in intensity, although it is so far on a much smaller scale. CASUALTY LISTS HEAVY. The Canadian casualty lists make a grave reading, yet their length will not surprise anyone who has any realization of the character of the German preliminary bombardment of the Canadian front trenches. The enemy hurled heavy shells hour after hour, blowing into fragments every living and dead thing near where they fell. There is really no immediate and judicious answer in a military sense to this kind of attack, except to await one's own time. A bombardment with shells of a weight such as has never been known previous to the last six months went on throughout the night. The British directed several attacks against the position won by us east of Ypres. They were everywhere repulsed. CANADIANS RETAIN GROUND. Of the Ypres battle the British official statement of tonight (Sunday) says: "The situation around Ypres has not materially altered. There have been artillery bombardments and our troops retain the ground regained in other counter-attacks yesterday. No fresh attacks have been undertaken by us."

GENERAL ALDERSON NAME D INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF CANADIAN FORCES New Office To Be Created With Headquarters at Whitehall With General French's Staff. London. General Alderson has now relinquished the Canadian command. It is understood by the Montreal "Gazette" correspondent that he will shortly be appointed Inspector-General of the Canadian forces, having headquarters with Lord French's staff at Whitehall. This far the office mentioned has been non-existent, but General Lessard has been undertaking work of this nature during the past three months. Capt. Guy Bover, of the 22nd Battalion "French Canadians," who is here on leave from the front, is slated as Staff Captain to Brig-General David Watson at Bramshott. Major L. Hudon, of Montreal, will return to Canada by the "Missanabi" this week, having been declared medically unfit for further service at the front. Dr. G. Belmont, of Montreal, and Dr. H. D. Stoem, of Hamilton, are returning to Canada after a year's service with the Canadian Army Medical Corps. Capt. Groff, of Winnipeg, who has just returned from Hospital duty at the Island of Lemnos, where he was with the Royal Army Medical Corps, is sailing for two months' leave. On returning from Canada he will join the Canadian A.M.C. Capt. W. M. Lawton, C.A.M.C., Winnipeg, who was lately invalided from France, has been transferred from Bath for duty at the Canadian Discharge Centre. and frivolity among professing Christians that did more harm during the week than the preacher and consistent members could do on Sunday and week days to offset. True Christianity meant the divorce from selfishness and participation in service and rejoicing. PROBATIONERS RECEIVED. The following probationers will be received into full connection and ordained in the present conference: Roy P. Stafford, W. J. Johnston, G. A. Sinsco, H. Allenby, A. E. Oliver, Jordan Crowe and Lorne A. Price, Ph.D. The following will be ordained for special reasons: Merrill Wilson, A. E. Hopper and W. E. Long. The following remain on trial: C. B. McLauchlin, E. H. E. Livingston, Paul Chodat, L. O. Bunt, R. H. Parks, W. E. Long, W. C. Armstrong, C. H. Adair, A. J. Penny, R. W. Armstrong, H. M. Beach, J. K. Matthews, W. G. Davis, C. V. Fairbairn, F. E. Armstrong, G. Maxwell, T. Turrell, J. H. H. Christie, L. S. Throop, W. E. Craig, E. M. Wilson, A. E. Hooper, A. Willars, J. A. Bond, T. R. Shaver, J. F. Carton and J. Ogden, Jr. The following are being received on probation for the ministry: Melville S. Mann, O. H. Heatherington, W. W. Doherty, R. D. Mullen, W. G. Eades, R. E. Backus and D. G. Ridout. The following ministers were granted superannuation: G. W. Fisher, permanently; T. E. Bourke, L. Conley, W. Bushart, W. T. Smith and W. J. Nashit, for one year. The Rev. Lieut. Bromwich, who is about to leave on active service, addressed the conference, his remarks being in the nature of a farewell message.

EXPECTS QUEBEC WILL BE THE LAST Smith's Falls, Ont., June 1.—Speaking at the public meeting of the Methodist Conference tonight, the Rev. Dr. Hazelwood, of Toronto, said Quebec appeared to be the last province which would adopt prohibition, but in time it would come in line with the sister provinces. Methodists were always in the van in this work and must not fall now. He had seen the leader of the Ontario Opposition applauding a temperance speech by the Premier, and this was as it should be. The speaker mentioned that the department, in addition to doing rescue work and looking after neglected children, was seeking to obtain better laws to deal with crime, immorality, bribery and corrupt practices of all kinds. The public service this evening was in celebration of the Sunday School and Epworth League anniversary. The first speaker was the Rev. Dr. Hughes, who took for his topic the influence of the church on the young. He had little sympathy with the idea of having one's heart and mind always on heaven while the body was engaged on earth; mind and heart should be with the work till the work was done. He did not wish to criticize Billy Sunday's preaching or organization methods, but he regretted the religious conditions that required or looked for these. Much theology and philosophy failed because of its abstraction. Christian responsibility was not an abstract thing. The speaker advised changing the word organization into the word life as concerning young people's work. He denounced the indifference, selfishness



These British gunners at Salonika have sighted a German aeroplane, and are preparing to make a target of it with their anti-aircraft gun.



Bust of Edith Cavell, the English nurse executed in Belgium; sculptured by Sir George Frampton, R.A.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL IS IN SEARCH OF 1,700,000 MEN

Declares That Number Unaccounted For in Volunteer Army and Asks Government to Investigate.

London, May 31.—The note for the salary of Earl Kitchener as secretary for war being before the House of Commons today, the members had an opportunity to discuss the general conduct of the war. In introducing the vote, Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for War, replied to the speech made last week by Winston Spencer Churchill, in which he said the position of the British lines at several points was disadvantageous, and that there were large numbers of men on duty as grooms and officers' servants who might be used to augment the fighting forces. Mr. Tennant pointed out that a large number of men was required behind the lines to move up necessary supplies. The War Office, he said, already had adopted the plan of replacing younger soldiers with older ones, although this could not be done in every case.

As to Colonel Churchill's complaint in regard to the large number of officers' servants, Mr. Tennant said these men, like all others, had to take their places in the firing line. With regard to the criticism respecting the great force of men kept at home, he explained they were being trained with a view to being sent abroad. "If Colonel Churchill were to investigate this matter," said he, "he would see that large reinforcements are about to be sent out."

Mr. Tennant then referred to Col. Churchill's recommendation that large bodies of troops be drawn from Asia and Africa, saying it was an illusion to think such a thing possible. In the first place, there was not a large number of men in those regions suitable for service as soldiers. In the European war, and even if there were, it would be impossible to procure officers who knew the language and were able to command troops with a very uncertain quantity, and if Colonel Churchill would look at the German papers he would see how pleased the German were at the idea of having these troops employed by the Allies.

CHURCHILL'S CRITICISM. In reply, Col. Churchill said that when he made his speech he had contemplated having these armies ready by September of 1917. He believed officers could learn the languages by that time. Colonel Churchill referred to the statement of King George V. the military service bill last week, that no less than 6,000,000 men had been raised voluntarily. After careful examination, Colonel Churchill said, he had come to the conclusion that there were 1,700,000 of those men unaccounted for. He desired to know what had become of them. Believing this to be a fit subject for investigation, he suggested that a small committee of members of the House be appointed to look into this matter and report in secret session, if necessary.

Colonel Churchill criticized the army administration in several respects, but fettered Earl Kitchener warmly. He complained that the supply of rifles was inadequate, with the result that the British were holding and fighting a smaller number of opposing troops than the resources of this nation would justify. Broadly speaking, he asserted, half the total strength of the British army was at home, and for every six men taken for war service only one effective infantry rifle was placed over the parapet at the front.

Colonel Churchill further complained that while the fighting men were comparatively small in number and soldiers worn with service were heavily burdened and severely tried by being sent back to the front month after month, multitudes of fresh men were kept at home and prevented either by bad management or defective organization from being usefully employed either in industry or in the field. As an instance, he said, his own battalion had received a draft of 35 men out of whom 26 had been previously wounded, and this at a time when they could see that there probably were more than 2,000,000 men at home and elsewhere who had not heard the whistle of a bullet.

Mr. Reynold McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a general reply to Colonel Churchill's criticisms, said that the only important point raised was regarding the number of men kept for home defense. He had consulted the Adjutant-General on the subject, and believed he was right in saying that it was the same number that it was agreed upon by the Admiralty and the War Office when Mr. Churchill himself was at the head of the Admiralty.

Premier Asquith, in reply to Col. Churchill's criticisms, argued that the possibility of an invasion must be taken into consideration. Though personally he thought an invasion unlikely, Mr. Asquith said, "it is a risk that cannot be left out of account, and we must always effectively provide for it and

SAME OLD STORY FROM CAPE BRETON

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED WHEN DOCTORS FAILED.

Mr. M. A. Morrison Suffered from Kidney Disease for Five Years—Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Him.

Tarbat, Victoria Co., C.B., June 5th. (Special)—Cured of Kidney trouble of five years' standing and of which three doctors failed to cure him, Mr. M. A. Morrison, a well known resident of this place has no hesitation in stating that he owes his health to Dodd's Kidney Pills. "I was so weak I could not walk a quarter of a mile and to-day I am able to attend to my work as well as I was twenty years ago," Mr. Morrison says. "For five years I suffered from Kidney Disease. I was treated by three skillful doctors but got no benefit. Then a friend advised me to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. I went to the druggist and got five boxes. Before I had used four boxes I was completely cured. I advise anyone suffering from kidney disease to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. Anyone who wants to know more about my cure has only to write to me and I will tell them all about it."

Dodd's Kidney Pills are a modern and scientific preparation for curing kidney disease in all parts of Canada for a quarter of a century. Ask your neighbors about them.

BERGS CRUSHED THE EXPLORING SHIP "ENDURANCE" IN WEDDELL SEA

Sir Ernest Shackleton's Story a Narrative of Conquest by Sheer Courage Unsurpassed in Polar History.

London, June 2.—A long despatch from Lieut. Sir Ernest Shackleton, who arrived at Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, describes the misfortunes which overtook his Antarctic expedition. His ship "Endurance" was pierced by icebergs and sank in the Weddell Sea on Nov. 20, having been abandoned by all hands on Oct. 27.

Shackleton and his crew reached Elephant Island on April 14 in boats after a series of privations and sufferings in the drift ice, several of the party being then on the verge of physical collapse.

Owing to the seriousness of the food situation and the impossibility of finding any very satisfactory camping place on the bleak coast, Shackleton decided to make an effort to reach South Georgia, 700 miles distant, leaving the main party on Elephant Island in charge of Frank Wild, the second in command.

Lieut. Shackleton left on April 24, with five volunteers. Then ensued a fortnight of terrible struggles against blizzards and other difficulties, but finally the west coast of South Georgia was sighted. After a mighty effort lasting two days, they succeeded in beaching their boat and four days later arrived safely at the Head of King Haakon Bay. On May 19 they started to cross the island, reaching the Stromness Whaling Station on May 20. There they secured an eighty-ton Norwegian whaler for an attempt to relieve the men left behind.

The whaler started south with a volunteer crew on May 26, but found the ice too formidable for an unprotected boat and after several attempts reluctantly decided to turn north for assistance to the Falklands.

The party on the beach at Elephant Island were all well when Shackleton left on April 24. They had five weeks' provisions, with the possibility of reinforcing these by the capture of seals.

DISCOVERED NEW LAND.

The work of the expedition to date, says Lieut. Shackleton, includes the discovery of 200 miles of new coastline, a complete hydrological survey of the Weddell Sea, the elimination of South Greenland from the map, continuous magnetic and meteorological observations, important biological observations, cinema records up to date.

As far as is known, not a single man of the expedition lost his life, but the anxiety will not be at an end until all the men now marooned in the South Polar regions have been accounted for. Lieut. Shackleton's story is a narrative of conquest by sheer courage and endurance of difficulties as nearly insurmountable as ever a similar expedition encountered.

Almost from the first, after starting from South Georgia in December, 1914, Shackleton's ship, the "Endurance," experienced unfavorable conditions. Within a month the little ship was forging its way through ice floes. A new land, with a coastline of about two hundred miles and great glaciers discharging into the sea, was discovered during this period. Future maps will show this latest addition to British territory—named Caird Coast—but will contain no mention of New South Greenland, which Shackleton proved to have been a myth.

Shackleton's soundings, in the region heretofore charted on the maps as New South Greenland, are declared to have showed 1,900 fathoms of water. Satisfaction over this achievement was soon afterwards overshadowed by a foreboding that the approaching season was likely to be an abnormal one. A "great migration of thousands" of seals northward was observed. They were escaping from a doom of which they had been forewarned by instinct. The "Endurance" pushed on, only to meet with worse conditions. At length she became wedged in ice floes, while bergs towered above her as though they might at any moment overwhelm the vessel.

END OF THE "ENDURANCE."

For weeks on end the "Endurance" resisted the pressure, but by August it was apparent she must be crushed into a mass of splinters. The party was then forced to make camp on one of the ice-floes. Then came the end of the "Endurance." "The terrific pressure," says Shackleton, "terminated in the tearing out of her stern and rudder posts. The main deck drove upward, ice cut into the hull, the fires were extinguished, and caught in a trap from which there was no escape, the vessel became a hopeless wreck."

The little party of explorers found themselves strangers in a frozen world of their own. They were the sole in-

habitants of the field of ice. Their only sustenance was the small supply of provisions taken from the lost ship before she was abandoned and their only hope of safety was residing in three small boats. Days of danger followed. An attempt to escape was foiled after a fruitless effort. "At times," says Shackleton, "the various units were isolated on separate floes."

There was nothing to be done but to retreat and await developments. "Patience Camp" was set up and there these solitary men passed February and March of last year, slowly drifting north. Winter descended on them. They saw the desired land at times, but could not reach it. At length the floe on which they were imprisoned split in pieces under the influence of the swell, and the marooned men had to take to their frail boats.

Another floe was selected for a night's rest, but it broke up under their tent. Then came a period of arduous boat work. The party was threatened by wind, sea and ice until after many days and worn out by hardships, they arrived at Elephant Island on April 11. A gale was blowing, as though the elements had determined that no man should reach safety. But the haven was eventually won. The haven was merely an ice-bound, storm-swept spot in a land of desolation, but even this sanctuary was welcome to the explorers, who had found it no easy matter to support life.

Then, owing to a shortage of food, Lieut. Shackleton determined to endeavor to break through to the known world. With a few of his companions, not too exhausted to undertake such further exertion and hardships as the effort promised, Shackleton braved the obstacles and by sheer pluck, resource and hard work won his end, reaching the head of King Haakon Bay. On May 19 he started across the island of South Georgia, the interior of which had, so far as is known hitherto, not been trod by the foot of man.

In thirty-six hours of continuous marching, Shackleton says he covered thirty miles over glaciers, across mountain ridges and snowfields from two thousand to four thousand feet above sea level, and then the Stormness whaling station was reached, nearly a month having elapsed since he set out from Elephant Island.

The following is the log of Lieut. Shackleton's course as recorded in his message: "The Endurance started from South Georgia December 6, sailed southward through the Sandwich Islands and entered the ice pack in latitude 34.0 longitude 18. The ship was forced by devious courses through a thousand miles of bergs until Gatsland was sighted January 10. Shortly afterwards, Shackleton discovered new land with 200 miles of coast line, which he named Caird coast.

The expedition reached the farthest south point of the drift in latitude 77, longitude 33. "The ship was carried northward October 28 and bally crushed by the ice. The position was serious in latitude 69.3, longitude 32. The nearest land was Paulet Island, 346 miles distant. The "Endurance" sank November 20.

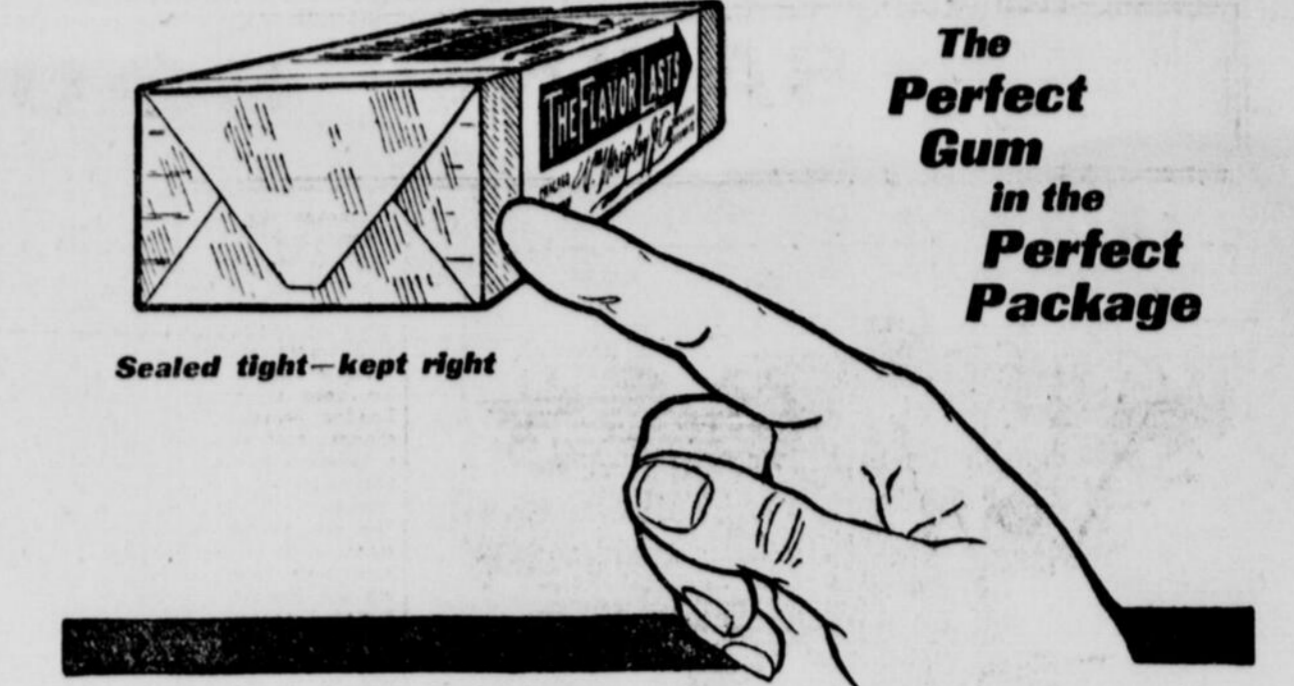
"The party arrived at Elephant Island April 15. Shackleton and five men left for South Georgia April 24 and arrived May 10. They reached Port Stanley May 31."

DILLON NOT HOPEFUL OF HOME RULE PEACE

Thinks Irish Prisoners Badly Treated—Being Released as Soon as Possible, Says Asquith

London, June 1.—Premier Asquith, in the House of Commons to-day, moved an adjournment of Parliament until June 20, which gave the members an opportunity to discuss any subject they desired to take up. John Dillon, Irish Nationalist, said there were matters connected with the recent rebellion in Ireland, such as the continuance of martial law and the arrest of peaceful citizens, of which he would like to speak. However, he recognized it was impossible for any one to enter upon these topics without endangering an amount of heat which might be extremely injurious to the interests of Ireland.

Mr. Dillon did not take a hopeful view of the efforts now being made by Mr. David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, to reconcile the various Irish factions. He said, however, that an Irishman with the slightest sense of



WRIGLEY'S

is sealed—that's the thing I like about it. No matter when or where I buy it, the flavor is there—full strength, and it's fresh and clean.

So I always make sure to get Wrigley's in the sealed package—it's the greatest five cents' worth of beneficial enjoyment I can buy.



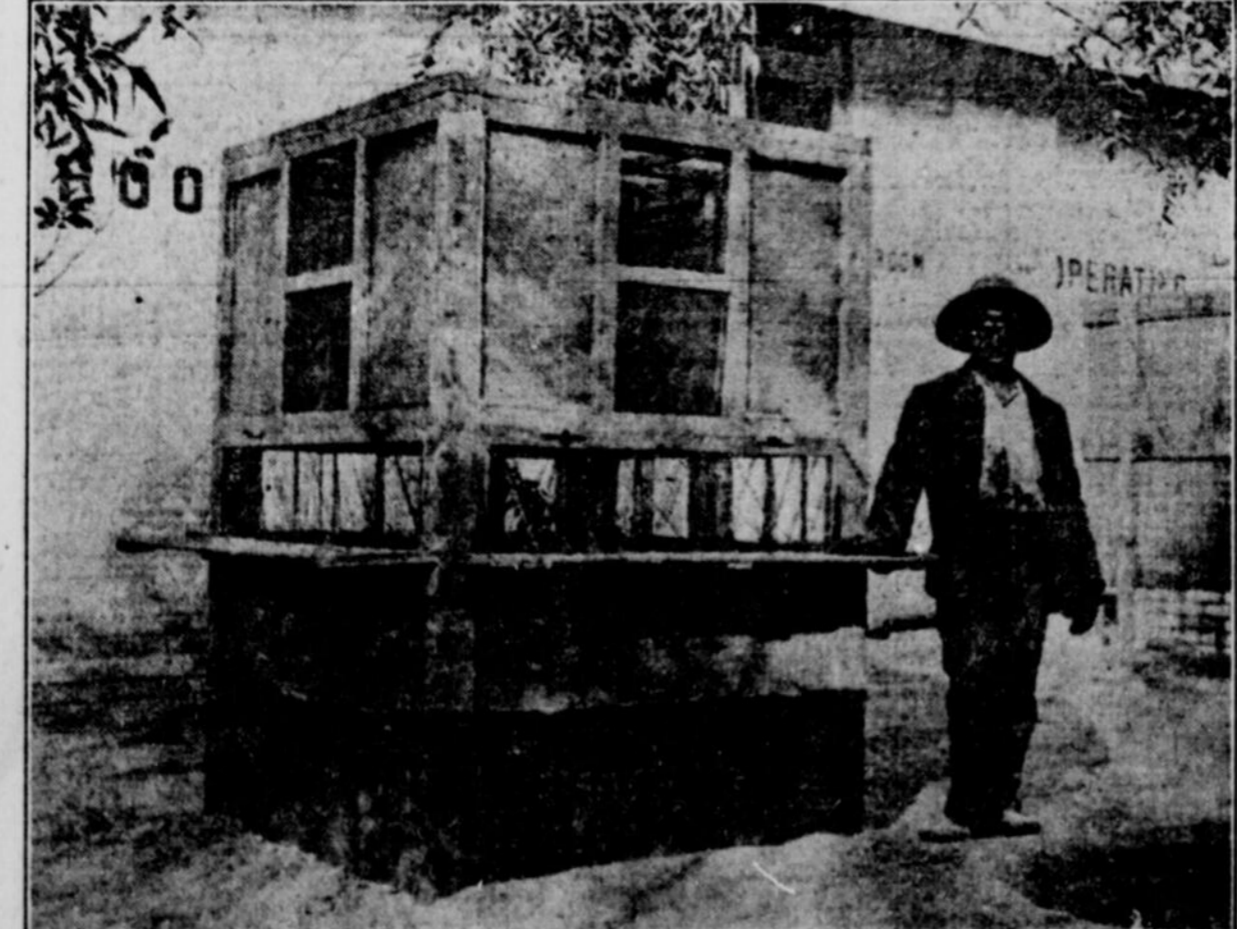
responsibility of regard for the future would say anything which would increase the difficulties of Mr. Lloyd George in the task he had so patriotically undertaken. Mr. Dillon asked Premier Asquith to state frankly on what principle prisoners were going to be dealt with. At the present time, he said, there appeared to be no guiding principle. Spies of a very objectionable character were being employed in Dublin, and the treatment of prisoners was "barbarous," and worse than the treatment accorded German prisoners of war. He appealed for magnanimity and "decent treatment."

LAKE OF BAYS HIGHLANDS OF ONTARIO.

The beautiful summer resort district in the Highlands of Ontario is anticipating one of the most successful seasons in its history. The Lake of Bays is reached through Huntsville, on the Grand Trunk Railway, and offers splendid accommodation to the visitor, excellent boating and fishing, picturesque scenery and invigorating air.

A TREE OF LIFE AND KNOWLEDGE

To the Publishers of the Montreal "Witness": Dear Sirs.—I do indeed believe the planting of the "Witness" in the home to be most a desirable thing, because I believe the home to be a very great factor in the higher development of the race, and the Montreal "Witness," I believe to be the publication best adapted to promote that development in the home. Yielding something helpful for every member of the family it is a veritable "Tree of Life and Knowledge."



Here is shown an Australian-designed fly-trap in use at a Cairo Hospital for Australians. It is most efficient. The flies are lured within by means of liver and other kinds of raw meat, and at night the flaps are raised and the imprisoned flies killed with the fumes of burning insecticide.

COUPON form with fields for Name and Address, and a note about the special offer.

# -SAVING SOULS AT THE FRONT-

THE Y. M. C. A. FUND



Distributing Reading Matter Under Fire.

## WILL YOU GIVE TO-DAY?

What the Y. M. C. A. Does.—Facilities for reading and writing (12,000,000 sheets of paper are provided free every month), books and papers, lectures by military and university men. Indoor games of every sort, big concerts, lessons in French. Opportunities for social intercourse, quiet rooms for rest and recreation, simple religious meetings.

Think of the joy of the war-worn soldiers returning after weeks of desperate resistance in the trenches, to enjoy a few brief hours of rest and social recreation in the building which you have given. Think of the thousands of brave fellows to arrive there shortly who will spend never to be forgotten hours in this comfort and shelter.

Don't leave it to others, others may leave it to you. Ask yourself if you also should not do your share. If you cannot fight yourself, here is your chance to help. Send what you can afford. Send it for the sake of those who are risking life itself on your behalf. A new Y. M. C. A. hut is urgently required.

To the men of the Canadian Contingent on Salisbury Plains. They do not know what they would have done without the facility afforded by the Y. M. C. A.—Extract from a message sent by Lord Roberts.

### EXTRACT OF LETTER FROM CAPT. HANCOCK, WITH 2nd CANADIAN DIVISION "SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE."

The most happy twelve days since coming to the front have been those when my battalions were in rest billets just behind the line, this last time out.

Our new Y.M.C.A. hut is completed, and when the men came out of the trenches we had hot tea and "cates" ready for them. My! but they did appreciate it and were not averse to saying so.

But the real joy that has come to me has been in splendid meetings, contests and picture shows we have had each night. The hut had been packed and a most impressive time we have had. Not a few men have come to me since and said they were prepared to serve Christ as Lord and Saviour. This means more than it does at home because of the severe trials and discomforts they go through daily.

So I say for a man to openly declare he intends to live as a Christian man here, means something. It means he must keep his temper, and consequently his tongue, in the most trying conditions. His body pure and his faith strong, and thank God there are splendid examples mixed all through the ranks, that are really wonderful examples of a virile Christian manhood.

It cuts in deep though to see one's good friends and often those whose help you need most cut off sometimes before one's very eyes.

I am prouder each day to live of being a Canadian, to see the steadfast manner in which our boys pursue their way amid the constant suffering and danger of winter trench warfare. It takes all the fortitude and courage that we as Britons have inherited to stand the strain, but our Canadian boys are doing their duty nobly and without a grumble, and many a time, yes most times, with a joke or a smile.

### ONE HUNDRED MEN IN BIBLE STUDY.

Great Work of "Y" Officer at Front.

One of our Secretaries in France gives the following facts and experiences about his work in a letter dated December:—

"Of the canteen, let me say that I handled over 16,000 francs worth of goods in the first two months, and with the profits was able to buy enough to ensure my stock against loss and at the same time give back to the men 200 francs worth of goods in the shape of hot drinks on cold nights in the trenches. I could write a book about the work of the last two months if I had time, but will content myself with giving you a few sentence facts:—

"I did ten miles on foot in the rain to get some chocolate for the men in the front line trenches. This may seem foolishly from where you are, but the craving for some little bit of something that can only be appreciated by those who have been on duty in the trenches.

"With my assistant and myself have lived a month in a broken-down and condemned dugout in the trenches in order that we might serve the men where they needed it most, and also that we might not give up our strategic position, lest we should have difficulty in getting it back.

"Have enlisted more than 100 men in Bible Study. I never give out a Testament except on the explicit understanding that it is to be used daily, or as nearly so as possible. Further, I never offer the Testaments, but have been requested for them in every case. They have gone to Protestants, Catholics, a Quaker, Salvation Army men, so-called infidels, etc. Men from the ranks, who had nothing to talk of at first but discouragement, are telling me that there is deep spiritual feeling growing up among the men in their own little groups, and that very often the discussion of the evening (for they are always discussing something from the hope of leave of absence to the date of the conclusion of the war) is along religious lines.

"I would like to write about 'Tough Bill,' who spends his last cent a week before pay-day to buy something for the boys in the hospital; of a former business man, who carries on the same work as 'Bill,' only on a larger scale; of the way the men who have share with the men who have not; of the thousand and one services rendered by these men to the Y.M.C.A. representative as a mark of appreciation. Yes, they swear and would drink if occasion offered, but the spirit of usefulness and the things which count for most are daily coming to light."

### A SOLDIER'S PRAYER.

Captain Fred C. Curry, son of F. R. Curry, who accompanied the First Contingent to England, has written the following verses at the front.

As I told the boys tonight, while we do not know why some things are, yet we do know that such verses as these we can bank on to the last. Jesus Christ, the same, yesterday, today and forever."

A Soldier's Prayer.

Captain Fred C. Curry, son of F. R. Curry, who accompanied the First Contingent to England, has written the following verses at the front.

Grant that the Comforter, the Friend, Support us when, with waning breath, We wait with courage to the end, That last relief we know as death.

And unto those we leave behind We pray Thy grace and comfort give. So that they somehow solace find That we have had to die that they may live.

Lieut. F. C. Curry, Belgium. (Reprinted from "The Thistle," official organ of the Halifax Highlanders.)

### Y. M. C. A. WORK IN FRONT LINE TRENCHES.

Dear Captain Tait:—

If words of appreciation from the men are any gauge of the success of the nearest Y.M.C.A. to the firing line on the British front, our assets are assured and the venture of a Y.M.C.A. dugout in the trenches of the Sixth Canadian Infantry Brigade, has succeeded and filled a long-felt need.

Situated in the first reserves — not four hundred yards from the front line — it is available to all the men along our brigade frontage. There the ration parties gather at night and usually swell their issue by something procured from our canteen. After a man gets permission from his N.C.O. and arrives with a sack-bag and the section's bi-monthly issue of five-franc bills, proceeds to do his best to clean out our stock. Chocolate and candles are our staples; in addition we stock everything we can get from the elusive pork and canned fruit, and Mr. Lyles' golden syrup to bachelors' buttons. Our persistent nightmare is how to keep up the stock. At last we hit on a satisfactory means of transportation from the parent Y.M.C.A. back at headquarters to the dugout. The 6th Field Ambulance which rolls by the Y.M.C.A. door may heaven reward them—coming in empty to the advanced dressing station, call daily and bring in boxes and bundles that far. Then at night the carrying parties of the sixth Field Company C. E. bring it in to the strong point and volunteers pack it the rest of the way.

It is always possible to get a man to take charge of the canteen, which never closes, except when we are actually in bed, and we can wander all along our brigade frontage in and out of the trenches and across the open. We try to keep the men supplied with reading matter and envelopes as well as having a good stock in reserve at the dugout.

That is one side of the work, but by

no means the most important; the other, which to me presents the larger opportunity, the religious, is a still larger field. If ever a man is going to think it is out there where death lurks in the narrow trench and in each step across the unrepined twice dead fields of grain. You can almost feel the dead all about you. There the famous London Scottish made their famous charge; each time we pass in and out a tartan kilt caught in the thorns of the hedge catches our eye—a strange tombstone for so many brave men. Our present position was won at tremendous cost. On the ridge a hundred odd yards from the dugout overlooking the front line lie hundreds of unburied Frenchmen; even at night one dare not linger to examine them. There they have lain a twelve month and will lie in the fantastic attitude in which they fell as the German machine-guns caught them; until we advance. Death, death, death, each day picking a fresh victim, and adding new bones to those which each rain washes bare in mound and trench and parapet.

We have talked to the men as comrades walking in and out over the open or through the winding trenches — while taking cover from shell fire — in their dugouts along the front line, but most of all to individuals in the dugout, then one can go very deep, or to several and often a group. At least we set their thinking the fruition is in God's hands, who knows which or whether both may not come to harvest.

We realize, Captain, that you do not want us to occupy all your report. We have just indicated our work. You know each step of its development and its possibilities. We have enjoyed it. We wish it every success until the day when we cross the enemy's line.

**\$1,500** will erect a strong wooden building serving thousands of soldiers now fighting in the trenches.

the firing-line. Here I have two large marquees, joined together as one. In these I carry on my canteen of almost everything eatable that you could get in a grocery store in Toronto, besides selling other useful articles for the toilet, etc. Here, also, there is a tea and coffee bar in which are sandwiches, cakes and biscuits. I have, besides this, several long tables at which the boys write letters, and where the paper and envelopes are supplied by the "Y" free, together with a large assortment of reading matter, etc. Then we have a lot of games for the boys to amuse themselves with.

At night we have a cinema, with which we entertain, also a piano that is seldom quiet. Every night our two marquees are crowded — not even standing-room.

I expect a large cinema very soon, which will be stationary in the village where I have the marquees. I then can take the cinema I now have (which is portable) around to the different places where our men are billeted in companies of about 200. I will also have five other reading and writing-rooms besides the marquees, where I intend to have lunch counters and tea and coffee bars.

I have one more activity where the reserve battalions rest. It is not completed, but soon will be, and that is a gymnasium. I have secured the largest place in town, with a high roof, and have installed basket ball, parallel bars, rings, rope ladders, etc. This move is highly approved by my O.C., as the men while in the trenches have no means of exercising.

Another thing I forget to mention is my soup pots, which are installed as close as possible to the front line trenches. By means of these, soup will be provided every night for men who are on guard, etc. The pots will contain 400 pints. My object in making the soup for the boys at night is to eliminate the rum-drinking, which, I am glad to say, is not as bad as represented, as it is only issued each morning, at daylight, as a medicine, and in the quantity of a tablespoon per man. Quite a number don't take it, and some of those that do make a face as if it were castor oil. Now that they can have a canteen of hot soup I think even this small allowance will be considerably cut down. My Sunday work has grown in proportion to all the other activities. I cannot get a large enough place to hold all who try to attend our Sunday evening Sing-Song Service. In addition, I have organized several Bible Classes, which are being taught by ministers, who are being colored as privates, and are greatly respected by all their comrades. My aim is to have a Bible Class in every unit.

You mentioned a Chocolate Fund. Well, I could use the money you might expend for chocolate to better advantage in extending my present work. It costs considerable to keep my tea, coffee and coup going, for these are given to the men, free. The money they receive is very small and does not last long, and naturally they gravitate to the "Y" tent, and in that way I keep them away from the beer-houses. I will be very glad to have this addition to my fund from which to keep those soup pots going.

You sent me some small booklets for officers. They were accepted and greatly appreciated. I am always glad to get anything of that kind. I would also like some of the Pocket Testaments to give to the boys.

Now, Mrs. Thornley, I am afraid this is a very disjointed letter, as it has been written in a great hurry, but you know that time is at a premium with a "Y" officer at the front if he lives up to his obligations.

In closing, I would like you to pass on to the ladies of your Society my heartfelt gratitude for the generous and practical interest shown in the work of the Y.M.C.A. at the front.

Should we feel at times disheartened and discouraged, a comforting thought, a simple movement of the heart toward God, will renew our powers. Whatever he may demand of us, he will give us at the moment the strength and courage that we need.—Fenelon.

### SOME OF THE LETTERS WE RECEIVE WITH CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE FUND.

Enclosed please find postal note for the sum of \$2.00, which I am sending for Y.M.C.A. Fund.

I think everyone should give to this fund. I have a dear son at the front now, who went with the first contingent, was wounded at St. Julien on April 23rd, 1915, and was confined in hospitals and convalescent camps for over a year. How often he has spoken in his letters to me of the help and comfort of the Y.M.C.A. camps. In one letter he wrote from Salisbury Plain he said: "I hardly know how we could exist, mother, if it weren't for the help the 'Y' affords the soldier." I would like to give more, but cannot see my way clear at present, but perhaps a little later I can send a dollar or two more. Hoping the fund will reach large proportions.

Here is one dollar for the Hut Fund for the sake of our boy, who will need its help, and who appreciates the Y.M.C.A.

I sent you 25 cents in coin yesterday. One dollar has since come to me, so I herewith enclose it for this good object, with prayer for God's richest blessing on you all, and that many may find salvation—the sweet peace of the Saviour give. I have it all this time, to my great comfort.

Enclosed find \$1.00 for the Y.M.C.A. Fund. I am giving one dollar to try and help my poor sweetheart, for he is drilling.

Please find enclosed \$1 for Y.M.C.A. Hut Fund. Our only boy is in England, and we know the good work done there by this fund. I wish it were more.

To the Y.M.C.A. Fund, for the hut at front. Enclosed find two dollars. Hoping you will soon have the sum required. God bless the enterprise.

Enclosed please find two dollars to be applied to the Y.M.C.A. Fund. We are having a great many calls, but we try to respond as liberally as our cash, but every cause is deserving of our support. We know the need must be great. We pray that this terrible war will soon be over.

Please find enclosed post office order for three dollars, a Manitoba girl's "mite," to swell the amount for your Y.M.C.A. Hut. Trusting that you will get it all right, and that you will get the amount you ask for in the "Witness."

### C. A. Harrison

- C. A. Harrison . . . . . 1.00
- E. G. Woodburn . . . . . 1.15
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- G. D. Thomson . . . . . 2.00
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- Mrs. F. B. Taylor . . . . . 1.00
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- G. Magee . . . . . 2.00
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- J. Pitcairn . . . . . 3.00
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- Mrs. J. Vining . . . . . 2.00
- K. O. Neill . . . . . 2.00
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- Mrs. M. Sney . . . . . 1.00
- S. Forbes . . . . . 2.00
- H. E. Stuart . . . . . 1.00
- A. Gully . . . . . 1.00
- Outremont Friend . . . . . 3.00
- A. Fleming . . . . . 1.20
- Mrs. Wm. Golden . . . . . .60
- Mrs. E. Payne . . . . . 1.00
- E. Fetterly . . . . . 1.00
- B. M. Jackson . . . . . 1.00
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- Mrs. J. R. Lumsden . . . . . 1.06
- Mrs. S. Swaine . . . . . 1.00
- Mrs. Hugh Brown and Mrs. P. L. Haney . . . . . 5.00
- Ada Avery . . . . . 1.00
- J. R. . . . . .60
- Miss M. Stewart . . . . . 1.00
- L. S. . . . . .50
- A. D. Robertson . . . . . 2.00
- R. M. Fleming . . . . . 1.00
- Albert Fleming . . . . . 5.00
- Arthur J. Ferguson . . . . . 1.00
- A Soldier's Mother, P.E.I. . . . . 1.00
- A Soldier's Cousin . . . . . 1.00
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- Mary Cole . . . . . 1.00
- Mrs. E. K. Merriam . . . . . 1.00
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### THE BLESSING OF A HEALTHY BODY

Has Not Had An Hour's Sickness Since Taking "FRUIT-A-TIVES."



MR. MARRIOTT.  
73 Lees Ave., Ottawa, Ont., August 9th, 1915.

"I think it my duty to tell you what 'Fruit-a-tives' has done for me. Three years ago, I began to feel run-down and tired, and suffered very much from Liver and Kidney Trouble. Having read of 'Fruit-a-tives,' I thought I would try them. The result was surprising. During the 3 1/2 years past, I have taken them regularly and would not change for anything. I have not had an hour's sickness since I commenced using 'Fruit-a-tives,' and I know now what I haven't known for a good many years—that is, the blessing of a healthy body and clear thinking brain."

WALTER J. MARRIOTT.

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

### "CANADIAN BONDS COMPANY"

Public notice is hereby given that, under the Quebec Companies' Act, letters patent have been issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, bearing date the fourth day of May, 1916, incorporating MM. Auguste Joseph Allaire, accountant; Maxime Alfred Dupont, Ernest Brodeur, accountant; all three of Montreal; Joseph Alfred Nadeau and Edouard R. Dufrane, notaries, the last two of Outremont, Que., for the following purposes:

To carry on the business of brokers for the investment, payment, transfer, management and collection of funds;

To act as trustees for bond and debenture holders, as administrators of any corporation, company, syndicate or undertaking, and as agent for the purpose of registering, issuing, counter-signing and certifying the transfers and certificates of shares, obligations and other securities of other companies and corporations and the issuing of temporary receipts;

To purchase or otherwise acquire, to have lease, own, hypothecate, pledge, mortgage or otherwise give in security or in payment, to hand over or receive in exchange, sell or otherwise alienate property, claims and rights, movable and immovable, debentures, bonds and obligations, notes, shares, obligations and other securities of other companies and corporations and the issuing of temporary receipts;

To procure or aid in procuring to any government and any municipal, school or other public body, corporation or company, monies by way of bonds, obligations, debentures or any other securities or by way of endorsement, lease, promise of guarantee of any securities or in any manner whatever, and to offer to the public for subscription any bonds, obligations, debentures or any other securities which the company may dispose of for such purposes, the value upon such conditions as may be deemed proper;

To issue debenture stock for such amount as may be deemed suitable for the company's purposes and to dispose of same for the benefit of said company, under the name of "Canadian Bonds Company," with an authorized capital of one thousand dollars (\$10,000.00) divided into one thousand (1000) shares of ten dollars (\$10.00) each.

The principal place of business of the corporation, to be in the city of Montreal.

Dated this fourth day of May, 1916.

C. J. SIMARD,  
Assistant Provincial Secretary.

### EXTRACT FROM LETTER FROM CAPT. J. M. MACKENDRICK.

You mention that you suppose some of the men I know personally will have laid down their lives in this supreme sacrifice. Why, do you know that in the mine disaster, October 8th, some of our best men were laid out. It was "D" Company that lost over 80 men that night, and "D" Company had all the Emmanuel College boys, etc. My Bible Class has been hard hit. In fact, one officer, Capt. M., says he wouldn't go into my Bible Class if we paid him, because that would be tantamount to saying good-bye. It is notorious that we have had a man either wounded or killed after every meeting. This seems strange, but it is so.

I had a cheerful little incident which really cheered me. I was walking along the read about two weeks ago when I heard singing. I stopped and I heard, "What a Friend we have in Jesus." I went over to the door, and lo! a Bible Class of about ten men enjoying themselves. It was paid class started by a Y.M.C.A. man in Canada amongst the engineers, and here they were having their weekly meeting. Such scenes as these are an inspiration to us.

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### Y. M. C. A. FUND

- Acknowledgments \$95842
- Jeanne Davidson . . . . . 1.00
  - Miss Robinson . . . . . 1.00
  - Mrs. J. Gemmill . . . . . 1.00
  - R. H. L. . . . . 1.00
  - Mrs. M. Gibson . . . . . .50
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  - A. A. McLennan . . . . . 1.00
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### THREE CANADIANS GET MILITARY HONORS

#### Princess Pat Lieutenant Flew For Thirteen Hours Over th Enemy's Country

London, May 30.—The Military Cross has been awarded Lieut. Frederick Hinchin, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, attached to the Royal Flyin Corps, and Lieut. George Willis, Canadian Infantry, and the distinguished Conduct Medal to Corp. Johnston, of the Canadian Engineer, the "Official Gazette" announces to-night.

The cross was awarded Lieut. Hinchin "for conspicuous gallantry and skill on many occasions, particularly when leading a successful bomb and machine gun raid in the early morning on a force of the enemy which he had located during the night. Next day he took part in two other raids. During these operations he flew for thirteen hours over the enemy's country."

Lieut. Willis won the cross through "conspicuous gallantry when, with a private, he went out to search for wounded in front of his trenches while

### PARLIAMENT EXTENDED Bill to Amend B. N. A. Act Passes British House

Ottawa, May 31.—The bill introduced in the Imperial Parliament to amend the British North America Act so as to extend the term of the present Canadian Parliament until October 7, 1917, has passed, according to a cabled intimation received here. This means that there will be no constitutional necessity for a general election during the next year and a half.

The address to the Imperial Parliament requesting a measure of this kind was passed unanimously early in the past session.

## JUNE Subscribers!

Subscribers whose address labels are marked JUNE are asked to kindly attend to their renewal AT ONCE. Nothing is ever lost by renewing a little in advance, as extension invariably dates from the expiry of present subscription. On the other hand, as overdue subscription will mean interruption in the service and vexatious delay in replacing the name on the mailing list. See fuller subscription announcements and clubbing offers elsewhere in this issue.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Montreal, Que.

NOTICE.—Our special offers are good anywhere in Canada (except only on the Island of Montreal, where full rates, plus postage, must be paid).

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.—By those words we imply only those who have not been getting the paper in their homes within the past two years.



A Y. M. C. A. HUT AT THE FRONT COSTS \$1,500.

B. C. LEGISLATURE ENDS ITS TERM

Some of the Most Important Measures in History of Province Made Law

Victoria, B.C., May 31.—To-night the thirteenth Legislature of British Columbia came to an end when the present session of the Assembly was presided over by the Lieutenant-Governor. There was little or nothing of exceptional interest in the event. His Honor gave assent to a large number of measures which have been passed during the session, and then the House prorogued.

The evidence that the purchase by the province and the removal of the Indians from the reserve was of great public benefit, and was conducted in a fair and proper manner, and that the purchase price was reasonable.

THE LATE WILLIAM FRASER (From a Correspondent.)

William Fraser, one of the pioneers of the Township of Harrington, passed away on Thursday evening, May 25, 1916. He was born at Arnsdale, Glenelg, Inverness-shire, Scotland, about 38 years ago. He came to Canada with his parents when a young man 18 years of age. The family lived for some time in the County of Prescott, on the Ontario side of the Ottawa River; but removed to Harrington about 62 years ago, and settled at what is now known as Fraser Lake, Lost River. His brothers Hugh, Alexander and John died many years ago. Alexander lived and died in the Township of Harrington, Hugh lived and died in Wentworth. John died in the United States. Another brother, Norman, went to sea young, never came to Canada, and probably is not living. Two sisters survive him, namely, Mrs. John McQuig, Vankleek Hill, and Mrs. Hugh Cameron, Valleyfield. Mrs. Fraser, his wife, predeceased him on January 27, 1914. Her maiden name was Margaret McKee. He has left a son and two daughters to mourn their loss—Alexander, merchant and postmaster at Lost River; Miss Christie of the same place; and Mary, the wife of D. R. Fraser, of Waterbury Centre, Vermont, formerly of West Hawkesbury Ridge, Ontario. Mrs. Fraser had been active during the main part of his life in farming and lumbering. By his sterling character and genial disposition he had won many friends. As he was so long identified with the Township of Harrington his memory will be continuously cherished.

For two years and a half or more he was mostly confined to bed through physical inability, but continued cheerful and reconciled to his condition. He was always glad to see his friends, and they were very glad to see him. During his last illness, which covered a period of two weeks, he was reconciled to his Heavenly Father's will. He continued to grow weaker until he "fell asleep in Jesus." It was a calm and peaceful repose.

The funeral took place on Saturday afternoon, May 27th. The services both at the house and grave were conducted by the Rev. D. MacKenzie. The pallbearers were Donald L. Beaton, William Dewar, John McQuig, Angus McMillan, John McCrimmon and Donald McMillan (Rivington).

In the cemetery, near his home and beside his wife, the mortal remains of the late William Fraser were gently laid. The attendance at the funeral was good, considering it was a busy time of the year, and the farmers are behind with their spring work.

PERSONATION CONSPIRACY

Victoria, B.C., May 31.—The Vancouver plugging committee closed the taking of testimony at noon today. The report was presented in the House at four o'clock, and adopted without comment or division.

The report of the committee, this afternoon was signed by the three Conservative members, who are a majority on the Board.

The committee finds that an extensive conspiracy of personation was carried on in behalf of the Liberal candidate in Vancouver.

J. T. Scott is found by the committee to be responsible for the carrying out of the conspiracy. Scott and his staff were paid by the provincial Liberal organization, of which M. A. MacDonald was president, and A. M. Pound, treasurer.

Scott employed his staff to prepare lists for personating and cards were handed to the personators with instructions to vote for Macdonald. H. H. Pearce, an employee, who was active in conveying the personators to the polls, was induced to go to Seattle by motor car. There he was kept practically in duress for three weeks in order to prevent him appearing before the committee.

An view of the fact that one phase of the evidence connecting M. A. MacDonald personally is in dispute and is before the courts, the committee makes no finding.

The committee makes the recommendation that the Attorney-General's department continue the investigation with a view to finding out those who were responsible for the employment of Scott to carry out the conspiracy.

While the main inquiry concluded today, more or less to be heard on the bye-election question. The trial of the charge of perjury laid by M. A. MacDonald against R. Gosden will proceed tomorrow in the Assize Court, and a verdict should be reached by the end of the week.

KITSEANO RESERVE PURCHASE. Victoria, B.C., May 31.—The committee which has been inquiring into the purchase of the Kitseano Reserve in Vancouver submitted its report to the House this afternoon, and it was adopted upon the unanimous vote of the House. There was no discussion.

As previously reported, the committee found none of the money paid to H. C. Alexander or anyone else on account of the purchase was returned directly or indirectly to any member of the Government nor to any member of the firm of Bower, Reid and Wallbridge. Neither was there any attempt to conceal the transaction, although, owing to the change in the personnel of the Auditor-General's department, the entry in the Public Accounts relating to the purchasing price was not in accordance with the system of auditing now in vogue.

The province secured from the Indians the transfer of all their interests in the reserve for the sum of \$300,000, since which time, under arrangement with the Dominion, the reserve is to be transferred to the harbor board and a arbitration is to be held to determine the amount to be paid to the province, which amount must not be less than the sum paid by the province for the purchase of the reserve from the Indians, namely, the sum of \$300,000.

The committee further finds from



The life-buoy lifeboat, which has now been adopted for use by main ships of the British Navy. These buoys can sustain thirty men on the inside; the photograph gives a good idea of the size of the buoy in comparison with the men sitting in it.

In 1912 conditions were so favorable that it was resolved to risk a substantial reduction in duties on imports, equivalent to about \$400,000 a year, but the result was that in the ensuing budget a shortage of \$300,000 was faced because this reduction synchronized with depression in foreign markets and consequent reduction in imports from mainly derived. This compelled the Government to take \$300,000 from the cash reserve and apply it to liquidating this indebtedness. Almost coincidentally with the opening of the fiscal year 1914-1915 on July 1st, the war began, as hostilities broke out a month later. This proved crippling, because dealers imported as little as possible, not knowing how matters would develop, and the operations for that financial year, which ended on the 30th of June, 1915, showed a deficit of \$700,000 on a gross revenue from sources of, ordinarily, four million dollars. This deficit was met by taking the remaining \$200,000 of the cash reserve and raising a loan of half a million dollars for the Bank of Montreal, carrying the remaining \$500,000 as a debt balance into the account of the current fiscal year.

At the same time, a special session of Parliament was held as soon as war broke out, extra duties were imposed, and for the current fiscal year, which ends on the 30th of June next, a readjustment is assured, as everything points to the fact that enough revenue will be derived from the various sources of supply to meet all demands and yield a reasonable surplus. For the nine months ending on the 31st of March, the customs revenue was about three million dollars, or within a few thousand dollars of the whole sum realized for the twelve months of the previous year, and huge imports are being made, so that altogether unexampled receipts are being recorded in the customs department. Consequently, it is safe to conclude that on the 30th of June there would be enough cash in hand, not a loan to meet all the year's obligations, but to leave something over as well.

THE NEED OF REVENUE

Now a new complication is introduced. At the session of 1915, the Legislature, in response to numerous and insistent demands, decided to go in for a policy of total prohibition of the liquor traffic if a vote of the electors decided therefor, and arrangements were made for a plebiscite in November last which, when it took place, resulted in the country declaring for prohibition. The act creating the plebiscite provided that the liquor traffic should cease on the 31st day of December, 1916, and the country is now within little more than six months of a termination of this business. Simple, however, as this outcome might be from some viewpoints, it also brought its financial embarrassments in its trail, because the duties obtained from liquor imports amounted to, roughly, \$400,000 a year, and the effect of this will be felt almost immediately as liquor dealers are now importing only enough for their requirements up to the end of the present year. Beginning on the 1st of January next, the colony will have to devise ways and means whereby this shortage is to be met. No doubt it will be partly met by the increased purchases of duty-paying

goods which will follow as a result of the betterment in the conditions of the families of the individuals who heretofore wasted their substance in dram drinking, but it would be absurd to suppose that this will, for some years at least, restore a financial equilibrium. In some quarters it is suggested that it can be met by extra taxation, but already there are many protests that taxation in the country is as heavy as people can stand. Some method of taxation will, however, have to be devised, but the Government decided that, in view of the unsettled conditions resulting from the war and the fact that there seems to be a prospect of sufficient revenue being obtained in the meantime to meet requirements to postpone the consideration of this problem until the next session, and in the meantime to make a full study of the liquor problem in regard to its bearing on the revenue and to call an early session of the Legislature in 1917, if necessary, in order to adopt measures to cope with this problem, so that as soon as the liquor business ends other machinery will be put into operation to make up the shortage which would otherwise result.

A further complication will be introduced by the fact that if the war continues, additional financial provision will have to be made to meet our requirements in this respect, and since the rate of interest on loans for the colony has gone up from three and a half percent, which it was before the war, to five and a half percent, it follows that from the viewpoint of interest charges the actual burden is relatively increased by fifty percent. In other words, a given amount appropriated for interest will now only secure a loan of two-thirds the amount it would before the war, and hence, as our borrowings annually are much greater each year than they were before the struggle, the weight of the burden is increased disproportionately as well. It must follow as a consequence that unless methods of taxation can be devised which will yield an amount far exceeding anything that was procurable in the past, through the normal agencies of imposing duties on imports, there will be a hiatus to be met which will defy the ingenuity of the colonial authorities and which may compel us to turn to some other sources to assist us out of the embarrassments.

WAR AND REVENUE

The situation is likely to be further complicated by the fact that owing to the war conditions, especially in Southern Europe, and the growing burdens upon the countries in that section of the world which take great quantities of our cod fish, the prices are likely to fall, and thus our purchasing power will be reduced. The following series of figures for the past five years show the trend of our exports, it being borne in mind that since 1911-12 the export of pulp and paper, a new industry, has represented two and a half million dollars annually.

Table with 2 columns: Year and Amount. 1910-11: \$1,075,747; 1911-12: 1,374,809; 1912-13: 1,572,880; 1913-14: 1,524,343; 1914-15: 1,338,880

A similar condition of things is shown by the totals of imports for the same period, from which it will be seen that in the first year of the war the colony's imports were reduced by virtually three million dollars as compared with the previous year:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Amount. 1910-11: \$13,288,910; 1911-12: 14,733,499; 1912-13: 14,012,365; 1913-14: 13,193,726; 1914-15: 12,550,586

The extent of our recovery to the past nine months has been such as to put it beyond all question that the decline last year was directly attributable to the war. For virtually every week of the nine months that have now passed of the present fiscal year there has been a substantial increase in the customs revenue, totalling \$757,588 up to March 31. The barometer of customs revenue for the past five years tells the story more clearly. The duties received from imports during these five years are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Amount. 1910-11: \$2,808,615; 1911-12: 3,184,633; 1912-13: 3,283,394; 1913-14: 3,089,927; 1914-15: 2,744,567

The actual customs revenue for the nine months of this year was \$2,712,000, or almost exactly the same amount as was received for the twelve months of last year. This clearly proves that when the war broke out, instead of renewing their stocks, abandoned importing in large measure and tried to utilize the goods they had on their shelves. Thus our imports contracted largely in volume, and our customs receipts were diminished, until now, having sold out these goods, dealers are having to import largely, and as they have to pay a much increased price for the commodities over last year, the revenue is gaining in two ways, first, by the duty on the increased quantity of imports, and second, by the additional amount obtained from the increased cost of goods themselves.

The war has, of course, increased the price of all commodities, and in a country like Newfoundland, which imports nearly everything that is used except a small quantity of the foodstuffs, the effect of this condition has been to greatly increase the first cost of all articles.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

An analysis of our imports under their four principal divisions, namely, from Britain, Canada, United States, and all other countries, shows the situation during the five-year period was all embracing. Thus, whereas in 1910-11 our imports from Britain were about three million dollars, they increased in 1912-13 to nearly five million dollars, and dropped again in 1914-15 to two and a third million dollars, the decline that year being exactly a million and a half dollars as against only \$600,000 the previous year. With regard to Canada the imports grew from \$4,600,000 in 1910-11, to \$5,200,000 in 1912-13, and declined again by \$700,000 last year. So also with regard to the United States. Our imports from that country advanced from \$5,000,000 to \$5,800,000 and dropped again last year to \$5,000,000, while what we obtained from other countries advanced from \$740,000 in 1910-11, to \$820,000 in 1912, and declined again to \$590,000 last year. These figures, showing the same trend in all cases, make it evident that our most prosperous year was 1912-13, that the depression throughout the world next year reduced our imports by a million dollars in round figures, and that then, the following year, as a result of the war, we had a decline of three times that amount.

A similar condition of things is Britain, to Canada, to America, and to other countries, discloses the following result. We increased our exports to Britain in five years from \$2,300,000 to \$3,200,000, the figures remaining about constant for the last three years, and the increase being due in a great measure to our shipments of pulp and paper. Our exports to Canada increased from \$1,750,000 in 1910-11 to \$2,250,000 in 1912-13, dropped \$250,000 the next year, and dropped a further \$600,000 the last year, a fact ascribable to our exporting comparatively no ore during the first year of the war. Our exports to America increased from one and a quarter million dollars to nearly \$1,700,000 in 1913-14, while the decline last year was only \$150,000, showing that the articles we now send to America are what may be described as absolute necessities for them and therefore not easily reduced in either volume or value. Our exports to other countries grew from six and three-quarter million dollars to somewhat over eight million dollars the year before last, and then dropped again to seven million dollars in the last fiscal year, the exports of lobster and iron ore to Germany contributing in large degree to that falling off. Moreover, it must not be forgotten that for the fiscal year 1914-15 we exported only 1,094,244 quintals of fish against 1,247,314 quintals the previous year, a reduction of 153,070, which at slightly over \$6 a quintal, represents a million dollars in itself, or one-half of the total decline in our exports during the twelve months. The reduction of our total trade, imports and exports, during the last fiscal year by over five million dollars, or twenty percent of the whole, reflected

GERMAN GOVERNMENT CHASTIZED IN REICHSTAG

Forbidden Subjects of Peace Terms, War Aims and Submarines Enter Into Debate

Berlin, May 31, via The Hague.—Exciting scenes marked the close of the great Reichstag censorship debate, the Pangerman annexationist seizing the opportunity to make a concentrated attack on the Government, the shafts being particularly directed against the Chancellor.

The debate, which was replete with sensations, quickly got beyond the censorship question, and dragged the submarine war, the attitude toward America, President Wilson's attempts at peace mediation, war aims, peace terms, and other most subjects whereon free discussion has long been taboo. Particular dramatic scenes occurred when an ultra-Conservative member in the harshest terms attacked the Government, which he charged with using the censorship to falsify public opinion, and violently reproached Herr von Jagow, who was present for having suppressed Heidebrand's anti-American article, suggesting that "if the censorship wanted to avoid the evil effects of German press propaganda abroad, it ought to have all to forbid the Chancellor's speeches and interviews."

The Kaiser's name was subsequently injected into the debate when a Conservative speaker charged that a clique about the Kaiser prevented the real will of the German people from reaching him, saying: "One ought not to rear a Chinese wall about the man whom the real feelings of the nation ought to reach. This attack on the Government, and particularly the Chancellor, provoked a storm of applause from the Right and Conservatives and National Liberals, while the Socialist and Democratic elements rose in defence of Wilhelmstrasse. The Catholic Centre maintained silence.

Dr. Helfferich, who as vice-chancellor had the task of defending the Government against the Conservative and National Liberal attacks, repeatedly pounded the table with his fists and condemned the dragging of the Kaiser's person into the debate, reminding the Pan-Germans that "the heroic deed of a symposium."

The "Tageblatt" says: "After these controversies it is not impossible that a Conservative front will be against the new vice-chancellor, which has been increasingly noticeable in the Conservative press, will now take on stronger and unequivocal form."

DR. STRESEMANN TELLS WHY PRESIDENT WILSON CANNOT BE MEDIATOR

Berlin, Tuesday, May 30, via London, May 31.—At the session of the Reichstag to-day Dr. Gustav Stresemann, National Liberal, rejected the idea that President Wilson would be available as a peace mediator. "If you take a vote of the German people," said Dr. Stresemann, "only a small minority would accept President Wilson as a mediator, after he has rendered it possible for our enemies to keep going in a military way by intensifying the possibility of the manufacture of munitions, after he has done nothing whatever to utilize the vast power of a great world state to guarantee the shipment of provisions to Germany, after we have found that he has ever raised his hand threateningly and proceeded against us with all his power when we tried to defend ourselves against the miserable starving-out war."

"We would not reject the peace mediation of a really neutral power, possibly the president of Switzerland, but President Wilson would be available as a mediator of a great mass of the German people approve our rejection of it."

The speakers were greeted with loud applause, mingled with shouts of disapproval from the Socialists.

Herr von Graefe, Conservative, sharply attacked the Government, accusing it of weakness in dealing with the United States. He was answered as sharply by Dr. Karl Helfferich, speaking for the first time as secretary of the interior.

Dr. Eduard David, Socialist, reverting to Dr. Stresemann's remarks concerning President Wilson, said the German note gave the answer called for. A great majority of the German people endorsed the Government's action in twice declaring its readiness for peace. The German people, he said, need not beg for peace, but as Germany's position was a favorable one, the country could favor peace.

The speeches were made during a rambling debate on the budget committee's resolution requiring the military authorities to obtain the consent of the Chancellor before they ordered the suspension of any publication and asking the Chancellor to introduce a bill securing the people against encroachment on their civil rights in non-military matters. The House adopted the resolution.

MANITOBA IS NOW "DRY." No Excitement Marks Closing of the Bar. Winnipeg, Man., May 31.—Manitoba today cast from its shoulders the yoke of the licensed saloon, and to-morrow the new prohibition legislation comes into effect. There was little or no celebration in the city to-night as the bars closed their doors, and the police report that there was less drunkenness even than on any ordinary night.

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 notices, 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.

WILLIAMS — On Sunday May 28, 1916, John Bickerton Williams, of the Biological Department, Toronto University, aged 68.

ROBINSON — On Sunday, May 28, 1916, at the home of her son-in-law, Rev. C. A. Simpson, Brampton, Ont., Mrs. Anne Stewart Robinson, aged 87, relict of the late Francis Robinson, of Violet Hill.

"MONTREAL TRADING COMPANY."

Public notice is hereby given that, under the Quebec Companies' Act, letters patent have been issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, bearing date the twenty-first day of March, 1916, incorporating M. Leon Daniel Clement, notary, Emile Loebelle, copying clerk; Beatrice Touchette, stenographer; Ernest Brodeur, accountant; Edouard Honoré Bégin, notary; all of Montreal, for the following purposes:

To carry on the business of manufacturers, traders and exporters.

To purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, lease, own, hypothecate, mortgage, pledge or otherwise engage, hand over as security or in payment, give or receive in exchange, sell or otherwise alienate properties, claims, rights, moveables and immovables, debentures, bonds and shares of other corporations, and properties, obligations and securities of other persons, associations or companies.

To issue debentures or other obligations and paid up shares or other securities of the company, in payment or otherwise, under the name of "Montreal Trading Company" with a capital stock of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00) divided into two hundred (200) shares of fifty dollars (\$50.00) each.

The principal place of the business of the corporation, to be in the city of Montreal. Dated in the office of the Provincial Secretary, this twenty-first day of March, 1916.

Assistant Provincial Secretary, C. J. SIMARD.

"PROVINCIAL INDUSTRIES, LIMITED."

Public notice is hereby given that, under the Quebec Companies' Act, letters patent have been issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, bearing date the twenty-first day of March, 1916, incorporating Leon Daniel Clement, notary; Emile Loebelle, copying clerk; Beatrice Touchette, stenographer; Ernest Brodeur, accountant; Edouard Honoré Bégin, notary; all of Montreal, for the following purposes:

To carry on the business of manufacturers, traders and exporters.

To purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, lease, own, hypothecate, mortgage, pledge or otherwise engage, hand over as security or in payment, give or receive in exchange, sell or otherwise alienate properties, claims, rights, moveables and immovables, debentures, bonds and shares of other corporations, and properties, obligations and securities of other persons, associations or companies.

To issue debentures or other obligations and paid up shares or other securities of the company, in payment or otherwise, under the name of Provincial Industries Limited, with a capital stock of five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00) divided into two hundred and fifty (250) shares of twenty dollars (\$20.00) each.

The principal place of business of the corporation, to be in the city of Montreal. Dated in the office of the Provincial Secretary, this twenty-first day of March, 1916.

Assistant Provincial Secretary, C. J. SIMARD.

LIQUOR STOCK SEIZED

Hudson's Bay Co. Challenged Manitoba Law

Winnipeg, June 1.—The first step in the challenge to be made by the Hudson's Bay Company to the operation of the Manitoba Temperance Act was taken this morning when they refused to close their retail store, and displayed their liquor contrary to the provisions of the act. The Manitoba Government accepted the challenge, and the Attorney-General's Department ordered the confiscation of the retail stock, which represents nearly \$1,000. Instructions also were given the company, forbidding them to sell liquor wholesale.

It is understood that the company invited the action taken by the Government in order to set up a test case, which will involve the question of the privilege to trade without interference as is claimed by the company to be their rights in the Deed of Surrender of 1870.

The company will now take action against the Government in the civil courts for interfering with its rights, and no matter which way the decision goes it will undoubtedly be carried to the Privy Council.

Advertisement for 'WHO'S ABSENT?' featuring an illustration of a man in a military-style uniform and a woman in a dress. The text asks 'Who's Absent?' and 'Tell it to You?' and mentions a 'striking appeal for recruits issued by the British War Office just prior to the introduction of compulsory service'.

Advertisement for 'Every 10c Packet of WILSON'S FLY PADS'. It claims 'WILL KILL MORE FLIES THAN \$8.00 WORTH OF ANY STICKY FLY CATCHER' and is 'Clean to handle. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and General Stores.'

THE BROAD HIGHWAY

Copyright by LITTLE, BROWN & CO.

By - - JEFFERY FARNOL

SYNOPSIS

Peter Vibart, a young Englishman having been educated and reared...

CHAPTER X VI.—Continued.

"I must reach Deptford—she's buried at Deptford, and I shall die to-night—O Lord, give me strength!" he panted.

"Who are you?" I cried, bending to look into the pale, emaciated face; "who are you?"

"A shadow," he answered, passing a shaking hand over his face and brow. "I am a phantom—as you are; but my name is Strickland once, as yours was Devil Vibart."

"It was you!" I cried, kneeling beside him. "It was your hand that shot Sir Maurice Vibart?"

"Yes," he answered, his voice growing very gentle as he went on. "For Angela's sake—my dead wife, and Angela's sake—she drew out a woman's small, lace-edged handkerchief, and I saw that it was thickened and black with blood."

"Charman spoke truth! O God, I thank thee!"

"I burst through a hedge, running on, and on—careless alike of being seen, of capture or escape, of prison or freedom. For in my heart was a great joy."

"So—the Runners is arter you, are they, young feller?"

"Don't go for to thank me, young feller," said he. "You thank that young feller as once done as much for me—at a Fair. An' now cut away—run!—the 'edge is good and dark, ay yonder"

lay low a bit, and leave those Runners to me? I obeyed without much ado, and as I ran up the lane, I heard him shouting and swearing as though engaged in a desperate encounter; and, turning in the shadow of the hedge, I saw him met by two men, with whom, still shouting and gesticulating excitedly, he set off, running—down the lane.

And lo! once more, turned my face London-wards. The blood still flowed from the cut in my head, getting often in my eyes, yet I made good progress notwithstanding. But, little by little, the effect wore off, a drowsiness stole over me, my limbs felt numb and heavy.

After a while, a mist came on, a mist that formed itself into deep valleys, or rose in jagged spires and pinnacles, but constantly changing as mist that moved and writhed within itself.

But now, indeed, the mist seemed to have got into my brain, and all things were hazy, and my memory of them is dim. Yet I recall passing Bromley village, and slinking furtively through the shadows of the deserted High Street, but thereafter all is blank save a memory of pain and toil and deadly fatigue.

I was stumbling up steps—the steps of a terrace, a great house lay before me, with lighted windows here and there, but these I feared, and so came creeping to one that I knew well, and whose dark panes glittered palely under the dying moon.

"Peter?—good gracious!—is it Peter?" I looked up and into the dilated eyes of Sir Richard. "Is it really Peter?" he whispered.

"No, no—Peter—dear boy," he stammered. "You didn't know you hadn't heard—poor Maurice—murdered—fellow—name of Smith—"

"Yes, Sir Richard, I know more about it than most. You see, I am Peter Smith." Sir Richard fell back from me, and I saw the candle wavering in his grasp.

"You?" he whispered. "You? Oh, Peter!—oh, my boy!"

"But I am innocent—innocent—you believe me—you who were my earliest friend—my good, kind friend—you believe me; and I stretched out my hands appealingly, but, as I did so, the light fell gleaming upon my shameful wrigglings; and, even as we gazed into each other's eyes, mute and breathless, came the sound of steps and hushed voices."

gibbering phantoms that spoke so much, and yet said but one word—"Murder!"

"Quick—a candle here—a candle—bring a light—"

"Why—have seen this fellow's face somewhere—ah!—yes, at an inn—a hang-dog rogue—I threatened to pull his nose, I remember, and—my word!—handcuffs! He has been roughly handled, too! Gentlemen, I'll lay my life the murderer is found—though how we should come here of all places—extraordinary. Sir Richard—you and I, as magistrates—duty—"

"Sirs," said he, "this is my friend—Sir Peter Vibart." There was a moment's pause, then a chair fell with a crash, and there rose a confusion of excited voices which grew suddenly silent, for the door had opened, and on the threshold stood a woman, tall and proud and richly dressed, from whose dusty boots that needed beneath her habit to the wide-sweeping hat-brim that shaded the high beauty of her face.

"Charmian!" she started, and, turning, uttered a cry, and ran to me.

"Charmian," said I; "oh, Charmian! And so, with her tender arms about me, and her kisses on my lips, the mist settled down upon me, thicker and darker than ever."

"Seen Moreton since he came back this time?" inquired Teddy Vizard as he settled himself in his comfortable lunch corner in the grill room at the Trocadero, and beckoned to the waiter, regretting anew the smart, smug-faced alien of active intelligence and supple movements, who used to anticipate, as well as fulfill, his wants.

"Good evening!" said Mulligan, looking in at Dempsey's door. "What dye want?" asked Dempsey, who was weary of appeasing Mulligan's thirst.

"No, no—Richard, draw it for me, please. We've got the hump, and you've got it badly! It was a shame to keep you out there so long; you should apply for a change."

"And supposing I apply for a change, who takes over my battery and looks after the faithful, decent chaps, the remnant of them that have stood by me and you?" he said with much emphasis, "through all these months of hell! That isn't what's wanted, I tell you; nobody knows here what war is, that it is raging and threatening to engulf us. So far as I can see, nobody ever will realize it, until it's too late, and we're beaten."

"Donno, unless we go and pay our respects to Moreton, if he really is on the carpet."

"Oh, he is; didn't I say the mater saw him yesterday? Good idea! We'll go out to Wimbledon by train. Ghastly hole to live, but they like it. And if we've no luck, at least we shall have the proud satisfaction of knowing we've done our duty!"

"They had luck, however, for they found the man they sought smoking a pipe in his garden on the edge of Wimbledon Common, and apparently studying the cutting-back of his roses as if it was the most interesting problem, if not the only one, he had to engage his attention."

"Oh, come, Johnnie, it isn't fair to pull an old chum's leg," said Teddy, ruefully. "Tell us how things are really going in your section."

"They are going precisely as they did twelve months ago. I haven't anything to tell until you here understand that there is a war on, a war of extinction, understand—"

"Oh, draw it mild, Johnnie; don't we realize it? Why, nothing is the same. Everything's gone up, and life isn't worth living. Why, there isn't anything but the war!"

"Then Moreton took his pipe from his mouth and, looking steadily at them, began to talk.

"I've been home eleven days, and the only signs of war I have seen are a few men in khaki and some wounded soldiers in the parks and streets. Apart from that everything is going on just as usual. The shops were never fuller, and they've told me that trade is normal, and in some respects better than ever. The butchers and poultryers display the usual orgy. Nobody gives up anything, or seems to bother much about what is happening with us."

"There is no lack of anything except understanding—and the nation that is without that is doomed."

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Aldis, he's at the tongue of the trump, pulling the political strings."

"Stow it, Teddy!" said Aldis, reddening uncomfortably. "Moreton doesn't care for your thin rag. He's got something to say."

"The war getting on!" said Moreton, with his slow, queer smile. "At the rate we're going now it may begin to show signs of coming development about the end of the twentieth century."

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said Aldis, drawing a long breath, which curled white on the frosty air, "supposin' and allowin' for bump and all that, supposin' it should be true!"

FRANCE SPEAKS FOR THE ALLIES. (Brooklyn Eagle.)

President Poincaré's address at Nancy is the voice of France officially responding to the suggestion of peace conveyed in the recent German note to the United States.

All belligerents desire peace. The present irreconcilable difference between them is one of terms alone. Germany would have made peace after the defeat at the Marne. She would have made peace after her conquest of Warsaw and the chain of fortresses behind it.

Germany launched this war in the confidence of an early and decisive victory. She was sure of her own invincibility. She was satisfied of French and Russian inferiority. She did not believe England would fight, and was therefore hopeful of sea dominion over her enemies.

The Allies are convinced that the scales have been definitely turned in their favor. They know that economic conditions in Germany and Austria-Hungary are growing desperate, under the pressure of an unprecedented siege.

Ask God to give thee skill in comfort's arts. That thou may'st consecrated be, set apart unto a life of sympathy. For heavy is the weight of ill in every heart. And comforters are needed much a Christ-like touch.

THE MONTREAL CITY & DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Two Dollars per Share on the Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared and will be payable at its Head Office, in this City, on and after Monday, the 3rd of July next, to shareholders of record as of the close of business on the 15th day of June next.

conditions in Germany and Austria-Hungary are growing desperate, under the pressure of an unprecedented siege. They have resources in men and money which Germany has not. They see Turkey being slowly crushed under the Russian advance and the undisputed Russian control of the Black Sea.

Ask God to give thee skill in comfort's arts. That thou may'st consecrated be, set apart unto a life of sympathy. For heavy is the weight of ill in every heart. And comforters are needed much a Christ-like touch.

Awake Out of Sleep!

(By Evelyn Orchard.)

"Seen Moreton since he came back this time?" inquired Teddy Vizard as he settled himself in his comfortable lunch corner in the grill room at the Trocadero, and beckoned to the waiter, regretting anew the smart, smug-faced alien of active intelligence and supple movements, who used to anticipate, as well as fulfill, his wants.

"Good evening!" said Mulligan, looking in at Dempsey's door. "What dye want?" asked Dempsey, who was weary of appeasing Mulligan's thirst.

"No, no—Richard, draw it for me, please. We've got the hump, and you've got it badly! It was a shame to keep you out there so long; you should apply for a change."

"And supposing I apply for a change, who takes over my battery and looks after the faithful, decent chaps, the remnant of them that have stood by me and you?" he said with much emphasis, "through all these months of hell! That isn't what's wanted, I tell you; nobody knows here what war is, that it is raging and threatening to engulf us. So far as I can see, nobody ever will realize it, until it's too late, and we're beaten."

"The great British Empire," observed Teddy, facetiously. "I only deal with figures, and though they've swelled considerably, they aren't any more interesting than they used to be. Ask

elderdown, cashmere or serge this model will make a comfortable warm lounging robe. It is also lovely for silk, crepe, challie, percale, dimity, voile and batiste.

He yawned at this, not realizing that he was one of the nuts that helped to render it unyielding and immobile. He was disturbed by no qualms regarding his own place or duty. Regarding the war, he had frankly said the fighting should be left to those that liked it; he would carry on at home. Of late they had both had some uneasy moments, it is true, under the pressure of the Derby scheme, but had hoped, and now indeed fully expected, to get out comfortably starved. They pinned their faith to the invincible might of England and her ability to fight the last

The 'Witness' Pattern Service

To obtain these patterns fill in coupon at foot of this department, send it to us with ten cents for each pattern wanted, and they will be sent to your address. Allow one week margin beyond time necessary for return of mail, as orders are handled in rotation.

The home dressmaker should keep a catalogue scrap book of the daily pattern cuts. These will be found very useful to refer to from time to time.

Advertisement for 'The Witness' Pattern Service featuring various dress patterns (1674, 1665, 1663, 1668) and a coupon for requesting patterns. Includes descriptions of patterns like 'A Dainty Nebligee', 'A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 11 cents in stamps', and 'A VERY SMART DRESS FOR MOTHER'S GIRL'.

Advertisement for 'A Natural Remedy' and 'ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT''. Text includes: 'Time was when disease was thought to be due to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism and magic were invoked to cast it out.' and 'ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'' is the approved remedy for driving out disease germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole digestive tract.'

# FARMERS MARKETS

## HEAVY EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR

Over 9,000,000 Bushels Last Week, as Compared With About 5,000,000 Bushels In Corresponding Week A Year Ago

Saturday Evening.

This being a holiday in Chicago, on account of the preparedness parade, there was no session of the grain and produce exchange, and the Winnipeg grain exchange was closed owing to being the King's Birthday. The Chicago grain and produce exchange will also be closed on Monday on account of it being judicial election day.

## EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND CORN.

Wheat, including flour, exports from the United States and Canada for the week ended June 1, aggregate 9,377,33 bushels, against 9,380,797 bushels last week and 4,822,732 bushels the week ended June 1, 1915. For the forty-eight weeks ended June 1, exports are 498,229,491 bushels, against 478,429,968 bushels in the corresponding period last year.

Corn exports for the week are 1,405,450 bushels, against 2,221 bushels last week, and 622,15 bushels in 1915. For the forty-eight weeks ended June 1, corn exports are 26,216,77 bushels, against 37,846,707 bushels last year.

Bradstreet's figures of the week's wheat and flour exports from the United States and Canada, compared with last year, are as follows, in bushels:

	1916	1915
June 1	9,377,33	4,822,732
May 25	9,380,797	6,253,403
May 18	9,865,468	7,657,388
May 11	10,205,945	6,687,303
May 4	9,302,745	6,817,208

Wheat exports in this week in 1914 were 7,367,259 bushels, in 1913, 3,568,284 bushels, in 1911, 8,073,596 bushels, and in 1910, 4,979,663 bushels.

Bradstreet's figures for the week's corn exports compared as follows, in bushels:

	1916	1915
June 1	1,405,450	2,221
May 25	829,221	1,536,923
May 18	1,000,838	1,200,540
May 11	847,116	606,487
May 4	622,001	629,923

## MONTREAL GRAIN MARKET

Montreal, Saturday.

The export trade in grain here continues dull, but sales of four cars of No. 1 and No. 2 Northern Manitoba spring wheat, amounting to 1,000,000 bushels, are made to the Government on Wednesday by Canadian and American exporters at other centres. A few odd lots of No. 1 Northern were sold to Liverpool for May-June shipment at 51c; 4 June-July at 41c 3/4; and July-August at 35c 3/4, which prices show a decline of 2c 6/16 to 2c 10/16 per quarter as compared with the prices paid last week.

The demand from local buyers for oats has been good, and an active trade resulted, with sales of 50,000 bushels of Canadian western grades at prices ranging from 46c to 52c per bushel, principally 41c, 42c, 43c, 44c, 45c, 46c, 47c, 48c, 49c, 50c, 51c, 52c, 53c, 54c, 55c, 56c, 57c, 58c, 59c, 60c, 61c, 62c, 63c, 64c, 65c, 66c, 67c, 68c, 69c, 70c, 71c, 72c, 73c, 74c, 75c, 76c, 77c, 78c, 79c, 80c, 81c, 82c, 83c, 84c, 85c, 86c, 87c, 88c, 89c, 90c, 91c, 92c, 93c, 94c, 95c, 96c, 97c, 98c, 99c, 100c.

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lb. tins	1.00 to 1.10
Pure maple syrup, 13 lb. tins	1.25 to 1.30
Extra choice syrup, 13 lb. tins	1.40 to 1.50
Pure maple sugar, per pound	.12 to .14

The market for honey is without any new feature to note. The demand continues fairly good for the season of the year, and the tone of the market is steady with no change in prices to note.

We quote prices as follows: White clover, in comb, 1 lb. to 13 1/2c; Brown clover, in comb, 1 lb. to 12c; White extracted, 1 lb. to 10c; Brown extracted, 1 lb. to 9c; Buckwheat honey, 1 lb. to 10c.

A very strong feeling has prevailed in the market for beans during the week and prices have scored another sharp advance, which is attributed to the fact that Michigan buyers have been operating in the market to some extent on account of the very limited supplies available in the United States markets.

We quote prices as follows: Canada hand-picked, per car, 81.90 to 83.00; Three-lb. pickers, 4.65 to 4.75; Five-lb. pickers, 4.10 to 4.30; Seven-lb. pickers, 4.00 to 4.30.

A steady feeling prevails in the market for potatoes owing to the fact that the offerings are not large, for which there is a fairly good demand in a wholesale jobbing way. Car lots of Green Mountains are selling at \$1.75 and Quebec varieties at \$1.70 per bag, while in a wholesale jobbing way the former are selling at \$1.85 to \$1.90 and the latter at \$1.80 per bag, ex-store.

## THE PROVISION MARKET

### Trade in Smoked and Cured Meats Fairly Active and Prices Generally Firmer

Montreal, Saturday Evening.

There were no new developments in the hog situation today, the undertone to the market being still easy. The trade in live hogs was quiet, but there continues to be a steady demand for small lots of dressed stock to fill actual wants and the market in this respect is moderately active, with sales of abattoir fresh-killed stock at \$16 to \$17.25 per 100 lbs.

The condition of the market for smoked and cured meats is unchanged, the feeling in all lines being firm under a good steady demand and, as supplies are not excessive, prices are fully maintained, with sales of 8 to 10-lb hams at 22c to 23c per lb.; 12 to 14 lbs. at 20c to 21c; and medium and heavy weights at 19c to 20c, while breakfast bacon is selling at 23c to 24c; Windsor selected bacon at 25c to 26c, have been reported. The bulk of the and Windsor boneless bacon at 27c to 28c per lb.

## BUTTER PRICES

### DECLINE IN COUNTRY

At Cowansville All Offerings Sold 3-4c to 1c per lb. Lower and at St. Hyacinthe 1-2c

Montreal, Saturday Evening.

A steady feeling prevailed in the butter market up to today, when at the country boards some weakness developed, which, no doubt, was to some extent in sympathy with the severe decline in prices for cheese during the past two weeks and also to the fact that late bids from over the cable for butter would not permit of any business being done at a profit. The offerings on the Cowansville board today were the largest of the season so far, and prices, as compared with a week ago, show a decline of 3/4c to 1c per lb., the ruling prices being 29 1/2c, as against 30c to 30 1/2c for the previous week, and 26 1/2c to 27 1/2c for the corresponding week a year ago. At St. Hyacinthe prices declined 1/2c per lb. to 29c, which is still 2 1/2c per lb. higher than at this date last year.

There was a steady demand from local buyers for supplies during the week and a fair amount of business was done.

We quote prices as follows: Finest new-milk cream, 30 1/2c to 31c; Fine new-milk cream, 30c to 30 1/2c; Finest held creamery, 28c to 28 1/2c; Finest held creamery, 27c to 27 1/2c; Dairy butter, 25c to 26c.

## COUNTRY DAIRY BOARDS.

Cowansville, June 3.—At the meeting of the Eastern Townships Dairy-men's exchange to-day the offerings of creamery butter amounted to 1,993 packages, which sold at 29 1/4c per lb. At this date a year ago 184 packages were sold at 26 3/4c to 26 7/8c.

St. Hyacinthe, June 3.—At the meeting of the board to-day 100 packages of butter and 650 boxes of cheese were

offered. The butter sold at 26c and the cheese at 15 1/4c per lb. A year ago 200 packages of butter sold at 26 1/2c and 1,200 boxes of cheese at 16 3/8c.

## BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London Dead Meat Market, May 22.—Very short supplies, but trade slow and prices difficult to maintain. English beef 7s to 7s 4d; Scotch sides 7s 2d to 7s 4d; shorts 7s 4d to 7s 8d; Liverpool killed sides 7s 4d to 7s 8d; Argentine chilled to 6s; mutton—Scotch wethers 8s 8d to 9s; do, tegs 9s to 9s 4d; do, ewes 7s to 7s 4d; English wethers 8s to 8s 4d; do, ewes 7s to 7s 4d; English lamb 9s to 9s 8d; veal, small 6s to 6s 8d; large 7s 6d to 7s 6d; frozen Irish pork 6s 8d to 7s 4d; frozen pigs 5s 8d to 5s 10d per 8 lbs.

## BIRKENHEAD CATTLE MARKET, May 22.—

Sheep and lambs 1,600; sheep 1s 1d; lambs 1s 3d. Cattle 2,491; beef 1s; dressed beef section in sink, 10s 1 1/2d. Very warm weather, slow trade towards close of week. An increase of 2,873 sheep and lambs, and a decrease of 1,366 cattle.

## TORONTO LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS.

	Thursday	Union	Cove
		Yards.	Yards.
Cows	50	6	
Cattle	220	120	
Calves	107	82	
Hogs	2,622	80	
Sheep	82	102	
Horses	22		

The light week-end run of cattle was cleaned up by pickers at steady prices. The undertone of the market, however, was slower. As high as \$9.85 is quoted by some commission men for next week's best heaves, but less is promised for medium grades than was ruling this week. Yesterday some choice weighty heaves sold at \$9.25 to \$9.75, with good weighty at \$8.75 to \$9.25, while choice heavily went at \$9.15 to \$9.50, good at \$8.60 to \$9.15, medium at \$8.25 to \$8.60, and common at \$7.75 to \$8.25. Few butcher cattle sell below \$8.

The strength in the cow and bull department was maintained to the close, \$8 to \$8.75 being paid for choice bulls and \$8 to \$8.50 for choice cows, with medium to good bulls and cows at \$6.75 to \$8. Canners and outers went all the way from \$3.50 to \$5.75, with common cows at \$3.75 to \$5.75.

The milker trade was keen, with western government buyers on the market with ample needs, \$80 to \$115 each was the price for good to choice. The stocker trade closed steady at \$7 to \$8.50 for good to choice.

The market closed easy for small meats. Sheep were off 25 cents more, and further recessions are anticipated. Yearling lambs are quoted off \$1 to \$2 for the week, while spring lambs are \$1.50 lower. The latter sold at \$6 to \$11.50 yesterday. Woolled sheep are worth \$2 per cwt. more than clipped. Light woolled are going at \$8.50 to \$10. Many may bring less next week.

Calves were a strong spot again, good being wanted. The latter sold up 3/4c at \$10 to \$12 per cwt. for choice and at \$7.50 to \$10 for medium to good. An odd calf sold at \$12.50.

Hogs closed the week at \$11 to \$11.15 off cars and at \$10.75 to \$10.90 fed and watered, the outside price ruling. Packers hint at lower prices for next week.

## SPEECH WHICH GOT SOCIALIST INTO TROUBLE

Dr. Karl Liebknecht Was Too Outspoken To Suit Authorities in Berlin

The following is the text of the speech delivered by Germany's foremost Socialist leader, Dr. Karl Liebknecht, on the Imperial Palace grounds at Berlin during the May Day bread riots, when he was arrested by the authorities.

"Comrades and friends, some years ago a witty Socialist has observed that in Prussia we Germans have three great rights, which are: We can be soldiers, we can pay taxes, and we can leave our mouths shut. The Socialist who made this observation has made it with a grim humor, but to-day the humor of it must be disconnected from it; it is all too grim. Especially in these days this observation is too true. To-day we are sharing these three great Prussian state privileges in full. Every German citizen is given the full privilege to carry a rifle in any manner. Even the boy scout has been invited to play the ridiculous role of a soldier. They have thus planted the spirit of hatred in the youthful soul. Meanwhile the old Landsturm is forced to perform forced labor in invaded countries, in spite of the fact that under the laws of the imperial constitution he cannot be recalled out for any other purpose than for the defence of the Fatherland.

"For the second privilege—his right to pay taxes—in this respect the German citizen is, up to the present time, far ahead of his brothers in foreign lands whom he is engaged in exterminating. And yet more privileges of this kind are awaiting him in the days to come—after the end of this war. The high tax which the German people have so far paid are insignificant compared to the great burdens which he must carry after the war, and for which his masters are daily preparing him with such touching delicacy of patriotic sentiment through the medium of the official press.

"The new Germany has the unquestionable right of manly batten (holding his tongue). Recently our official press has been flooded by authoritative and pharisaic exhortations to soldiers' wives, that they must, for God's sake, not complain so much about the scarcity of food. Keep your mouth shut tight when hungry, keep your mouth shut when your children are hungry, keep your mouth shut when your children want milk, keep your mouth shut when your children cry for bread, keep your mouth shut and write no letters to the front!"

Outside of Germany these remarks might sound like the stock phrases of a professional agitator, but not so in Germany, at least not in these days. I carefully watched for the effect of

these remarks all about me, and I saw no pair of dry eyes.

Amid tense silence the doctor continued: "In a recent issue the mouthpiece of the Pharisee, the 'Münchener Neuesten Nachrichten,' complains thus (reading from a clipping):

"Our soldiers do not always receive from their dear ones at home the best encouragement to hold on. A soldier that cripples her soldier-husband's leave, had performed his duty to his Fatherland unflinchingly, and went through many hardships with good humor, but, however, after a visit home, returned to the front with a sad face, worrying day and night about his dear ones and the pretended scarcity at home."

"Pretended scarcity certainly is palatable, especially when one is reminded of the fact that our police is weighing the bread, that fat, meat and margarine have reached a price that is beyond the probable reach of the working man."

"Another well-nourished Pharisee exerts in the columns of the 'Nord Allg. Zeitung' by asking, 'Where is scarcity to be found?' and no doubt after having partaken a good dinner, he preaches with these words: 'We must teach ourselves at home how to manage, to get along in our homes with as little as possible. But, of course, in large families with children, the small earnings of the breadwinner being now totally absent, this sum must be replaced by the creation of a relief fund so that there may not be any serious want.' Exactly, but under no circumstances must the people complain of hunger. It annoys the soldier terribly and cripples his fighting power. Therefore, do not write complaining letters to the front. In other words you wives of soldiers, hide the truth from your husbands, in fact, lie to them."

"The old proverb says: 'The mouth speaketh out of the fulness of the heart.' And, if her children's stomachs are empty it is hard for the wife not to mention the fact to her far-away soldier husband that it is hard to provide his children with food while he is offering his life for his country. But if it is not found possible for your masters to prevail upon you to 'keep your mouths shut,' then they resort to a more practical means. They have a very simple means of stopping these annoying complaints. The Prussian censor is now supervising these letters of wives at home to their husbands at the front. They simply do not allow this objectionable correspondence to go through. Poor and unfortunate German soldier! He deserves pity! At the command of the militarist government he has gone into the enemy country, and at the command of the government, he must steal from other nations. He is required to perform difficult services. The sufferings that he endures are past description."

"About him everywhere shells and bombs sow death and destruction. His wife and children at home are suffering want and hardship; she looks about her and finds her children crying for bread. She is desperate, but she must not appeal nor complain to anyone. She must hold her tongue and suffer inwardly. But how can she silence her children? She must not even share the sympathy of her husband at the front, because that cripples her soldier-husband's fighting powers. Her soldier-husband must 'hold on' and 'steal' in the land of her neighbors. He must hold on and 'steal' because the capitalists, the burghers and the armor-plate kings have willed it so. Everyone must keep his or her mouth shut, for the war-profits must make money out of the want and misery of the wives and their husband-soldiers at the front."

"By a lie the German working men were forced into the war, and by lies they expect to induce him to go on with the war."

Doctor Liebknecht had scarcely finished this last sentence when, as if by magic, a sudden excitement broke out. Near the spot where the doctor and his friends had been standing the crowds surged back and forth. At this point Doctor Liebknecht was arrested, and is now awaiting trial by court-martial on a charge of treason.

## ACTION AGAINST PREMIER BOWSER

Liberal Leader Contends Pacific Great Eastern Loan Bill Is Invalid

Victoria, B. C., June 1.—H. C. Brewster, Liberal leader in the Legislature just dissolved, has issued a writ against Premier Bowser, claiming that the Pacific Great Eastern loan bill is invalid, because Parliament expired March 15. The writ demands the restitution of \$18,000,000 of Pacific Great Eastern money.

The action, if successful, will cancel practically all the legislation enacted by the British Columbia Parliament at the session which concluded yesterday. One of the acts which would go by the boards is the prohibition act. Mr. Brewster's writ is aimed at the loan act, under which it is designed to loan the Pacific Great Eastern \$60,000,000. He alleges that the payment of a large portion of the \$18,000,000 paid to the Pacific Great Eastern under the guaranteed bonds was a breach of trust, and asks that Mr. Bowser be held liable to repay all moneys which may be found to have been wrongfully paid out of the special account by the breach of trust. He claims that the late Parliament expired on or before March 15, and sets out that the loan bill was

passed subsequent to that date, and claims that it is therefore not legally passed.

Mr. Brewster alleges that the payment of \$18,000,000 before the completion of the railway was the cause of the Government's paying \$300,000 interest on the Pacific Great Eastern bonds last January, and asks to have the attorney-general held liable to repay this sum to the province also.

Mr. Brewster claims that Mr. Bowser, as attorney-general of the province, sometime minister of finance, sometime premier, and as the attesting witness to the agreement between the province and the Pacific Great Eastern, was the responsible official for the alleged wrongful acts.

Another portion of the writ alleges that Mr. Bowser was in collusion with the incorporators of the Pacific Great Eastern Company, authorized them to take without payment the entire capital stock of the company, to the loss, injury and damage of His Majesty in right of the Province of British Columbia.

Mr. Brewster asks for an accounting of all moneys paid into and out of the special account established in the name of the minister of finance under the Pacific Great Eastern agreements and asks for a restitution of the share capital of the company.

The grounds set out in the writ for these claims are the same as those set out on the floor of the House, when Mr. Brewster moved for a Royal Commission to investigate the alleged breach of trust in the paying out of the money raised on guaranteed bonds before the completion of the road. Mr. Bowser at that time answered the charges made by Mr. Brewster.

Mr. Brewster asks for an injunction in connection with the matter discussed in the act and a motion to this effect probably will come up in chambers within a few days.

While the action asks only to have the bill declared invalid, the effect of a finding that Parliament expired on March 15 would also be to invalidate the Workmen's Compensation Act, the Prohibition Act, the Shipping Act, the Mining Act, and about eighty other bills which did not receive their third reading until March 15, the date on which Parliament voted to extend its life till June 30.

Premier Bowser, when asked about the action, declared that it was a political trick as the trial could not possibly come off until after the elections. Court vacation begins in another month, and the election will be either late in August or early in September, according to Mr. Bowser's announcement yesterday that the election writ would issue on July 5.

Action would leave His Majesty without supply, as the estimates were passed after March 15.

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A high-grade, thick-bodied oil for lubricating the loose bearings of farm machinery, sawmills and factory shafting.

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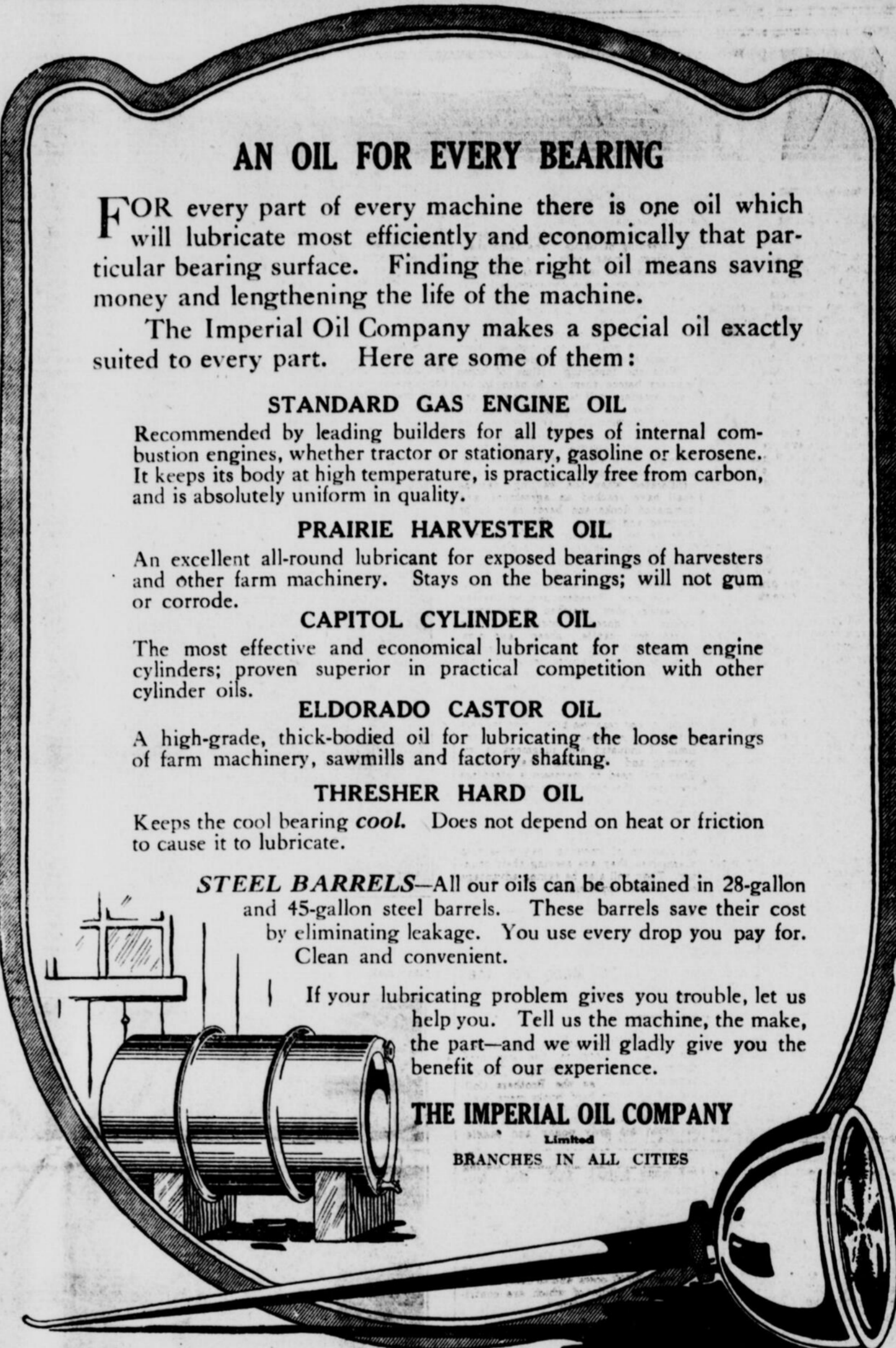
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### Beautiful Farms Make Enjoyable Homes

#### CANADA'S OPPORTUNITY

There is no branch of agriculture in which increased production is more desirable than in live stock. In both Canada and the United States, despite the ever progressive inroads of artificial means of locomotion, horses have grown in numbers since the beginning of the century. Cattle and swine have increased in Canada to some extent, but not in anything like equal proportion with the percentage that has been added to the population. Sheep, a most economical animal to keep and breed, have decreased materially. In the circumstances it is hardly strange that prices of meat, of wool, of dairy products, are in the ascendancy, and well maintained. That they will go higher yet is the opinion of all who have studied the situation. In their report the Commissioners of Inquiry into the Cost of Living tersely describe the state of affairs in this fashion:

"The increased cost of living stock is due to under-production. The increase in cattle has not kept pace with the increase in population in the principal cattle-raising countries, excepting Australia. Farmers tell us they have found dairy work, and some other productions of the farm, more remunerative than raising live stock, and that those conditions have tended to a falling off in the supply of cattle."

The conditions here described are more marked in the United States. There between 1900 and 1913, the population increased 24 percent, while the cattle decreased 30 percent. In Russia, Argentina and Brazil there were also decreases. In France, Germany, the United Kingdom, and Austria-Hungary there were slight increases, but only in France at the same ratio as the population. In Australia alone was there relatively a greater growth in the number of cattle than of people. In Canada the population during the period mentioned increased 35 percent, but in cattle only 20 percent. Those facts are

surely pregnant with significance of the opportunity that lies before Canada in the breeding of cattle. The same state of things exists, only in a more emphatic way, as regards sheep, and even as regards swine the depletion last year was of such extent as to produce a certain measure of scarcity this year. While prices fell in 1915, owing to an overstocked market and the demand for money, this year for hogs and all bacon products there has been a marked rise.

With the foregoing outline of some matters before them it is hard to believe breeders will fail to recognize the profit that will likely accrue from increased production in all lines of live stock. If, with the present difficulties of shipment overseas, the market is buoyant, it is surely reasonable to expect that its activity will be greatly accelerated when the warring nations shall have reached an agreement, and decimated flocks and herds have to be renewed and revived. When that good time arrives, not only the twenty million men under arms, but a large part of the general population of Europe will hail with eager anticipation the chance to once more enjoy fresh-killed beef, mutton and pork. Breeders, too, will hasten to restore their vanished or decimated stocks. A dozen countries will then clamor for cattle, sheep and pigs. Canada with her channels of supply open, with her nearness to the sources of demand, will then be in the most favored position to avail herself of the situation to the full, and to obtain a reputation that will last. Canada must build up her reserves now. Her farmers will find it necessary to exercise to the limit of industry and judgment in improving and increasing their stocks. They will need to maintain a steadfast eye upon the best. They will have to practice with the utmost and wisest assiduity that thrift for which they have always been noted. In meeting these conditions they will enjoy the happy satisfaction of knowing that in serving themselves they are serving their country. They will also be taking advantage of a golden opportunity.

of milk had considerably reduced their bulk, yet the cows possessed a peculiar bloom, which evidenced a propensity for the laying on of fat, when the strain became less.

**CRANFORD AVERAGES**  
Last year the milk sold from Cranford averaged about 7,500 lbs. per cow, besides that consumed by over seventy calves reared. For the first week there calves suck, and after that a considerable quantity of whole milk is fed, so the amount consumed must have been considerable. At the sale of 1911, 32 cows were offered, which had to their credit an average milk yield of over 10,000 lbs. a truly fine record. One of Mr. Taylor's cows, Darlington Cranford

5th, has a record of over 10,000 lbs. of milk per year for ten years, and has produced 11 calves in this time. The farm itself was run on a commercial basis. Good breeding was the secret of Mr. Taylor's success, with the keeping of milk records, and proper rearing of heifers.

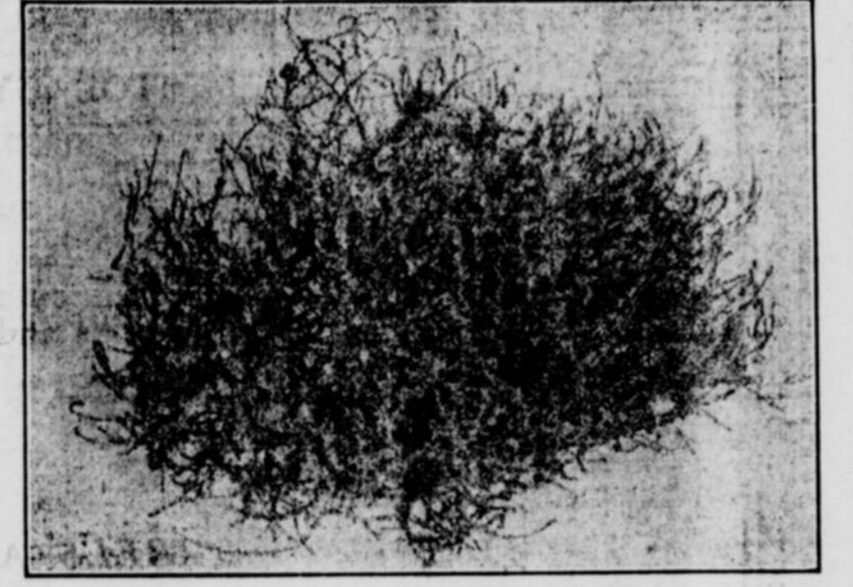
This breeder was always a lover of the true Shorthorn type, as are all breeders of pedigreed dairy Shorthorns. Constitution was never lost sight of, and bulls of Scotch breeding were extensively used in recent years, animals of Cruikshank, Marr or Duthie blood. Beau Sabreux, a bull used for a number of years at Cranford, and the sire of many of Mr. Taylor's 10,000 lb. cows,

was sired by the noted bull, Leonidas, a straight Cruikshank bull. Beau Sabreux in 1899 won second prize at Birmingham, where the largest collection of young Shorthorn bulls in England is annually shown. This should convince the most skeptical of the dual purpose character of the Shorthorn breed.

#### THE SITUATION IN WESTERN CANADA.

With the rapid settlement of the Western prairies and the gradual occupation of our vacant lands, the western farmer is getting more and more confined to his own holding. Land values have increased at a rapid rate and economies in management are now practised on the average farm that would have been superfluous years ago. The unprofitable cow farmer is being displaced and our farmers are slowly, but surely being forced into a system of live stock husbandry that would have been considered much to complain of when our country was in the earlier stages of its development. The plain demand has to be made on our cows to give the farmer more than one source of revenue. I am of course, referring more particularly to farmers on limited areas of land, who, in the end, will constitute the majority in the West. Those who have ample free range or leased their energies strictly to beef production, but the other class must ultimately drift into dairying as well at least in Northern Alberta and the irrigated sections in the South. At the same time, they will never be able to ignore entirely the beef making qualities of their herd. It is this happy but exceedingly difficult demand that the new movement Shorthorn breeding is endeavoring to supply.

### Weeds That Make Work and Worry



The Russian thistle or tumbleweed, which grows from Minnesota to Washington and southward. The wind rolls the matured plants, thus rapidly scattering the seed. As this plant is an annual it may easily be controlled by preventing it from going to seed. Cut when it is green and soft this plant makes a fairly good forage crop.



Quack grass or witch grass—the worst weed of the Northern States from Main to the Dakotas. The picture shows a cross section of land with the top of the grass above and the fleshy underground rootstocks below. A perennial.



Poison ivy or poison oak. What boy has not run about of these plants? It is found throughout the United States in moist, rich land, especially in fence rows and other undisturbed situations. There are a number of different forms of this plant. Some are low and upright, others long and vine-like. The vine-like forms look much like Virginia creeper, but the leaves are in threes instead of fives. A perennial.



Buckhorn plantain or rib grass. Found everywhere. Injures meadows, pastures and lawns. A perennial.



Wild onion or wild garlic. Found in the Atlantic Coast region. Ruins wheat and dairy products. A perennial.



Bermuda grass, or otherwise wire grass. Found from Maryland to Missouri and southward. This grass seeds sparingly so that it spreads largely by its rootstocks, which send out shoots at frequent intervals, thus forming a close sod. The very qualities that make it a formidable weed also make it an excellent pasture plant for the South.

#### THE PENDULUM IN SHORTHORN BREEDING

#### Back to the Dual Purpose Cow May Do Much For the Farmer.

(By the Editor of the "Farm and Ranch Review.")

The most important departure in Shorthorn breeding of recent years is undoubtedly the swinging back of the pendulum towards milk production or, as some of us would have it, towards the "dual-purpose" type. In 1913 the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association established a record of performance for milking Shorthorn and since that date enormous strides have been made in improving the milking qualities of this breed in Canada. To date 10 two-record-year-old heifers have produced an average of 6,032 pounds of milk testing 4.2 fat, the highest individual record being 5,939 lbs. testing 4.11, this having been made by Jean Leane, owned by S. A. Moore, Caledonia, Ont. Eighteen three-year-olds averaged 6,562 pounds, testing 3.09 per cent the best individual record being 11,203 pounds milk, testing 3.89 per cent, made by Barbara, owned by W. B. A. Fleck, Middleville, Ont. Six four-year-olds averaged 7,133 pounds milk; testing 3.85 per cent, the highest cow in this class being Ottawa Janet 4th, with a production of 9,671 pounds milk, 3.79 pounds fat. She is owned by the Experimental Farm at Brandon. Thirty-one mature cows have averaged 5,239 pounds milk, testing 3.9 per cent. Seven of these produced over 13,535 pounds, over 10,000 lbs., and the highest record was 13,535 pounds made by Dairymaid, owned by Mr. Moore. Inasmuch as these tests have only been conducted during the comparatively short period of two years, the results reflect great credit upon the owners of the cattle. Unquestionably the next two years will see a still greater improvement.

#### A RETROSPECT.

In the year 1865 a gentleman by the name of Henry H. Dixon, who no doubt long ago has quitted this vale of tears, wrote an interesting article for the Royal Agricultural Society, which demonstrates conclusively that history does repeat itself, even in Shorthorn breeding. The article dealt with the rise and progress of the shorthorn. A few quotations from this article would be of special interest at this time and will be appreciated by those especially who are now endeavoring to bring the breed back to the proud position it once held in the dairy world. After tracing the work of contemporary breeders, Mr. Dixon says:

"The Teeswater were cattle of great substance, but somewhat ungainly in form, and were thought to give less but richer milk than the Holderness. The fragments of history on which their origin rests are somewhat shadowy and uncertain. Some contend therefrom that they must be of Dutch origin, and only another version of the Holderness, and others, with equal zeal, that their taproot is to be found in the West Highlands, or that the earlier breeders always fell back on its bulls for a cross if they thought that their herd was losing constitution. There is certainly some confirmation of this opinion in the peculiarly sharp horns and inkblack noses which will appear at intervals.

#### THE GENESIS OF THE SHORTHORN

"The admirers of the Princesses make good the claims of long descent as far back as 1730, on Stephenson's farm at Ketton; and it is also said that the ancestors of the 'Duchess' resided in Stanwick Park two hundred years ago, and that none of the tribe has been out of the Northumberland family until Charles Colling bought them. Be this as it may, the Teeswaters' capability of development, which the St. Quintin, the Pennymann,

and the Milbank families were among the first to recognize, has suggested itself to many a longheaded Durham farmer as well as the Brothers Colling; but private herd books were hardly in vogue, and the patient pilgrimage of Coates, through sunshine and shower, with his grey pony and saddlebags, has not had the effect of tracing the breed further back than four crosses beyond "Hubback" (319), who was calved in '77. Only 710 bulls were registered in the first volume, which was published in 1822; but the fifteenth, which brings the registration up to the close of 1892 shows an accession of 1699 in 2 years, also contains 2,700 cows and as many heifers calves, the whole of which are attributed by 822 breeders."

#### THE WORK OF BATES.

Disinclined more particularly with the work of the late Mr. Bates, Mr. Dixon goes on to say:

"For many years previous to his sale Mr. Bates had been breeding Shorthorns by the Teeswater, and bringing his beasts, as Sir Hugh Smythson had done before him, 'Duchess let.' by 'Comet' (155) the only to periodical scale-tests. Still he does not seem to have struck out any special her-line for himself till he took up his fancy for the 'Duchess' tribe. Charles Colling assured him that the cow which he bought in 1784 out of Stanwick Park was the best he ever had or ever saw, and sold him her great-granddaughter 'Duchess' by 'Daisy-Bull' (186). She was the proudest to Mr. Bates' purchase of 'Duchess' at the Ketton sale, and a very cheap lot at 18 guineas, as, independently of her produce, her new owner left it on record that she gave 14 lbs. of butter (21 oz. to the lb.) per week for six weeks after calving."

#### THE DUAL-PURPOSE TYPE.

The growing scarcity of good beef creates a need which the Shorthorn can fill. The good old Shorthorn cow has shown that she can fill the bill besides, but she is not the cow for specializing. Hairman. She is the cow for the general farmer who wishes to produce both beef and dairy products, and has the requisite fodder and facilities. Such farmers are demanding pedigreed animals to improve their stock. It rests with the breeders to provide these animals of true dual-purpose type, sacrificing nothing of constitution, but endeavoring to bring the average milk production of cows up to at least 7,000 lbs. annually, and retaining that straight-topped, level-floshed character with the gay carriage and gait so dear to the heart of every lover of Shorthorns. But the man who wants milk, and only milk, had best the Shorthorn cow alone.

#### THE WORK OF THE LATE GEORGE TAYLOR.

Professor Hopkins pays a well-deserved tribute to the late George Taylor in a recent article on the subject of "The Dual-purpose Shorthorn". He states that for over thirty years he Cranford herd stood for the milk and beef characteristics of the Shorthorn breed, and the records of this herd have attracted world-wide notice. On a recent visit to Cranford, not far from London, about 150 head were seen pasturing together in a rich English meadow. The onlooker could not help being struck with the remarkable good Shorthorn character of the entire herd. The deep, wide frames, straight tops, snappy appearance and fine carriage, together with the capacious and well-shaped udders stamped the herd as a triumph of the breeder's art. Although the giving of large quantities

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their leading animals, 'Comet' and 'The Ox,' 'Punch' and 'Broken Horn,' rather an instructive comment on the popular timidity which echoes even an approach to in-breeding. Mr. Bates led the Shorthorn ranks of the Royal Agricultural Society both at Oxford and Cambridge, and it was his lot to breed the second one thousand guinea bull, and to fashion the model of the moulds in which such cows as 'Second Grand Duchess,' 'Oxford 15th,' and 'Duchess 7th,' were duly cast, and quickened. Beautiful fore-quarters, gay carriage, general elegance, and a strong family likeness distinguished his tribes, and their fine milking power placed them like 'Cold Cream' and 'Alix,' at the Royal Home Farm and at the head of many a dairy. 'A Fawcley fillip' soon passed into a herd proverb; and a dip into the blood of the 'Earl of Dublin' (10.178), and the 'Friars'—White or Grey—was pretty sure to make one."

#### THE BEEF CRAZE IN 1864.

The utter neglect of the dairy qualities of the Shorthorn is of many years standing. In the article above referred to Mr. Dixon has the following to say on that subject:

"It is nevertheless very generally considered that beefmaking has been reduced to a science with pure Shorthorns, and that milk yielding has been neglected. Attention has also been drawn to the fact that many of the London dairymen are using Dutch cows. It may, however, be urged in reply, that the largest Scottish dairyman regularly uses Shorthorn bulls to cross his Ayrshires and other cows, and that Dutch cows newly imported can be bought at about half the price of common dairy cows. Still, good milking pedigrees do not command an extra price, and, in fact, any allusion to them in a sale catalogue is rather regarded as an apology for doubtful or unfashionable blood. 'Something to give milk for the house' is too often spoken of as a mere humble adjunct and 'not worth dwelling upon,' at the end of a row of high-bred cows and heifers, many of which are systematically dried off to keep them in bloom for shows or visitors, while their calves are provided with a nurse. A young heifer is selected with a view to well-covered flesh-pieces, early maturity, and fine mellow handling; and there is none of that Ayrshire acumen at work which gives laws for the exact shape of a 'milking vessel,' which like a peculiar feather extending from that vessel up the twist and large veins from it under the belly, and which will even reject a dairy bull if his false teats are not of the proper shape and exactly in position. This test may have been carried to an extreme, and cows with badly formed vessels may have sometimes turned out good milkers; but still it is this strict attention to milking-points (which among Shorthorn men generally stops short at a light neck or a big udder) combined with beam-meal, which makes the Ayrshire cow such a perfect fill-pail for her size; whereas on the other side of the border, we virtually make sure of the shambles and too often play at 'hit and miss' with the dairy."

#### A PRACTICAL STEP IN ALBERTA.

With characteristic energy and practical foresight, the Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture for Alberta, some time ago took steps to have that province contribute its proper quota towards promoting the introduction of the "dual-purpose" cow. His department established on the Demonstration Farm at Sedgewick what is now one of the best Shorthorn "dual-purpose" herds in the omnium. Great success has been met with in producing consistently good performing heifers and a number of bulls from that herd have been disposed of to go into various portions of the province. This is a class of work the greatest profit takes up. It is intelligently handled it ought to contribute considerably to promotion of live stock husbandry in the West. There is every reason in the world why these farms should conduct constructive breeding work for the benefit of the farmer and there is no reason why the bulk of the efforts on those farms should be devoted to experimental or demonstration work in respect to farm crops, as has been the case on the Dominion Farms until recent years, when change for the better has been very evident.

#### A NOTABLE IMPORTATION.

The Alberta Department of Agriculture has recently purchased a herd bull from Mr. Frank Cocksbutt of Brantford, Ont., which will be a distinct acquisition to the Province. It, the English bred Bates bull "Director", which was originally selected by Mr. Cocksbutt from the herd of the late Lord Rothschild to head his own herd at Brantford. Mr. Cocksbutt has already used him for two years and he has proved a good stock getter. The Rothschild herd at Tring Park was, by the way, recently disposed of at record breaking prices on account of its merit in dual-purpose use; the total proceeds of the sale amounted to about \$100,000.

#### THE FARMER'S COW.

A correspondent in the "Breeder's Gazette" sometime ago tells an interesting little story, which has a bearing on this new development. He states, that in visiting the station of a little Illinois town, he found a pile of 20 cream cans on the station platform amid stalk fields, wheat fields, clover meadows and fall-ploughed land his train sped to the next stop, and there was another pile of cream cans. And so it was at town after town. Cattle rained the stalk fields or stood about the stacks of oat and wheat straw. Many farms had silos; most of them had good barns. A few of the cows were Jerseys; rather more of them were Holsteins; still more were Swiss, was not a dairy region. It was a but 9 out of 10 per Shorthorns. This grain growing section, with few big herds of any kind. But each farm had a few cows to supply the family generously enough with milk and butter, so that there should never be a lack. The surplus was shipped as cream.

#### THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE DUCHESS.

"Belvedere" (1706), of the 'Princess' tribe was the bull which Mr. Bates selected to bring out the 'Duchess'. He was small and plain, and with rather rough shoulders, but as soft as a mole in his touch. The Brothers Colling had a most faithful disciple in the Kirklington philosopher, as his celebrated show bull 'Duke of Northumberland' (1940) was by 'Belvedere', Nam by 'Belvedere', and was thus bred on precisely the same principle as four of

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the aggregate they out a big figure both in cream and beef production.

#### AN ENGLISH AUTHORITY.

Professor Long says, that the milk-producing farmer has studied how to increase the flow of milk while maintaining the characteristic feeding qualities of the Shorthorn breed, and has succeeded. On the other hand, some of the pedigree breeders have subordinated milk to flesh development. But in its native land the Shorthorn is pre-eminently the best dairy cow in the best dairy country in the world. The milking qualities of the English Shorthorn are shown in a remarkable way by the results of the tests made at the London Dairy Show. In the eleven years, from 1894-1904 inclusive, first place in both milk and fat production, was won by a Shorthorn in every case, competing against all dairy breeds, commonly bred there. As regards beef qualities, the breed's record at Smithfield and at the Chicago International is sufficient. The ability of the Shorthorn to produce high-class meat is too well known to require discussion.

#### RESTORE THE DAIRY QUALITIES.

Professor S. H. Hopkins of the British Columbia Live Stock Branch has some very straight comment to make on the attitude of Shorthorn breeders generally, and maintains that under the present circumstances, it is rather to the dairy characteristics of the breed that attention must be directed. The charge brought by Prof. Long "that some pedigree breeders have subordinated milk to flesh development" must be admitted in part, especially on this continent, so much so that farmers who wish to keep the making qualities of their Shorthorn herds unimpaired experience difficulty in obtaining bulls of the necessary type and ancestry.

Fare-seeking breeders, however, have recognized the danger, and the movement now on foot is designed to foster and give prominence to the dairy qualities, not at the expense of beef, but in conjunction with it. This movement began in England, and now has spread to this continent. In many herds at present the cows are milked and individual production kept. Such a movement is of immense importance, not only to the pedigree bulliers, but to the thousands of farmers as well. It, perhaps, may be stated here that the Shorthorn grade cows of England are, in the majority of cases, just as pure-bred as the pedigree animals. There the ordinary farmer has almost invariably used pedigreed bulls so long that very little difference in quality is to be observed between well-bred grade cows and pedigreed animals, and in milk production the grades often capture the premier prizes at the London Dairy Show. It may also be stated that the champion steer at the Birmingham and Smithfield Stock Shows in England in 1913 was from a five-gallon cow—a Shorthorn.

#### GERMANS LAY SUBMERGED NETS.

The Germans are stated to be busy off Drogden Lightship, in the Sound, which leads from the Cattegat into the Baltic, setting a wide bar across the international waters in the shape of a huge submerged steel net, with meshes about six yards in diameter. This measure is the precaution against British submarine activity. Danish torpedo boats are carefully watching the proceedings, seeing that no foreign warships are trespassing in Danish waters, and that no steel netting is being laid down there. So far no such violation has occurred.

#### CZAR'S GIFTS TO HEROES.

After a long interval the exchange of Russian and German incapacitated soldiers has resumed, 228 soldiers, two surgeons and one officer arriving the other day. They were welcomed by representatives of the Emperor, who distributed among them money from the Czar and copies of the Gospels from the Czarina. An enormous crowd enthusiastically greeted the men. Manchester has been invaded by an army of women from east coast towns who are to take the place of mill-hands who have enlisted or are being called up under the group system.

# FARM GARDEN AND HOME

## THE MODERN GLADIOLUS

There is "fashion" in flowers as well as in other things. They come and go in gardening, and just now the Gladiolus is much in vogue. But it is not a new flower—not by a long way. The Gladiolus was not well known, however, before Queen Victoria's day, and indeed tradition tells us that while on a visit to the younger Napoleon the Queen saw in the gardens at Fontainebleau, at that time under the care of the elder Souchet, several varieties of these splendid blossoms which had been produced by Souchet, and she was so impressed by their beauty that she carried a number of the bulbs back to England.

We use the term "produced" when telling of Souchet's work, because these flowers, with all their wealth of beauty and their wonderful variations in form and color, are the result of cross fertilization—they are not domesticated wild flowers. The wild Gladiolus is, as a rule, rather insignificant, only a few varieties being at all attractive. But it was discovered that these plants with the homely blossoms had latent possibilities which could be developed, and Souchet had taken advantage of this discovery. He was not, however, the first to attempt these experiments, for long before his day others had been at work on them.

Specimens from southern Europe and western Asia, and in 1743 plants of this genus began to come from South Africa, which country, by the way, has furnished most of the important varieties, those from which the major part of the modern varieties have been evolved.

Souchet achieved his success by crossing these wild flowers with a hybrid named *gladiolus*, which was first offered to the public in 1841. The originator was Rudolphus, gardener to the Duke of Ardenburg, from whom it was purchased by Van Houtte, who named it in honor of his native city, "Gladiolus de Gand"—Gladiolus of Ghent. By combinations with this hybrid Souchet laid the foundation for the famous *gladiolus* strain, from which has come so many of our beauties. One

distinction by producing a dazzling scarlet flower of immense size which he named *Princeps*. This variety was first exhibited in 1903, and at once gained a leadership which it still maintains.

Of our successful hybridizers the leading place would probably be accorded to A. E. Kunderd, who has undoubtedly originated more sorts of superior merit than any other American grower, with the possible exception of Groff and Childs, and has produced a new race which has "ruffled" petals.

Growing seedlings is a fascinating work—"sport" it might be called, for it evokes the spirit of the gambler that is either active or latent in most of us. A grower puts into his carefully prepared seedbed some twenty thousand or more of these tiny seeds, each one of which will produce a blossom that will differ from its neighbor. Some of these seeds were taken from plants that had been selected to yield desired results, and had been hand-pollinated; while others have been pollinated by the bees and the hummingbirds. One of these may prove the very best seedling of the year, and another may produce the very finest blossom that was ever seen.

For two years at least, and in some cases three, he must tend that bed of seedlings most carefully—they require much more care than bulbs. After the years of waiting and watching and toiling the time of blooming approaches, and at last comes his supreme hour. Will his dreams be realized? Generally there is no single redeeming blossom to be found, and the entire lot is thrown on the market, taken usually about ten years, and each year the bulbs and their increases must be planted and harvested and cared for, at an expense that will be repaid only if the variety is so much superior that it will win in competition.

It is an interesting fact that it is often difficult for the originator of a variety to form a correct judgment of its real merit. Sometimes his judgment is right, but more frequently it is wrong; and he will not only extol those that others fail to admire, but at times he will think rather slightly of those that others persist in praising. It is told of Mr. Groff that he sent out America, Mrs. Francis King and Independence in mixtures, and, by the way, in each case it was an American grower who discovered them. Likewise, with similar disdain, Kunderd put a mixture that brilliant beauty, Mrs. Frank Pendleton, and he valued, but slightly his lovely Myrtle until the Massachusetts Horticultural Society awarded it a silver medal.

I recall quite distinctly some Gladiolus that grew in my grandmother's garden. The colors were red and yellow. The blossoms, which were long and narrow, were not open and lily-like as the modern forms are, and they were set on one side of the stem, said stem being two to three feet high.

Of the varieties that were grown in that period there are but few remaining in cultivation. Souchet's *Shakespeare* is still to be found in the catalogues, though it is used chiefly for forcing and appears in the shops in the early summer. Brecheysens alone retains popularity with the amateur gardener. This splendid flower—it is a dazzling scarlet—was produced by a Mr. Hooker, who lived in the English town of Brecheley, in whose honor the variety was named. The first bulbs put on the market were handled by Youell, the father of the present secretary of the American Gladiolus Society.

A "POOR MAN'S" BULB. A SMALL OUTLAY, WILL GIVE AMAZING RESULTS.

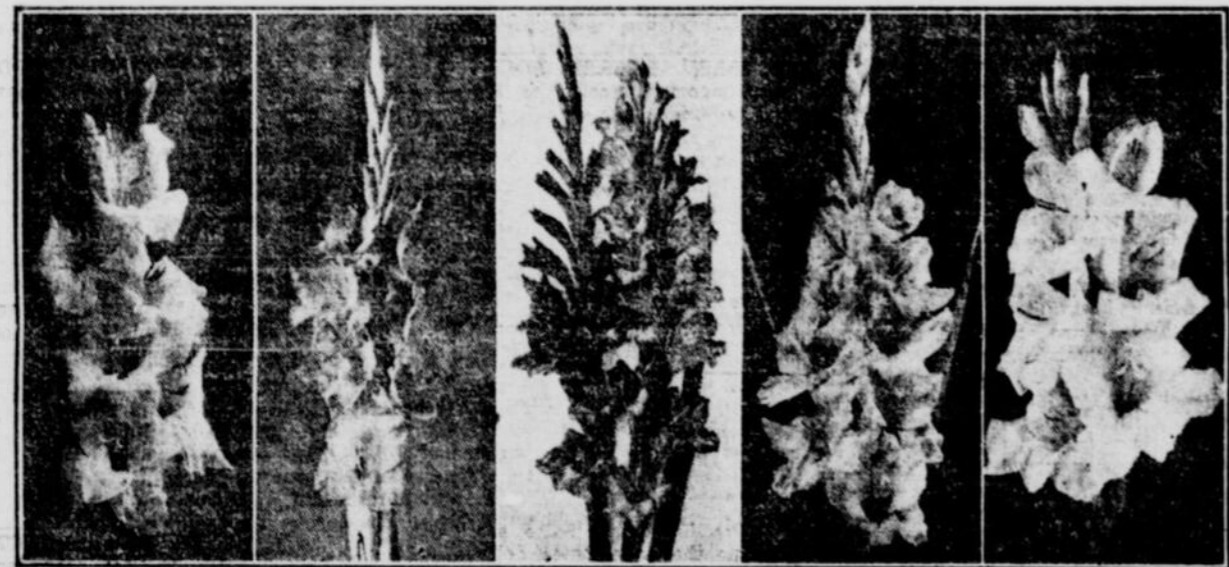
"One of the finest things about the Gladiolus" writes E. E. Turnbull, in the "Garden Magazine," is, you do not need to have a California gold mine to obtain a fine collection; you have only to wait a year or two and the finest varieties multiply so rapidly that the price of a few bulbs is soon within reach; or if, like myself, you can't wait,

you may buy at least one bulb each of several rare sorts. By leaving them in the ground as late as possible in the fall the little bulbets which form around the new corn, will be much larger than if the bulb had been lifted at the first frost.

"I lift the bulb carefully," says Mr. Turnbull, "remove, and plant the tiny bulbets at once in a box of dry soil. The box is labeled and stored in the cellar until early spring when it is brought up, watered, and placed in a warm light room to commence growth. In this way the little bulbets gain several weeks over those planted in the garden. Of course the boxes are set out of doors later. A few of the larger of these bulbets in the boxes always blooms the first season, all of them the second.

"When I have more of the bulbets than I can care for in boxes they are stored during the winter in dry sand; in the spring they are peeled and planted in the garden. This matter of peeling the bulbets is important as then they come up very quickly, while those not so treated are late to start, and many of them never grow at all. In this way I quickly acquire a collection of choice varieties at slight cost. If every amateur who reads this page will invest in some of the new varieties of Gladiolus, when they come into lovely bloom, will I am sure, vow never to forego such a summer of pleasure again.

"Of all our summer and autumn blooming bulbs, the Gladiolus I think has most claims to the consideration of the lover of flowers. The plant is neat, thrifty and attractive, the blossoms are large, brilliant and stately and freely produced. The colors embrace the loveliest tints imaginable. It is also most enduring, a spike out when the first flowers have opened, and placed in water in the house, will keep in fine condition for at least two weeks, opening out its upper blossoms to the last bud. Added to its many other attributes is the fact that it occupies but small space in the garden—several hundred may be grown in the space of a dozen Dahlias."



A few typical portraits showing the modern developments in garden Gladiolus. Panama (pink) Dawn (coral pink) Lemoine (many colors) Kunderd (ruffled) America (clear pink)

characteristic of this strain is the large fleshy stem, which absorbs sufficient water to develop all the buds after the spike is cut, and though these hybrids have been crossed with wild species as well as with other hybrids, gaining thereby in form and in color, the resultant progeny invariably bear the stem that is peculiar to the type.

But Souchet was not the only Frenchman who achieved success in the development of this flower, for the renowned Victor Lemoine gave us the Lemoine, a race with blossoms of great brilliancy, which appeared in 1878; and in 1880 he introduced another race, the *Nancien*, named for the city of Nancy. At a later date Lemoine added to his hybrids several of lilac, bell-shaped and bluish-lavender, of which the best known is Baron Joseph Hulot, first seen at the Chicago Exposition in 1903.

About the same time that Souchet and Lemoine were conducting their experiments, Max Leichten, of Baden Baden, produced a race of large and wide open blossoms of brilliant coloring. After working over the derivatives for some ten years, Leichten passed the bulbs to Hallock, at that time the leading American specialist, who spent about ten years improving the strain and then passed the bulbs to John Lewis Childs who, in 1893, introduced the several sorts to the gardeners under the racial name of Childs. The development of this strain has continued in the Childs nurseries and from it have come some of our finest varieties.

There has been much cross-breeding of these three main strains—*gladiolus*, Lemoine, and Childs—and the derivatives form the major part of the long list of wonderful flowers that are now available. They are known collectively as the late-flowering group, blooming in midsummer and later. An early-flowering group is composed of the Colville, which was originated in the gardens of Mr. Colville, and the nanus strain. These are half-hardy sorts—that is, they can be left in the ground throughout the winter, if well protected by a heavy mulch, and will keep with-out mulching when planted south of Washington. They bear small flowers and have thin stems, and are chiefly used for forcing.

About the time that Childs purchased the Leichten strain from Hallock, Mr. Luther Burbank began experimenting with the Gladiolus and produced a number of good forms, and between the inspiration of these flowers and Burbank's enthusiasm, a Canadian banker, Mr. H. H. Groff, was induced to try his hand at cross-breeding these plants. He bought Burbank's seedlings and began the work that has given us many of our very best sorts. At first these were offered to the public in mixtures but later the more promising were segregated and named.

Contemporary with Burbank and Groff, in the development of the Gladiolus, was Van Fleet, who won

while, must be more than just good—it must be superior. To make its way to popularity and to succeed it must have distinction or must be better than similar sorts already established.

To propagate a seedling until a stock of bulbs has been accumulated of sufficient quantity to warrant their being put on the market takes usually about ten years, and each year the bulbs and their increases must be planted and harvested and cared for, at an expense that will be repaid only if the variety is so much superior that it will win in competition.

It is an interesting fact that it is often difficult for the originator of a variety to form a correct judgment of its real merit. Sometimes his judgment is right, but more frequently it is wrong; and he will not only extol those that others fail to admire, but at times he will think rather slightly of those that others persist in praising. It is told of Mr. Groff that he sent out America, Mrs. Francis King and Independence in mixtures, and, by the way, in each case it was an American grower who discovered them. Likewise, with similar disdain, Kunderd put a mixture that brilliant beauty, Mrs. Frank Pendleton, and he valued, but slightly his lovely Myrtle until the Massachusetts Horticultural Society awarded it a silver medal.

I recall quite distinctly some Gladiolus that grew in my grandmother's garden. The colors were red and yellow. The blossoms, which were long and narrow, were not open and lily-like as the modern forms are, and they were set on one side of the stem, said stem being two to three feet high.

Of the varieties that were grown in that period there are but few remaining in cultivation. Souchet's *Shakespeare* is still to be found in the catalogues, though it is used chiefly for forcing and appears in the shops in the early summer. Brecheysens alone retains popularity with the amateur gardener. This splendid flower—it is a dazzling scarlet—was produced by a Mr. Hooker, who lived in the English town of Brecheley, in whose honor the variety was named. The first bulbs put on the market were handled by Youell, the father of the present secretary of the American Gladiolus Society.

A "POOR MAN'S" BULB. A SMALL OUTLAY, WILL GIVE AMAZING RESULTS.

"One of the finest things about the Gladiolus" writes E. E. Turnbull, in the "Garden Magazine," is, you do not need to have a California gold mine to obtain a fine collection; you have only to wait a year or two and the finest varieties multiply so rapidly that the price of a few bulbs is soon within reach; or if, like myself, you can't wait,

### PREPAREDNESS

#### Prizes For the Best Yields of Cream

In the Maritime Provinces again this year, as formerly, some creamery companies are offering cash prizes to awaken more interest in breeding and feeding dairy cattle. In addition to the substantial cash prizes offered by the Seaboard Nova Scotia Creamery Company and the Tryon P. E. I. Dairy Company, there are several special prizes, cups, medals, books, etc., by prominent men connected with the dairy industry locally.

It is suggestive of the widespread attention being paid to cow testing, that awards are based on the records of butter fat production of individual cows.

This means a good impetus in several directions. First, to the factory, which must benefit considerably with larger supply and lower proportionate running expenses; to the breeder, who sees dairy stimulated; to the herd owners, who aim for larger production and are encouraged to see higher levels permanently maintained. This means that attention is directed to the maximum capacity of the individual cow, building; it also means thorough preparation for abundant yet economical production not only this season, but excellent trim for good business in subsequent years.

One may almost legitimately fancy that several cows will rejoice at new conditions. Many could do infinitely better with improved conditions tended, many owners may be surprised at the liberal response.

Forms for recording milk and feed may be obtained free of charge from the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa.

#### CANADIANS PRAISED FOR GALLANTRY IN GALLIPOOLI

London, May 5.—The following additional names are mentioned in Sir Ian Hamilton's despatch covering the Gallipoli operations: Lieut.-Col. E. E. Esberington, Lieut.-Col. McKee, Major E. G. Davis, Canadian Medical, and Capt. C. G. Carruthers, Dublin Fusiliers, graduate of R. M. C., Kingston, whose award of the Military Cross was gazetted last week.

#### COAL STRIKE AVOIDED

Philadelphia, May 5.—The anthracite coal agreement ratified at Pottsville was formally signed here shortly before noon today by representatives of the anthracite operators and miners.

## TO BREAK LAND AND CONSERVE MOISTURE

(By John Bracken, Professor of Field Husbandry, University of Saskatchewan.)

Break early in dry regions. Land broken the first week in June in 1911 and backset in August of the same year, produced 24 pounds more flax per acre in the first crop and five bushels 56 pounds more wheat per acre in the second crop, than adjoining land that was broken the third week in June but otherwise similarly cultivated.

Land broken the second week in June in 1911 and surface cultivated produced 1 bushel 57 pounds more flax in 1912 than adjoining land broken the fourth week in June and otherwise cultivated the same. No second crop was taken on this land, consequently the second crop's yields are not available.

On a fallow, which is only the breaking of stubble land, the increase from ploughing done June 1 over that done July 1 was in the 1914 crop—10 bushels 24 pounds of wheat, 11 bushels 30 pounds of oats, and 11 bushels 16 pounds of barley.

Early breaking stores and conserves moisture and produces a heavier but rather later crop than breaking done at a later date; it also provides unfortunately better conditions for the grass ploughed under to sprout into growth again, hence the greater need for "backsetting" early breaking.

The drier the climate the earlier the breaking should be done; the more moist the climate, the later it may be left.

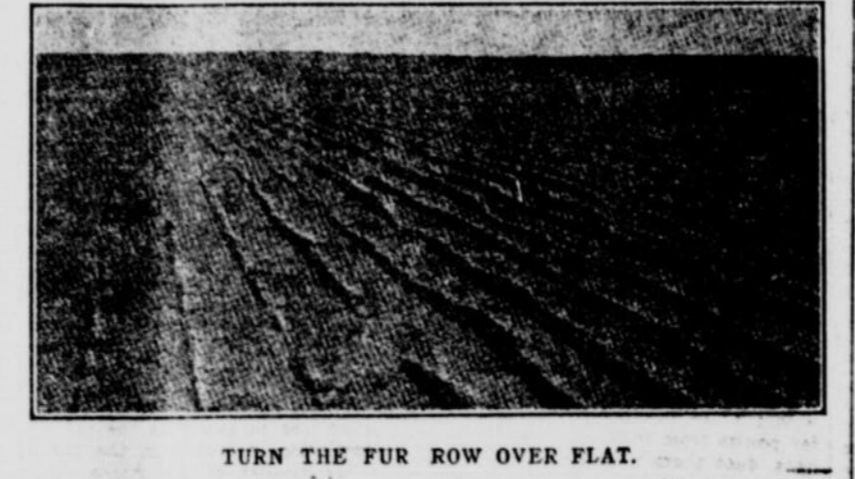
Turn the furrow over flat. The furrow slice should be turned over flat on the furrow bottom, otherwise the sod does not rot satisfactorily and the furrow slice itself dries out too much. It has been observed that where good

grass should be our aim. This can be accomplished by early shallow breaking and by backsetting after the sod has rotted. The first ploughing gives opportunity for the storage and conservation of more moisture, and the last kills any grass that may have escaped the first ploughing.

The first crop after breaking and backsetting is often not much larger than the first crop after deep breaking that has been surface cultivated, but the second and later crops are invariably better. In the year 1915 the second crop of wheat on land that was broken and backset yielded 14 bushels 26 pounds of wheat per acre, while the second crop on adjoining land that had been broken deep and surface cultivated was about 4 bushels 11 pounds per acre. The difference was due altogether to the presence of grass in the once ploughed breaking. In fairness to the breaking that was not back set it should be pointed out that for the second crop the land in this experiment was double disked and double harrowed but not ploughed.

Don't backset if sod has not rotted. In very dry summers it is more difficult to backset and less difficult to kill the prairie grasses than in wet summers. In 1914 in the Saskatoon district it was physically impossible to backset any breaking except that which had been done early and well packed down. In addition to this difficulty it was noticed that everywhere backsetting was done the unrotted sod produced a very unsuitable seed bed and one that required an unreasonable amount of surface tilling before it was considered satisfactory.

Land intended to be backset should be broken shallow, that not to be back-



TURN THE FURROW OVER FLAT.

ploughing is done and the furrow slice turned down flat, rather than on edge, that the sod rots better and larger returns are invariably secured.

Back after breaking. For the same reason that sod on prairie land should be turned over flat it should also be pressed firmly against the subsurface soil. For this purpose the land packer or the planker gives excellent results. In the dry summer of 1914 the only breaking on which the sod was thoroughly rotted was breaking that had been well packed. In a wet season the necessity for packing is not so great.

In low lying soils, the sod of which is composed largely of creeping rooted grasses, it is sometimes advisable to leave the land unpacked for a few days to permit the furrow slice to dry out and thus aid in killing the grass.

Disk deep breaking as soon as possible, deeper. Deep breaking cannot be backset satisfactorily, but it controls native plants better than shallow breaking. Under these circumstances it is generally advisable in farming practice to plough shallow in the early part of the breaking season and deeper at the latter end. The early breaking can then be backset after the breaking season is over. "Shallow" and "deep" as used here are relative terms. A depth of two to four inches is generally considered shallow and four to six inches deep breaking. "Backsetting" is done usually about two inches deeper than the "breaking."

Pack and harrow backsetting. The moisture stored in the subsoil of breaking must be kept within reach of the seed and plant roots. In order that this condition may obtain firming the loose soil after backsetting is advisable.

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## BREAK DEEP IF LAND IS NOT TO BE BACKSET, THEN USE PACKER TO PUT FURROW DOWN FLAT.

It is at the same time important that a shallow layer of loose soil be maintained on the surface of the field in order that the loss of moisture by evaporation be lessened.

Good ploughing important. In addition to turning the furrow slice over flat it is important in breaking that no skips occur. Poorly ploughed breaking usually grows up to grass, with the result that in the second and often in subsequent crops this pest is found. Grass in stubblefields is one of the chief causes of low yields. Good ploughing of prairie land is more important than any other phase of the breaking operations.

Scrub land must be treated somewhat differently. On land that carries a growth of bushes and small wood, backsetting is seldom practicable for the reason that the growth ploughed under does not rot in time to permit it to be backset. Under these conditions very deep ploughing followed by packing and thorough surface cultivation is the best procedure.

Early breaking on scrub land has all of the advantages of early breaking on prairie land, but because of the fact that most of our scrub land is in the more humid parts of the province, it is not so essential that it be done as early as in the prairie sections. At the same time it is well to keep in mind that the earlier the work is done the more moisture there will be conserved, and the sooner the rubbish is ploughed under the quicker it will decay and leave the soil in good physical condition.

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## MY FIRST HOURS IN BELGIUM

(By a Russian journalist, in the London "Chronicle.")

It was a fairly advanced hour in the evening when I reached my hotel from the station. After the long railway journey to Berlin I felt tired; nevertheless, I hastily wash and dress and go into the streets.

I walk up Friedrichstrasse, then along Leipzigerstrasse right up to Leipziger Platz, and then through Wilhelmstrasse and other streets to Unter den Linden. I have noticed already the remarkable scarcity of people and the unkindness of the principal streets, and now I was struck with the small num-

ber of people between the ages of 20 to 40 whom one meets in civilian dress.

### ELDERLY FOLK AND CRIPPLES.

Excluding the women and the grey military figures, those I met in the street were first of all old men, almost exclusively elderly people and cripples. From the hotel to the corner of Friedrichstrasse I counted four hunchbacks, one dwarf and about a dozen paralyzed and lame people (not invalids, but deformed from birth). Naturally, there were cripples and deformed in normal times, but then they were lost in the general crowd. Now, however, on the grey background of military uniforms they stand out in glaring relief.

The absence of motor-buses and motor-cars and of carriages in general

makes the streets of Berlin unusually quiet and unpleasantly silent.

I notice another innovation—the night-watchmen have been substituted by women. There are women on the trams as conductors and drivers. Women and old men drive the omnibuses—and there are a good many women cabbies.

The Unter den Linden is silent and deserted, although the lights of the cinema shows and various cabarets are on. These, according to the new police regulations, open at 8 p.m. instead of 11 o'clock as before, and close like all other places at Berlin at midnight. The dancing halls and other places of amusement where boisterous life went on all night and well into the morning are now closed, and in most cases they have been turned into military hospitals.

## DESERTED CAFES.

Here are the two famous Berlin cafes patronized by foreigners—the Café Bauer and Café Victoria. Formerly between 10 and 11 o'clock in the evening one had to wait about half an hour for a place at a table. Now in each of them there are not more than ten visitors engrossed in reading their papers.

I walk on and enter one of the large beer restaurants. Here—the same gaudy emptiness and instead of the usual waiters dressed in white—waitresses. I had forgotten it was Tuesday and ordered some meat dish. The waitress looks at me askance, and reminds me that it is "meatless day." I am served with an omelette and some dish of potatoes. For the first time I make use of my bread card. Two little squares of 26 grammes each are torn off, and I am handed a parchment bag bearing the inscription: "50 grammes bread, against delivery of bread card only." The bag contains a little roll half the size of our omelette "rouge." This little roll is just as grey, raw and unpleasant in taste as the bread in the restaurant car; the beer is the same, only it has gone up in price and is now 45 pfennig tankard instead of the former 30 pfennig.

## 500 ROOMS; 30 GUESTS.

By the time I leave the restaurant it is nearly midnight. The streets are quite empty; the cafes and automatic restaurants are beginning to close.

Berlin has left its old habit of night life, and goes to bed early. I direct my steps to the hotel.

I go into the lift, and again an innovation—instead of a lift-boy there is now a "Hisse-frau" (this is the new name for the hated English "lift"). On the table in my room there is a list of visitors staying in the hotel. I count, and see that out of 500 rooms in the Central Hotel only 30 are occupied, and this during the Christmas holidays, when Berlin is usually full of visitors, especially from the provinces.

A knock at the door wakes me in the morning. I open; a gentleman dressed in civil clothes enters and introduces himself as representative of the Kriminal Police (the German Scotland Yard). He asks for details of the object of my visit to Berlin, and after I satisfy him by producing documents and giving the necessary explanations he leaves, reminding me that I must personally come to register at the police station not later than 10 o'clock that morning.

My morning coffee is brought, and four squares of 25 grammes each are out of from my bread card, and I receive in exchange two sealed parchment bags. In one of these was the miniature grey hard roll and in the other three rusks; a small pat of butter of the size and thickness of a penny, a little honey, and the usual coffee with diluted milk is all which was formerly "cave complete," and was famed for its abundance and quality.

I make the journey to the police station. There I am put the usual questions and undergo an examination, but on a greatly reduced scale. My passport is stamped, and I am informed that I must call personally at the police station every day at 10 a.m., and report 24 hours in advance of my intended departure. This finished, I am free again. The whole affair did not take more than five minutes.

Even in the daytime, when the flow of every-day life is at its highest, the city is unrecognizable. There are, of course, more people about than last evening, but the absence of motor-cars, taxis, buses, and of the usual noise, and bustle of the traffic raises a queer, almost oppressive, sensation, especially in one who knew the Berlin of old. It was unheard of in Berlin that even in rainy weather one should have to wear golothes, but now the slush and dirt in the streets and on the sidewalks equaled that of a provincial Russian town.

## A DEAL IN RUBBER.

I had left behind in Copenhagen my Russian golothes as a precautionary measure, and I had therefore to go to a shop and get some new ones (American) and pay 10½ marks for them.

I was surprised at the high price asked, and to my query the lady shop assistant informed me that—Germany is now suffering an acute rubber famine, that the import of rubber articles was stopped (British blockade), and that the stocks of raw rubber had long ago been requisitioned.

"We are selling the last pairs of golothes, and shall not be able to get any more. Why, we cannot even get rubber suspenders in the whole of Berlin. You read that!" explained the shop assistant, and pointed to a bill that was hanging over the pay-desk, and which one can see in every large shop in Germany and Austria. The bill read:—"On account of shortage of rubber, benzine and labor, the firm cannot deliver goods to addresses of purchasers."

I issue forth into the street life of Berlin.

## WHAT BERLIN DOES NOT SEE.

There is an apparent absence in the town of any wounded soldiers, both in the street, cafes, restaurants, beer-halls and other public places. Nowhere that I went did I come across any wounded soldiers or cripples. I subsequently discovered that most of the hospitals are situated close to the fighting lines and all convalescent soldiers are sent to the heart of the country. The Berlin hospitals and other places of medical assistance for soldiers are carefully hidden, and screened. For instance, a considerable number of the rooms in the large hotels, which are generally empty, have been adapted as hospitals; the upper floors of the well-known restaurant "Kempinsky," in the

## HAD SALT RHEUM ON HANDS.

Could Not Do Her Work.

Excess of salt rheum is one of the most common of all skin diseases. It may centre itself on any part of the body, but there are certain places where it most usually begins, such as the bends of the elbows, the backs of the knees, the groove behind the ears, the scalp, on the palms of the hands, between the fingers, or on the soles of the feet.

It is as a rule, not dangerous, but is very irritating and annoying to the sufferer on account of the terrible itching and burning sensation it causes.

It is impossible to eradicate this trouble from the system by external applications, as it is caused by the blood being in an impure state. What you need is a good blood-cleansing medicine such as Burdock Blood Bitter, a medicine that will drive out all the foulness from the blood and make it pure and rich.

Mrs. Adelaide Theriault, Theriault, N.B., writes: "Some time ago I was troubled with salt rheum on my hands, and it was so bad I could not do my work. I tried several medicines, but they all failed to help me. One day a friend told me to try Burdock Blood Bitter, and I got a bottle, and before I had taken it my hands were better. I am not afraid to recommend B.B.B. to anyone."

B.B.B. has been on the market for the past forty years, and is manufactured only by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Leipzigerstrasse, have also been turned into a hospital, and so on, but very many of the born Berliners know nothing about it.

There is the same deserted and melancholy air about the Restaurant Kempinsky as about the whole of Berlin.

But in spite of the war one can get at any time at Kempinsky's fresh Russian caviare, oysters and lobsters, and one must admit at quite moderate prices, too.

Not in vain does the couplet of peace, so popular in Germany and Austria, sing of the time:—

"When butter and milk will be as cheap as oysters, And Rothschild's will be able to order mutton once more!"

However, the wine list is the same as formerly, and the world-famed Bordeaux, Burgundy and Champagne brands are prominent.

## THE LAST TRIBUTE

Belgian Officer's Funeral Oration. (London "Times.")

A Church of England Chaplain to the Forces writes from Flanders:—

While I was helping to try and reduce our wilderness into something like the garden it once was, an Abbé accompanied by a Belgian officer came to call. The purpose of their visit was to ask me to officiate at the funeral of a Belgian artilleryman, who had been killed the night before and who was believed to be an English Churchman.

On Wednesday afternoon in the pouring rain I went, accompanied by the officer. We arrived in good time at the Belgian hospital, and opening the main door found ourselves at once in the chapel, the hall of the ex-chateau. Here lay the coffin under the Belgian flag. Behind it, a beautiful kind of well screened sanctuary. I robed in the Matron's room, which had flowers and pictures and a general air of sweetness and light, so strange after the usual billets, and then returned to the chapel, to find it full of Belgian soldiers in their metal hats; about 20 officers and the Matron and two sisters were also there on the steps facing me. Here I took the first part of the Prayers-book service slowly, trying so to infuse it that it should not sound meaningless to those who knew no English; then we passed out into the rain, half a mile to the Belgian and British Military Cemetery.

Arrived at the place, which was looking its worst, the coffin was set down at the shallow end of the long trench where the Belgians bury their dead side by side. I began the second part, but paused after "Suffer us not for any pains of death to fall." It was well I did so, for we should have missed an incident I can never forget. The Commandant of the battery stepped forward and with bare head began to speak in slow and simple French. I never heard a speech that moved me more.

From first to last it was addressed to the dead man, and had a ring of patriotism and pathos that I could not attempt to express. In effect it was an exhortation to "confidence and quiet courage. That the qualities he had shown in life so well might still sustain his soul. Take heart, cher camarade, for your cause is just; you have given your life shall not be lost; la force barbare can never conquer where it came, never fear concerning that. Perhaps the thought of her you love, of the two little ones, and I'm qui vient, is troubling you. Have no fear, dear camarade, so long as one of us is left, they shall be cared for. And you, for your part, who have passed Death's gate, would bid us be of good cheer and go back to the guns; you served so well, knowing that, come life or death, there lies beyond a glorious future for our country and for all who suffer in the one great cause."

I shall always remember the pathos of the scene, and the tone in which I time to time, and the tone in which I force barbare was said. After this I completed my part, saying the Prayers in hopes they might be glad of the familiar words even in my English Latin. Then in the place of our bugle call, with the weird grandeur of its missing note, each officer, from General downwards, stepped forward and put a spadeful of earth on the coffin now lying in its shallow grave.

I walked back with the Matron, who told me something of the story. A Belgian nobleman by birth, had in his boyhood lived in England and joined our Church. From England he had gone to Canada, where at the outbreak of war he had been prosperous and happily married. Even then he had felt the call of the little country he had only seen with child-eyes, and, selling his estate, brought his wife and children to London. For more than a year he had served as a Volunteer in this Belgian battery, spending his leave in England, where his wife was living on the slender capital created by the sale of the Canadian estate. She, poor lady, expects another child in a few weeks' time.

POULTRY

REARING YOUNG CHICKS ON LIMITED GROUND

Having been asked to discuss "The Rearing of Chicks on Limited Ground," my remarks will necessarily be somewhat brief.

Unless the chick is strong and active when hatched it should be killed, for usually the weak and puny chick is not worth saving.

Where the available ground for rearing chicks is limited there are few conditions so disastrous as overcrowding. As an individual a healthy chick may be quite robust, but when placed with a small number of other chicks it may have small chance to attain a good growth.

For the first two or three days this is scattered on feeding boards which are kept in chick pens. This mixture may also be moistened with sour milk if available or with water and scattered on the boards.

It is absolutely necessary to make sure that the hens and chicks are entirely free from lice. The hens should have been dusted at hatching time and the hens and chicks should be dusted during the breeding season.

In brooding the chicks with artificial brooders warmth is the first requirement. When chicks are placed in the brooder the temperature should be about 95 degrees, and this should be lowered gradually from week to week depending upon the season.

The feeding of the chicks is somewhat the same as feeding on open range, except that more care must be taken particularly with regard to exercise. The chicks should not be fed before they are thirty-hours old.

When they are thirty-hours old, otherwise indigestion and bowel trouble will often result. A little grit, clean water and sour milk should be given first, the latter is one of the best poultry foods we have.

Various mash and grain mixtures can be used, but the writer has found that chicks should be fed on soft food for the first few days.

Four parts by weight wheat bran, four parts by weight oatmeal feed, two parts by weight cornmeal, one part by weight middlings, one part by weight beef scraps, half part by weight chick grit, and half part by weight charcoal.

For the first two or three days this is scattered on feeding boards which are kept in chick pens. This mixture may also be moistened with sour milk if available or with water and scattered on the boards.

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FEEDING DUCKLINGS

The first feed for little ducklings should be made of a mixture of bread crumbs and rolled oats, using equal quantities of each.



YOUNG PEKIN DUCKS.

Milk or water. Milk is better than water, as it tends to make the ducklings grow faster. The grit is very necessary; it helps in the digestion of food.

glass egg should always be put in. If you do not put glass or wooden eggs in the nest the hen will probably leave her nest and lay elsewhere.

A good and lay usually her eggs when she leaves her nest; usually this is done with dry grass or leaves, so that in looking for a turkey nest it is always necessary to be careful, as otherwise one might step on it.

It takes 28 to 29 days to hatch turkey eggs. If the turkey does not leave her nest at that time do not disturb her for at least 24 hours, because often a few of the eggs are slow in hatching, and she stays on the nest several hours after they are hatched.

One of the best places in which to let the hen turkey run with poult is a field where the grass is short. As a rule, a pasture is very good; woodland is also suitable.

With growing stock it is advisable to feed this mixture moistened once a day, giving it in troughs. Chicks of different ages should not be raised together.

should be made so that the ducks can get into it, and be very sure always to provide fresh water every day.

The bread and oat mixture should be used for the first two days, then a change is made. Be very sure, however, to feed the ducklings just a little at a time, but feed them often. They should be fed about five times each day.

seven parts cornmeal, two parts low grade flour, two parts green food, and one part beef scraps. As the ducks get older use medium sized grit. Feed the ducklings are three weeks old after the mixture as before.

until they are three weeks old. Beginning the third day give them a mash composed of equal parts bread crumbs, rolled oats, wheat bran and cornmeal, add ten percent grit, and moisten this mixture as before.

Incubator experiments. A number of experiments have been conducted at Macdonald College, some of which are of interest.

Room Ventilation. The room in which the incubator is operated should be well ventilated and not too warm. An even temperature makes it easier to maintain an even degree of heat inside the incubator.

Percentage of hatch was: No. 1, 30.8 percent; No. 2, 59.2 percent; No. 3, 61.4 percent. The vitality of the chicks was: No. 1, 44.5 percent; No. 2, 67.6 percent; No. 3, 91.0 percent.

Situations Vacant. Baker wanted at once. First class on bread. State wages and board. Ward Weaver, Metcalf, Ont.

Agents Wanted. Boys and girls make \$1 selling 25 packages Empire Coat Plaster. Three colors. Antiseptic. Sells quick at 10c each.

British Submarine. Sank German Warcraft and Towed Mines Amid Peril Without Touching Land.

Food for young turkeys. As a rule many young turkeys are killed by over-feeding. On large farms where the hen turkeys and her poult are plenty of range, it is best to feed them only twice each day.

Peerless Poultry Fencing. A real fence, not netting. Strongly made and closely spaced, a complete barrier against animals of any kind.

mixture should be damp and not sloppy. Also when the ducklings are about one week old they should be given green food and beef scraps.

seven parts cornmeal, two parts low grade flour, two parts green food, and one part beef scraps. As the ducks get older use medium sized grit.

until they are three weeks old. Beginning the third day give them a mash composed of equal parts bread crumbs, rolled oats, wheat bran and cornmeal.

Incubator experiments. A number of experiments have been conducted at Macdonald College, some of which are of interest.

Room Ventilation. The room in which the incubator is operated should be well ventilated and not too warm. An even temperature makes it easier to maintain an even degree of heat inside the incubator.

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FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS

ADVERTISING RATES.—Under this heading advertisements will be inserted without display at a cash-with-the-order rate of one cent a word per insertion.

POULTRY

POULTRY SUPPLIES.

FOR \$2.95 YOU CAN BUILD SIMPLY, fireproof, ratproof, windproof, HEATED BROODER, runs week without attention to heater; boy can build one in an hour; saw, hammer, all tools needed.

PATENTED HATCHING SYSTEM.—No artificial heat required, small cost, less work, bigger profits. Particulars free. HARRY TINNEY, Dept. B., Preneveau, Ontario, 18.6

OA SPROUTER, \$1.95. DOUBLES egg yield, cuts feed bill in half. Boy can make one in an evening; saw hammer, all tools needed. Easy directions; 25c post paid. RADIC CO., Box 1704 "E," Winnipeg, Manitoba, 14.12

ANDALUSIANS. \$1.00 PER SETTING. BLUE ANDALUSIANS and White Orpingtons. Eggs from choice matings. Settings mixed if desired. E. CARSWELL, Grafton, Ont., 21.6

ANCONAS. HATCHING EGGS REDUCED 90% fertile Sheppard's Rose and Single-comb Anconas, Sicilian Buttercups. All \$3.00; \$2.00, fifteen. Pure bred yearling cocks, laying hens, six and eight-week chicks for sale. Write your wants now. A. C. APPS, Brantford, Ont., 21.6

BARREROCKS. PURE BRED BARREROCK EGGS. Macdonald College and O. A. College strains; brood lay; \$1, fifteen; \$4, hundred. Mammoth Pekin Duck eggs, \$1, eleven; 25c extra if sent by parcel post. RALPH M. WALLACE, Spencerville, R.R. 4, Ontario, 21.6

PURE BRED BARREROCK EGGS. From imported stock, the Big Blue Ringlet kind, \$2.00 for 15; \$5.00 per 100. C. F. BREWER, Box 284, Dauphin, Man., 18.6

BUTTERCUPS. CECILLIAN BUTTERCUPS. HOLD world's record for laying. Fifteen eggs from pure selected stock \$1.00. A. E. FISH, Ayers Cliff, Que., 17.7

LIVE STOCK. BERKSHIRES OF THE Large English type of high quality and breeding. Prolific strain. Some each sex, four months, at eighteen dollars, for early delivery. W. C. PEARCE, Hensall, Ontario, 23.6

FOR SALE — REGISTERED POLAND China boars, sows and young pigs. R. P. ROOP, Millet, Alberta, 21.6

AYRSHIRE BULL, 2 MONTHS OLD, whose dam was a prize winner at Toronto National Dairy Show, for \$30. Also, Aberdeen Angus males and females all ages. ALEX. McKINNEY, Erin, Ont., 20.6

FOR SALE, HOLSTEIN FREISIAN bull, calved March 3rd, 1914. Bred by Hauer Smith, Winnipeg. Dam, first prize cow of great milking strain. Sold for no fault. Require fresh blood in herd. Price \$125.00; forwarded Neepawa. EDMUND BRAY, Neepawa, Man., 18.6

FARMS FOR SALE. FOR SALE — THREE FARMS. Adjoining near Englehart; three miles from Boston Creek mining district; half mile from railway station. One has gold vein. J. H. FIELD, Englehart, New Ontario, 21.6

FOR SALE, 470 ACRES, INCLUDING small farm, with substantial buildings, dairying, mild winters, good grazing. Fine fruit grown. Quick sale for produce at good prices. Apply, owner, A. G. LANG, Waneta, West Kootenay, B.C., 23.6

FRUIT LAND — IN TRACTS FIVE acres and up, good soil, good location, plenty good water. Easy terms. Apply, BELLE VUE FARM, Belford, B.C., 21.6

CALIFORNIA LITTLE SUBURBAN farms for sale, suitable for poultry, fruit and garden. Easy payments. Write, E. R. WAITE, Shawnee, Oklahoma, 20.6

GOOD IMPROVED QUARTER SECTION, 4 miles from Camrose. Price \$3,000. Terms arranged. For particulars, write JOHN A. ERICKSON, Box 40, Camrose, Alta., 20.6

FARM FOR SALE — LOT 18, CON. 4. One hundred acres, five miles from Port Elgin, two miles from Turner's Station on G. T. Barn 80 x 50, basement, stables; brick house, in 3, port Elgin, Ont., 19.6

DOGS FOR SALE. THE TWENTIETH CENTURY AIREDALES are known the world over. From ten dollars up. 1832 Dundas street, Toronto, 20.6

ORANG AND MARVEL AIREDALE Pedigree Puppies The 20th Century All-Round Dog. R. E. GODFREY, Orang and Marvel Kennel, Bassano, Alta., 19.7

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BRAHMAS

LIGHT BRAHMAS—WIMERS' BEAUTY strain. Brood for size and layers. 15 eggs, \$2.75; 30 eggs, \$5.00; 45 eggs, \$6.50; 100 eggs, \$12.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. FEED WIMMER, Box 159, Canora, Sask., 18.6

CAMPINES

GOLDEN CAMPINES, KENNEDY'S strain. One choice pen. Great layers. Properly mated. Eggs, \$1.00 for hatching. May and June, \$1.25 per 15. H. A. SMITH, Hespeler, Ont., 18.6

PEKIN DUCKS

EGGS FOR HATCHING, MAMMOTH Pekin Duck eggs, \$1.50 per fifteen. LAWRENCE FOWLER, Mt. Vernon P.O., Ont., 17.10

GAMES

GAME TO THE GULL CHOICE. Light or Dark Pit Game Cockerels, \$3.00; hens, \$1.50. Eggs, \$1.50 per fifteen. Write, MILLS OGRAM, Wallenstein, R.R. 1, Ont., 18.6

LEGHORNS

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS.—Prize winners and record layers. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs, \$1.00 per fifteen. WHITING BROS., Box 95, Orillia, Ontario, 18.6

BUFF LEGHORN EGGS. THE BEST of the season. \$2.00 fifteen eggs. Stock for sale. Write for list. J. E. GRIFFIN, Dunnville, Ont., 23.7

PURE WHITE LEGHORNS ALSO, Wyandottes, fine birds. M. BENEFY, 11 Elmwood avenue, Sherbrooke, Que., 18.6

RHODE ISLAND REDS

EGGS FROM HIGH-CLASS NON-fading S. C. Rhode Island Reds, brood from best American stock. Winner of thirty prizes this season. Expertly mated pens. Three to five dollars per fifteen. L. M. HARVEY, Kelowna, B.C., 18.6

BEAUTIFUL SINGLE COMB RHODE Island Reds. Famous strain. Heavy winter layers. Fifteen large specially selected hatching eggs, \$1.50. High fertility. DR. F. HENDRY, Delhi, Ontario, 20.6

WYANDOTTES

20 WHITE WYANDOTTE YEARLING Hens, at \$1.25 each. Winter layers. Eggs, Dorcas Regal Blood, \$1.25 and \$1.50 for 15; \$8.00 and \$7.00 for 100. Mrs. G. EALY, Pleasant View Poultry Yards, Cannington, Ont., 20.7

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$1 a dozen, from good winter layers. One cockerel for sale, \$2. H. K. STEVENSON, Box 533, Renfrew, Ontario, 17.7

WHITE WYANDOTTES — SELECTED matings of high-class eggs—laying stock. Regal strain. Eggs—specially packed, \$1.25 per fifteen. A. S. McPHAIL, Galt, Ont., R.R. 4, 22.6

BEULAH FARM WHITE WYANDOTTES have proven by their records to be the best laying strain in Canada. Storrs College record, 247 eggs. Missouri record, 230 eggs. Hatching eggs from one dollar per setting. Mating list free. McLEOD BROS., Box W, Stoney Creek, Ont., 18.6

WHITE WYANDOTTES, GOOD WINTER layers; free range; only kind kept; 31.00 per fifteen; \$6.00 per hundred. CHAS. BURNELL, North Edmonton, Alta., 18.6

WHITE WYANDOTTES — EGGS FOR HATCHING \$1.50 per setting of 15. J. C. BALDWIN, R.R. No. 1, Gorrin, Ontario, 19.6

TURKEYS

EGGS FROM MAMMOTH BRONZE Turkeys. Canada's best, \$4 for 9. My turkey won 16 ribbons and a special at the last Guelph show. Also eggs from Indian Runner Ducks, brown and white, exhibition stock, \$2 for 13. T. J. COLE, R.R. 3, Bowmanville, Ont., 20.6

EGGS, HALF PRICE, \$1.00 PER FIFTEEN, \$4.00 per hundred, from my champion dual purpose Barred and Buff Plymouth Rocks. W. J. JOHNSTON, Box 246, Meaford, Ont., 21.6

EGGS FOR HATCHING — BARRON strain S. C. White Leghorns; Guilted bred to lay White Wyandotte; American Dominiques; no better anywhere; eggs, one dollar for thirteen. D. K. McDONALD, Bridgeport, N.S., 18.6

MISCELLANEOUS

RHODE ISLAND REDS, S. C. W. LEGHORNS, Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes. Hatching eggs and breeding stock for sale. All stock guaranteed as represented. A visit to our farm solicited. ST. JEROME POULTRY FARM, A DELCORDE Manager, St. Jerome, Que., 20.6

HIGH SCORING BREED TO LAY S. C. White Leghorns, Buff Orpingtons, Regal White Wyandottes, eggs, \$1.00 dozen postpaid. HARRY TINNEY, Dept. B., Preneveau, Ontario, 18.6

W. J. TRATHEN, CALEDON, Ontario; breeder, exhibitor and importer of New Zealand Hares, Flemish Giant and Belgian Hares; Angora and Lop-eared Rabbits, Indian Runner and Muscovy Ducks, Black Hens, Leghorns, Golden Campines, Buttercups, Rhode Island Reds, and Dark Cornish, Poland China Hogs, Pomes and Registered Clydesdale Horses; no fancy prices.

# LITERARY REVIEW

## FRANCE

(By J. Holland Rose, in the "Nation.")

"A History of France." By J. R. Moreton Macdonald. (Methuen, 3 vols. 22s. 6d. net.)

A readable and not too exhaustive account of the development of France was a desideratum; and in several respects Mr. Macdonald may be congratulated on having met the need. His narrative is copious, yet not so overburdened with facts as to move heavily; there are enough footnotes and short biographies to satisfy the student without worrying the general reader; and the author possesses the gift of visualizing important episodes, of reading character, and of viewing the subject with that wider vision which imparts a sense of unity to what would otherwise be a bewildering mass of details. It would be premature, at present, to decide whether his work will stand the test of time. The space covered is so vast that no author can work it thoroughly at all points. Only a system of joint authorship could effect that. But there are many objections to such a system. It involves overlapping, incongruities and, worst of all, heaviness of movement. From these defects Mr. Macdonald's book is free.

An example of his broad method of treatment is his initial sketch of the political geography of France, in which he portrays the influence of the three river-basins of the Seine, the Loire, and the Garonne. The influences that moulded Northern and Western France are sketched, and the reader is reminded of the likeness of the North of France to Southern England in the somewhat Hibernian remark: "But for the accident of the Channel, indeed, France and England would have been geographically and geographically continuous." Perhaps the author rather

overstates the influence of the three river-basins of the Seine, the Loire, and the Garonne. The influences that moulded Northern and Western France are sketched, and the reader is reminded of the likeness of the North of France to Southern England in the somewhat Hibernian remark: "But for the accident of the Channel, indeed, France and England would have been geographically and geographically continuous." Perhaps the author rather

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A BRITISH NAVAL AIRSHIP SILHOUETTED AGAINST A SUNSET SKY.

## GERMAN ATROCITIES

### A Terrible Record

No more appalling indictment against a nation and its governors could well be framed than is to be found in "German Atrocities: An Official Investigation," by J. H. Morgan. Professor Morgan was commissioned in November last year by the Home Secretary to make an inquiry into the laws of war by the German troops. He has done his work thoroughly and systematically, with results which form a record as convincing as it is damning. As his work proceeded he naturally extended its scope, and from the evidence of Teutonic brutality on the field of battle he went on to a hideous accumulation of incidents proving an almost greater brutality in the Teutonic treatment of civilians and unarmed and defenceless priests, women, and children. "A deliberate policy of atrocity by responsible German officers," such is the conclusion to which Professor Morgan arrives, and which he supports by abundant proofs. In a book of this kind the evidence is the main point, but a great deal of it is simply unprintable, and we are almost ashamed to quote even selected specimens. But in a case like this, when we are dealing with so barbarous an enemy, it is absolutely necessary to know the facts in order to show how to her eternal disgrace Germany has forfeited her place in the commonwealth of nations. Here is a scathing indictment of Professor Morgan in his introductory chapter:

## DISRAELI

### The Imaginative Tory

(By Robert Lynd, in the "Daily News and Leader," London.)

"Yes, I have climbed to the top of the greasy pole," was Disraeli's reply to congratulations when he became Prime Minister in 1868. The fourth volume of "The Life of Benjamin Disraeli" (Murray, 12s. net), by Mr. Geo. Earle Buckle, which is published this week, describes the slow progress of that climb upwards from the period of the Crimean War. During the Crimean War Disraeli had distinguished himself by demanding two things in special. On the one hand, he called for a leader who could lead; on the other, he called for peace. Like the rest of the Opposition leaders, he regarded Palmerston as an aged weakling. He described him in a letter as "utterly exhausted" and "an old painted pantaloon," and the Disraelian Press was as contemptuous. It referred to the Premier as "a sort of Parliamentary grandpapa" and "a great Parliamentary quizzard," and observed that "to be angry with such a farcical person would be absurd." Disraeli cannot have foreseen at that time that within a year or two he himself, as Leader of the Conservative Party in the House of Commons, was to be attacked in as contemptuous terms by one of his own followers, Lord Robert Cecil, after the Marquis of Salisbury's "review" appeared in the "Saturday Review" which described Disraeli as a "favorite of misfortune," who "went forth blundering and to blunder," and had "unrivalled powers of conducting his party into the ditch." Politics change, but the language of politics never changes.

## PEACE WITH RUSSIA

### As for his peace propaganda, in the autumn, after the fall of Sebastopol, Disraeli began, in the teeth of a hostile public opinion, a peace propaganda which eventually culminated in the Conference and Treaty of Paris.

As for his peace propaganda, in the autumn, after the fall of Sebastopol, Disraeli began, in the teeth of a hostile public opinion, a peace propaganda which eventually culminated in the Conference and Treaty of Paris. Bulwer Lytton wrote to him in alarm: "Treat Palmerston as Pitt treated Addison—outward him." Disraeli, however, insisted that the object for which the war had been entered into—the security of the Turkish Empire against Russian designs—had now been attained, and that Palmerston's refusal to listen to Russia's overtures might result in making the war "last as long as the Peloponnesian, and the Thirty Years of Germany." He was alarmed, moreover, by a weekly expenditure of a million and a quarter pounds by England and a million and a half by France—modest sums as they appear nowadays. His newspaper, "The Press," declared that the difference between the followers of Disraeli and the more warlike Conservatives "amounts to this—that we believe a solid and satisfactory peace may now be effected by treaty with Russia, while they believe it can only be effected by the annihilation of her power."

## GERMAN PRISONERS ESCAPE FROM FRANCE

### The story of a German soldier's escape from France after being taken prisoner, was told at Newport (Mon.), when Karl Buckland, a German, was charged with being an alien enemy about to land in Newport, a prohibited area, on April 11.

The story of a German soldier's escape from France after being taken prisoner, was told at Newport (Mon.), when Karl Buckland, a German, was charged with being an alien enemy about to land in Newport, a prohibited area, on April 11. Inspector Cox stated that the prisoner was given into his custody by the captain of the Norwegian steamship "Dagland" at the Alexandra Dock. He said he had been fighting in France and Belgium with the 17th German Reserve Infantry Battalion, producing his identification disc. He also gave witness to understand that he had been wounded twice, and had been taken prisoner. He escaped from

## THE SOFTLY

### Mr. Buckle suggests that this lack of vindictiveness may have been partly due to Disraeli's habit of mind, which was sceptical regarding the tales of horror which came in from India as he afterwards was in the horrors in Bulgaria. We find him in one of his private letters jesting over a report that thirteen English ladies had had their noses cut off by the mutineers and telling a comic story of a surgeon who "had great experience in the formation of artificial noses," and who "gave a tariff of prices, and offered to supply noses for English ladies by the dozen, and I believe, even by the gross." This, written at a time of public horror and anxiety, may be regarded as a proof of Disraeli's callousness. But he showed good statesmanship in urging that, in the settlement of the Indian crisis, the important thing to discover was the Indian point of view.

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## DEPRIVITY AND TREACHERY

### What sort of people German officers and men are in their dealings with a civilized country is illustrated in the following excerpt:

What sort of people German officers and men are in their dealings with a civilized country is illustrated in the following excerpt: I should like to draw the attention of the reader to some unpleasant facts which throw a baneful light on the temper of German officers and men. If one thing is more clearly established than another by my inquiries among the officers of our Staff and divisional commands, it is that chateaux or private houses used as the headquarters of German officers were frequently found to have been left in a state of bestial pollution, which can only be explained by gross drunkenness or filthy malice. Which ever be the explanation, the fact remains that, while to use the beds and upholstery of private houses as a latrine is not an atrocity, it indicates a state of mind sufficiently depraved to commit one. Many of these incidents, related to me by our own officers from their own observations, are so disgusting that they are unfit for publication. They point to deliberate defilement. The very general abuse of the white flag is proved in the two following incidents, amongst many others which might be quoted: Private K—, 1st Loyal North Lancs. On Monday night we attacked them and took two trenches. Everything was quiet till the next morning

# A PAIN IN THE BACK COMES FROM THE KIDNEYS.

When a pain asserts itself in the back you may rest assured that it comes from some derangement of the kidneys, for were there not something wrong with the kidneys the back would be strong and well, and would be without a pain or an ache.

For backache, lame or weak back, there is no remedy so equal Doan's Kidney Pills.

They take out the stitches, twinges, and tringes, limber up the stiff back, and give perfect relief and comfort to all poor, suffering women who suffer so much from a weak, lame, aching back.

Miss Iva A. Ferris, Mill Cove, N.B., writes: "I suffered for two years from pains in my back. I tried several kinds of patent medicines, and was almost discouraged until I noticed your advertisement of Doan's Kidney Pills. I thought it would not hurt to try them. I had only used two boxes before I noticed a great difference, and after I had taken four boxes I was completely cured. I would not be without them in the house. I can recommend them to all I know."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50c per box, 3 boxes for \$1.25; at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

When ordering direct specify "Doan's."

## CRIME OF SMART DRESS.

War economy has produced a farcical state of things in Munich (Germany), where the Commandant issued an order giving power to the police to arrest women who are very fashionably dressed. Conspicuous dress, it was stated, meant waste, which was not permissible in war time. The first arrest occurred within two hours of the issue of the order, the lady belonging to one of the best military families in Bavaria. She was taken to the police headquarters, but was released after a few hours' detention with a warning to dress in a more simple fashion. The Munich papers are unanimous in their protest against the order, under which the police are made the judges of women's fashions and propriety in dress.

## LEGAL TRESPASS.

N. K. C. Ont.—Q.—1. Are land marks legal in Ontario? 2. A new land mark has bought the property next me and has moved away a building to the other side to give him more room, so has left a vacant space. There are posts and a wire attached to each post has been the only mark for over twenty years. I have had peaceful possession for fourteen years. He has to trespass on my lot to do anything to his house, as the posts are right by his house. Is it legal to have a door on your neighbor's house open into your yard?

Ans.—1. Yes. 2. No; you have a right to object to it, and to treat your neighbor as a trespasser if, after warning, he should persist in so encroaching upon your premises.

## FIXTURES.

Subscriber, Man.—Q.—1. Can the buildings be removed by the heirs of the party who built them for a life lease of the land? 2. Or, can the lessor hold all?

Ans.—1. No. 2. Yes. In answering as above we assume that the indenture of lease, if any, did not provide for such removal.

## DIVISION OF ESTATE.

B.C.—Q.—Property in Ontario was left to be divided among four children, A, B, C and D. A, B and D are men. A being a speculator, C and D asked that B be appointed administrator, to look after rentals, pay insurance, taxes, etc.; property to be held in trust. C's husband dying, leaving her unprovided for, asked that property be sold and she be given her share. B and D consented, but a feeling hurt at A being administrator, would give consent only if badly in need at present, and asks again, but A still withholds consent. All children over age. Both parents died without a will. 1. Could property be sold without A's consent? 2. Would the consent of B and C alone be enough to allow of selling? 3. Just what could C do to get her share?

Ans.—1. Yes. 2. No. 3. She should instruct a solicitor to obtain a suitable arrangement of the matter—without litigation, if reasonably possible, but by appropriate legal proceedings if necessary. It is probable, however, that he would be able to satisfactorily arrange it by negotiation.

## HOLOGRAPH WILL.

Alberta.—Q. Is a holograph will written and signed by the testatrix, with no additional signatures as witnesses, legal when left by a married woman in Nova Scotia?

Ans.—No.

## TITLE TO PROPERTY.

S. Nfld.—Q.—Brother-in-law died last year without will. His wife died later. Children survive. Father of deceased gave him land twelve years ago free of cost or hire to erect dwelling house; no written agreement known to have been made between father and son. Father admits it is his son's house. 1. Is house now property of father, who claims he can hold same because of his land? 2. This land was never granted by crown. He further claims that holding land for over twenty years will give him house? 3. Will letters of administration give clear title for house to children and party to whom wife willed her interest, which, I understand, is one-third to wife, remainder to children? 4. Can house be sold and taken from land?

Ans.—1 and 2. We think not. 3. Not of itself alone, but it is a necessary step. A lawyer should be employed to act in the matter in the children's interest. 4. That is possible—but whoever is retained to attend to the interests of the children will no doubt consider the suggestion and advise respecting same.

## MR. AUGUSTINE BIRRELL, M.P.



Whose resignation of the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland is announced.

exaggerates the predominantly French character of the Seine basin and underestimates the importance of the Rhone valley. Surely, the latter imparted to early French history its essential characteristics by facilitating the incoming of Roman influences without which there would have been no France such as we know her. Apart from the natural highway of the Rhone and the Saone, even the Romans might have failed in holding up the Teutonic invasions during some four centuries. It was from Narbo and Lugdunum as centres of government that Rome civilized the Gauls, welded together their crumbling tribal system, and formed the elements of a nation which soon absorbed the barbarian invader. Mr. Moreton Macdonald admits that the Teutons did not permanently mould the Gallic character or infuse so much new blood as Treitschke and his successors have claimed. Doubtless the West Goths exercised an invigorating influence around Toulouse, the Burgundians in the South-East of Gaul, and the Franks in the North and Centre. But it is clear that the preponderating influence was Roman; and the Rhone-Saone river system was the channel through which it fertilized and strengthened the Gauls. The author admits the importance of that river system in the cultural development of Gaul; but no less important was its military and administrative importance.

The early part of the narrative is lightened by a decidedly chatty account of a Roman villa in Touraine, supplemented in due course by a companion sketch of the same under the Merovingian dynasty. Both are of the nature of thumb-nail sketches, at which academic champions of the broad and grandiose style will hold up hands of horror. But, apart from an excessive sharpness of outline on topics where the masters still differ, there is little to criticize, and the impression of these vivid sketches remains when that of learned positivities vanishes. Perhaps the author overstrains a point by suggesting that Antonius's estates (circa 350 A.D.) possessed a dove-cot which lasted to the French Revolution; and he forgets to endow the estate with a fish-pond providing the carp and eels for the table of the epicure. But the sketch impresses on the reader the status of the "liberti" and "coloni," and the subtle cause of the agricultural decay which undermined the Roman Em-

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A MAGAZINE PAGE FOR HOME-MAKERS



Home Cooking

DISHERS FOR STRAWBERRY TIME

The season of the year when the luscious strawberry... The first fruit of returning summer lends its charm to the jaded palate...

Let remain twenty-five minutes. Serve with hard sauce made like this: Beat a cream two cups of pulverized sugar...

Mouseline Strawberry Omelet—Remove the stalks from about three dozen ripe strawberries...

Epures maintain that berries should not be washed, as this destroys much of their flavor and tends to make them watery...

Strawberry Ice—Make a syrup with a cup and a half of granulated sugar and two-thirds of a cup of water...

Home-made jam is boiled too slowly. In the factories great heat is used, and the fruit and sugar are quickly converted into preserves...

Sunshine Strawberries—Select and hull three pounds of strawberries of large size. Cook three pounds of granulated sugar and two cups water until a light thread is formed...

Strawberries Preserved Whole—Select the finest berries obtainable. After they have been hulled and prepared, cover them with sugar using three-quarters of a pound of sugar for every pound of fruit...

Strawberry Shortcake—Measure a pint of sifted flour, add two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and sift well into the flour...

Strawberry Boules—Half a pint of milk and the yolks of two eggs, six large tablespoonfuls of flour to make a thin batter...

Strawberry Meringue Pudding—One quart milk, four eggs, whites and yolks beaten separately; six tablespoonfuls sugar, one saltspoon butter...

Strawberry Dumpling—Make a very light biscuit dough and roll out to half an inch in thickness, cut in circles the size of saucers...

Dear Madam—Is it possible to wash or clean a carpet at home? Would it spoil the color much if I washed it with soap and water...

HOW TO DRAW A CHEQUE.

The first thing a depositor in a bank should learn is how to draw a cheque, for if a cheque is improperly drawn it may lead to confusion and might bring a loss to the bank and annoyance to the depositor...

CORRESPONDENTS' DEPARTMENT.

Questions and Answers in Practical Housekeeping. Dear Madam—I cut a recipe for Parker House rolls as they are made by melting a teaspoonful of butter in a cup of warm milk...

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...

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 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 the various 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.

SOCKS WITH COTTON LEGS.

The Head Office of the Canadian Red Cross Society issues the following information and instructions with regard to the use of cotton warp in knitting socks. These directions have been very carefully prepared and have been thoroughly tested.

The cotton warp may be obtained from the Supply Department of the Canadian Red Cross Society, 77 King Street, East, Toronto.

OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR KNITTING SOCKS IN MIXED COTTON WARP AND WOOLLEN YARN.

Materials required: No. 13 needle; 4-ply Scotch Fingering (Grey), about four ounces; four-eighths grey cotton warp, 3-ply; cast on 64 stitches.

Break off cotton and knit woollen yarn for 1 1/2 inches (this is to make the "cuff" elastic); join the cotton again and rib for 1 1/2 inches; knit cotton warp plain for 4 1/2 inches; break off cotton and start knitting plain, again with wool, and continue for 3 1/2 inches, which will finish the leg; finish the ankle and foot in wool in the usual manner.

NOTE—One cone of cotton warp will knit about eight sock legs, and costs twenty-five cents, carriage free from Supply Department, 77 King Street East, Toronto.

Six cones of cotton warp and six pounds of wool (one spindle) should make about twenty-four pairs of socks.

SOCKS FROM SPECIAL BRANCH OF RED CROSS.

"When the 'Scandinavian' arrived here on Monday, several officers were interviewed and it was abundantly clear that the men in the trenches had no difficulty in procuring socks from the Red Cross Society's supplies.

"I went with the first division and have been through some of the worst battles. The men receive fresh socks from the Divisional Officer, Medical Service. When I left on November 16th, Col. Ross, A.D.M.S., First Division, was making preparations to supply the men in the trenches with extra socks.

"(Sgd.) CAPT. CONOVER, 1st Division, 4th Battalion, Brantford, Ont.

"Have had no difficulty about socks for my men. Men were supplied through bath house under the Director of Medical Service, which is a special branch of the Red Cross. If extra supply wanted we requisition them from Ordnance Officer. I have been in command of two battalions. Now, have my third.

"(Sgd.) A. ROGERS, Lt.-Col. O. C. 20th Battalion.

"ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL."

Some time ago, we received a letter, most courteously and sympathetically worded, from a president of one of the Ontario Women's Institutes, quite rightly asking us to explain how it was that when garments were sent in to the Red Cross to go overseas, they were acknowledged by a soldier in Toronto.

It seemed a clear case of maladministration, and we confess that we thought we should have to plead guilty to carelessness. But, first, we investigated the matter. And lo! we found that the soldier who wrote from Toronto had received the gifts from the Red Cross when severely wounded at the front, but on his return home to Toronto he had courteously written his acknowledgments to the lady whose name he found on the tag in his shirt or socks.

Is it not delightful to find an incident in which everybody did just the right thing—the Institute, the President, the Society and the soldier? But it looked like a scandal.

SENT FORWARD. One pair of socks, from Mrs. G. A.ustin Loy.

"LET ME LIVE ON."

Let me live on! I only ask to live Until the war be ended, and I see What is the Verdict that the Heavens give To Wrong and Fraud and Force and Treachery.

THAT BABY

(By Lythia L. Rouse)

"What if the baby should cry?" asked little Mrs. Pinckney when she was urged to go on a drive and leave little Johnnie with her mother-in-law.

"The baby will cry if you go; he is sure to cry if you stay in," her husband replied. "You are getting so nervous that you make him nervous and fretful. Come, put on your hat and let us be off."

"Let me go and kiss the baby first." "No; don't go. Mother has him quieted, and if you show yourself he will put out his hands, and you can't resist talking him a minute, and then he will be troublesome. Come, get your hat, Julia, that's a dear."

"But, Will, I just want to peek in and see if he is asleep. If he is I shall

afraid that you would not get her away from that baby, Will." "Glad you did get away," said Mrs. Day, putting out her prettily gloved hand.

Mrs. Pinckney shook hands, then said, "I declare, I forgot my gloves." "She forgets everything but that baby," put in her husband.

"Now don't find fault with me or I will go back into the house." "Come," said Mr. Day, jerking the reins, and the horses moved off on a brisk trot.

They were going on a ten-mile drive, as Mrs. Pinckney knew, and she anticipated her return from the time they started.

"We would go faster in an automobile, Will," she said in an undertone. Her husband scowled a little as he replied, "We do not want to go faster. In these days of hurry and worry I am glad that I am out of the rush for one morning. I wish we could take it even more leisurely."

"May be you do, but I do not." "Be reasonable, Julia." Mr. Day overheard something they said and asked, "Am I driving fast enough for you?"

"Fast enough for me," Mr. Pinckney hastened to say. "I like the open too well to wish myself hurrying back to a stuffy office."

"How is it with you Mrs. Pinckney?" "I would be all right for me, too, if I knew that the baby would not cry."

"The baby is in good hands," replied Mrs. Day. "Yes; but I do not like to have my fret, and then to think he may cry real hard."

"Crying will develop his lungs," broke in Mr. Day.

Mrs. Pinckney did not enjoy the drive at any stage of it. If the horses were driven leisurely she feared they would be gone too long. If they were driven fast, then they were running away. If the road was a little sideling, then they were tipping over.

"Do get some good out of this lovely drive, Julia," said her husband, trying to be patient, yet ashamed of her nervousness.

"She has stayed indoors too much," said Mrs. Day. "We will get her twice a week after this." In vain did her husband try to call her attention to the loveliness of the morning and the beauty of the scenery.

She was very quiet most of the time, and anxiety was written all over her face. Going homeward she was in a little better spirits, yet even then a long-drawn sigh escaped her not infrequently.

When they reached home her husband did not wait to get into the house before he said, "Well, Julia, I haven't been very proud of you this morning. Your foolish uneasiness has put a damper on the enjoyment of us all."

"You would better wait until you see how the baby has been before you scold me. We have been gone four mortal hours, I know, for I had my watch with me," she retorted.

"Yes; I know that you consulted your watch pretty often." But Mrs. Pinckney did not hear his last remark. She was up the step, through the door and out of sight before he had finished speaking.

Her mother-in-law smiled at the anxious look upon her face, and raised a warning finger to let her know that the baby was sleeping.

"Has he cried very hard?" asked the young mother in a whisper. "He has not cried at all. He wakened twice, and I fed him, but he has slept most of the time."

"The little dear! Well, I am very much relieved." "Why, Julia, you need not have worried. I have taken care of a baby before today."

"Yes; I know, but I have never left him for more than an hour before today." "More's the pity. Will is right when he says you should get out more. You are losing your red cheeks, and shall I say, 'my self-possession?' You start at every little thing." Smiling to soften the accusation, she added, "And you will not talk of any one or anything but that baby."

Julia Pinckney opened her eyes wide, and her lips parted. She wanted to say, "What a story!" but she was a little afraid of the elder Mrs. Pinckney, so only looked her surprise.

At this juncture Will came in and asked, "You found him all right, did you not?" "Yes; he is all right, I am thankful to say, but don't expect me to leave him twice a week, as the Days said."

"SLAMITIS BANGIANA."

When Teresa Howard came up from the country she took a room in a city lodging-house. Her plan was to follow a course of reading at the public library. Not long after her arrival she had a slight fever, and during her convalescence she sent for books, and did all her reading at home. One day an old friend came to see her.

"Teresa," said the visitor, "you've had a dreadful winter, haven't you? Such a disappointment! But you don't show it. You look as serene as—Mercy! What's that?"

A loud bang had resounded through the house. "It wasn't a gun," said Teresa, gently, from her sofa. "It wasn't dynamite. It was a door. All the people in this house, Mary, are grievously afflicted. They have a very serious disease—Slamitis bangiana."

"I hope it's fatal," said her friend, grimly. "Mercy! there it is again. Is it one person?" "No, all of them."

"It's like the cannonading at Port Arthur. What makes them do it?" "I have thought of all the reasons I can," said Teresa calmly. "I have thought they are in a hurry; they have no nerves, they have no manners, they have no ears. But I find they have lots of time to waste. So it can't be hurry. They can't bear the clock around the corner striking the half-hours. So they must have nerves. They have manners, because they've been very kind to me. And I've seen their ears."

The friend jumped. "My stars!" she said, "there it is again."

"Wait a minute," counselled Teresa. "She's come out of her room. In sixty seconds she'll bang the hall door. There! It's over, till she comes in again."

"You poor child! How have you borne it?" "It was intended for my good," said Teresa, quietly. "At first I didn't see that. At every bang I jumped. I counted between bangs as we count between whistles when the foghorn is tooting on board ship. I lay here and composed letters to them wherein I told them quiet was a grace and violence a vulgarity. I imagined sending satirical verses to the newspapers on 'One Slammed Out of Reason.'

"Presently I said to myself, 'Teresa, brace up. What's philosophy good for if it can't rise superior to the banging of a door?' So I arranged a system. When a door slammed below I repeated a serene text from the Bible, heathen philosophers, modern or ancient poets. With Epictetus, I reminded myself that life is a banquet, at which we must help ourselves sparingly and with decorum, and 'behave pretty' when the dish passes us by. With Marcus Aurelius I declared that I couldn't have everything I liked, and that must be 'the end on't. Well, my dear, you wouldn't think it, but I set those bangs so effectively to 'noble words' that now they're quite uplifting to me."

Mary jumped. "Mercy!" she cried, in spite of herself. "There it is again!" "Youth's Companion."

HOW TO DRAW A CHEQUE.

The first thing a depositor in a bank should learn is how to draw a cheque, for if a cheque is improperly drawn it may lead to confusion and might bring a loss to the bank and annoyance to the depositor.

In the first place, the figures should be plainly made, so that no question can arise as to the amount. If a figure is carelessly made, so that it confuses those who handle the cheque numberless hours of work may follow. For instance, if a bank receives a cheque for \$188 with a poor "8," and a clerk lists it as \$1.08, it may take many hours to find the difference, and the entire day's work may be gone over. The rule should be: Never make a figure that may be mistaken, and never pass one that is in doubt—correct it by crossing out the bad and making a good one alongside.

Second, the words and figures should agree. The law says that if the two are different, the written words govern, but make both carefully and get them alike.

Third, begin the writing well to the left of the writing space and fill in the unused space with a wavy line. Begin the figures well up against the sign, and make the character 00-00 after, but close up against the figures. Use a good black ink and write firmly, so that plenty of ink gets into the fibre of the paper.

Fourth, always write your name exactly as you wrote it on the bank's signature card. "Mrs. William Smith" may be the same person as "Mary V. Smith," but the bank account doesn't stand that way.

Adopt one signature and stick to it. Do not flourish, nor make a fancy signature. Handwriting experts will tell you that a plain, distinctive signature, with no flourishes, is the most difficult to forge.

The law of forgery is that the bank is bound to know your signature, and pays a forged instrument at its peril. The risk is all theirs, but that is not to say you should not help eliminate the chance of forgery by taking care that your cheques are properly drawn. If you are grossly negligent, you might have to stand the loss yourself. Better be safe than sorry.

Do not make it easy to work a fraud through your account. Do not give cheques to strangers. Do not leave your cheque book lying around. Do not leave a signed cheque where it may be filled in and used. Your banker will bless you if you follow the foregoing suggestions.—Brooklyn "Eagle"



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JOHN T. WAIT, Box 385, Arnprior.

cially so where kitchen accommodation is limited. I find the nicest way is to wipe over the pots immediately after filling them, so that all stickiness may be removed, then cover them at once with pieces of tissue paper dipped in milk. No inner papers are necessary, the heat makes the paper adhere firmly, and the jam keeps well. One cannot, of course, write on these papers until they are dry, but small gum labels may be inserted, and stuck on the pots, so that, as a rule, each batch of jam can be consigned to the cupboard within half an hour of leaving the fire.

Try this recipe for rhubarb butter if you have tired of sauce and pies: Take equal amounts of sugar and rhubarb. Peel the rhubarb and cut it into pieces half an inch long. Put the sugar over the fire and let it melt; then put in the rhubarb and stir until as thick as good mush, or as thick as desired. Remove from the fire and seal up in small glass jars.

Rhubarb Jelly.—Wipe the rhubarb clean and cut it as fine as possible, pounding it with a wooden potato masher or until the juice starts sufficiently to stew the rhubarb without the addition of water. When soft enough turn into a cheesecloth bag and then let it drain in a jelly bag, or through several thicknesses of cheesecloth. Boil the juice until reduced one-half. After boiling add equal quantity of sugar. Boil ten minutes longer and pour into jelly glasses. When cold cover with paraffin and keep in a cool, dry place.

Dear Madam.—Is it possible to wash or clean a carpet at home? Would it spoil the color much if I washed it with soap and water? I wonder if the other Home page readers know that if they wipe off their stove with a rag dipped in cold oil it will not need blackening so often. Use the kerosene when the stove is cold.

A SINCERE ADMIRER.

You may wash the carpet with soap-suds, but add half an ounce of borax to each gallon of suds. Have one pail with this mixture, and one pail of clear cold water. Wash with a clean cloth dipped in the suds and wipe off with a cloth wrung out of clear water.

"Housekeepers are invited to write to the Editor of the Home Page of the 'Weekly Witness,' asking for suggestions; recipes will be given on request, and we will be pleased to have favorite tried recipes sent for publication in this

"I have simply tried to do what seemed best each day, as each day came."—Lincoln.

No one can indulge in evil thoughts, and not have his character stained by them.

Cultivate new patience with the faults of others, and study your own with greater care.

Compared with the high ideals we ought to cherish, the best of us has little of which to be proud.

TENNYSON'S DREAM

For I looked into the future, far as human eye could see. Saw the vision of the world, and of all that it would be;

Saw the heavens filled with commerce, argosies of magic sail; Pilots of the purple twilight, dropping down their costly bales;

Heard the heavens filled with shouting, and there rained a ghastly dew. From the nation's airy navies grappling in the central blue;

Till the war-drum throbb'd no longer, and the battle-flags were furled in the parliament of man, the federation of the world.

Dear Madam.—I have a number of small jars suitable for jam or jelly, but they have no covers, and all the new recipe call for self-sealers. Is there any way I can use these jars without having to cover them in the old way with a breaded paper and one dipped in white of egg? Some quick way, please, if you know one, for I am a busy woman, and must use my kitchen for a dining room. Also, can I make up rhubarb in any way other than the regular stewed or preserved with ginger.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

To get one's jam out of the way quickly is always desirable, and espe-

WORLD'S WELFARE

THE HALF WAY STOP

(By R. S. Redfern.)

"I don't want to go home! Let me stay at the Shelter," wailed little Eddie Sherrako, as the judge closed the case which had brought the child's different guardians before the bar of justice on a charge of improper guardianship.

These temporary shelters for children are not to be confused with jails, reformatories, orphanages, working boys' homes, or other institutions of similar nature. They are not corrective in their scope; they are not places of permanent commitment, but they are like the societies which they serve, for "first and foremost" only. They may be regarded as a measure as arms of the court, for the children detained in them are only on the order of the court, and can only be discharged from them in like manner.

It was to such a place that Eddie Sherrako was brought when his guardian was arrested for compelling him under threat of bodily harm to walk the tight rope and do acrobatic stunts in a vaudeville sketch. As soon as the guardian had been arraigned the court directed the Humane Society to take Eddie to its shelter and keep him until the case could come up for a hearing.

Sunday School Lesson

June 18, 1916.

THE PHILIPPIAN JAILER.

(Acts 16:16-40.)

Golden Text—Acts 16:31. Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved, and thy house.

With the conversion of Lydia and of her household a foothold was gained by Paul and his associates for their work at Philippi. It is the first incident in missionary success in Europe. To see Paul's own persecution with reference to the conditions it created, "a door was opened" for the entrance of the Gospel. How long Paul stayed at Philippi is not recorded. How much longer he might have stayed is also not mentioned. We know, however, that it was of Paul's manner to keep his mind open to providential indications and he guided by them. Such an indication presently developed. Meanwhile, since there appears to have been no synagogue in the city, and probably very few Jews, Paul established headquarters at the place where Lydia was converted, and there he daily resorted meeting with and preaching to such as came together.

- DAILY BIBLE READINGS.
M.—Acts 16:16-24. The Philippian Jailer.
T.—Acts 16:25-40. The Jailer Converted.
W.—II. Corinthians 5:20-6:10. Suffering Ambassadors.
T.—Genesis 41:1-13. A Prisoner Remembered.
F.—Genesis 41:25-40. Joseph and Pharaoh.
S.—Philippians 2:1-11. Humility and Exaltation.
S.—Philippians 2:12-18. Working out Salvation.

Verse 11-18. It was in connection with his daily trips to this "place of prayer" that Paul now was led to perform a duty, and thereby as a secondary result to reach the conclusion of his work at Philippi. There was a slave girl in the community possessed of powers, which in her own day are grouped together under the vague term "psychic." Modern research shows that there is a wide enough margin of unexplained reality in such cases to arouse sincere interest, and at the same time to stimulate the cupidity of a certain class of impostors who are always ready to take advantage of the public's gullibility.

That there was an element of genuineness in the psychical characteristics of this slave girl is clear from her discernment of the truth about Paul and his preaching. That an ordinary slave girl of the time should by mere natural intelligence discover that Paul was a servant of the Highest God and a preacher of the true way of salvation seems incredible. On the other hand, if her knowledge was supernatural, why should Paul object and silence by testimony to the truth? But if neither supernatural nor merely natural in the

delinquent children must be separated, kept under constant supervision, and healthful occupations found for them all. The latter ideal is a difficult one to attain. The yard space of the shelters is usually very limited in area in city districts. Furthermore, many of the inmates who are detained in serious cases are seeking the first opportunity to escape. A high wall and strong guard would be necessary at all times to restrain such children. For those who can be taught, vegetable growing, cultivating flowers, ball playing, and other outdoor pastimes are valuable in keeping the children from talking too much among themselves of their unfortunate lot.

Many of those who are brought to the shelter have never experienced the pleasures of home life. The earliest recollections have been of brawls and fights between immoral and intemperate parents. The strain and the terrors of life have marked the faces of most of the children who pass through the shelter with a look of hopeless despair or the hard, uncompromising lines of the potential criminal. The shelter is not a home. Yet, as in the case of Eddie, the children receive such kindly treatment that they are frequently more anxious to remain in the shelter than to return to their homes. On an average the children remain in the Humane Society Shelter only about five days. Some are in them an hour or two, while others must be detained four or five weeks, waiting their trial or their commitment to some institution where they will receive permanent care.

The problem of properly handling these children while in the shelter is one that requires most careful thought. Imagine, if you can, to what a variety of dangers the doors are opened. From the weaned child who has been hardened wharf rat, learned in the art of the crack-smart and steeped in the vocabulary of the bowery bum. There must be primarily a segregation of the sexes in such institutions. When that is done there still remains the danger that those charged with very serious offenses will pollute the minds of the children who are there from no fault of their own. To cope with the situation, as far as possible, dependent and

common sense of the word, that knowledge must have been supernatural, i.e., telepathic, or of what is not.

Paul's treatment of the "slave-girl" illustrates the principle that a normal personality is to be preferred to any temporary advantages to be gained from the abnormal. He would rather have the girl restored to a healthy life than continue to benefit by her testimony, or allow the preaching of the Gospel to be advanced by her disease. Much as he would like to see the progress of the Gospel at Philippi, he would not accept the aid of an unhealthy mind and conscience. (Non toll autillo). Verse 19:24. Paul's attitude was exactly the opposite of that of the exploiters of the girl. They insisted on making capital of her weakness. And when they saw the source of their gain dried up by the restoration of the psychic to full normality they determined to wreak their vengeance on the cause of their loss. Their method of procedure was the common one of indignation. They assumed the role of public spirited men anxious for the purity of the morals of the religion of the community. They accused the missionaries of subverting the time honored customs of the Romans. So long as Paul had left their profitable psychic alone they said nothing about his corrupting the Roman religious customs. Does not the same principle control the public stand of the brewers and saloonkeepers in modern times? Would these men vociferate for "personal liberty" if their interests were not at stake?

Verse 25. But the charge against Paul was accepted as valid for the time being, and he and Silas were led to prison. And thereby the world was given its first opportunity to witness the working out of Christian faith in a cheerful submission to hard external conditions. Paul and Silas prayed and sang hymns at dead of night in a dungeon. This kind of thing was so strange and unexpected that all the other prisoners in the jail stayed awake and listened.

Verse 26-34. An earthquake is a feeling terrifying as the stab of a sword and a condition of life—the thing called terra firma. Moreover it often plays havoc with all sorts of human structures. In this case it seems to have wrenched the doors and bars of the prison of their hinges. The panic-stricken jailer, without stopping to verify his suspicions that the prisoners had all escaped under cover of the darkness. Verse 34-40. Paul and Silas had way known to the Roman Stoic of saving his honor—suicide. So does a sav- erenizer paralyze the reason. But he was destined to learn more than one lesson on that memorable night. First of all he came to understand that men could act from other than purely selfish motives. When he saw this, his soul was lifted to a vantage point whence he got the proportions of sin and salvation. The final step in his enlightenment came in answer to the crucial question, "What shall I do to be saved?" Thus from pure despair he was raised to the highest and fullest assurance of salvation in Jesus Christ, as he saw that his benefactors had been saved from the hands of a man, a Jew, a Jew.

Verse 34-40. Paul and Silas had been cast into jail upon very insufficient reasons. When the excitement of the hour of arrest had passed the magistrates realized that there was not enough ground even for a process of trial. They ordered the prisoners to be released. But here Paul once more gave evidence of his strength of character by declining his freedom until those who had violated the law were brought to see and to confess the moral bearings of their action. Perhaps in the future they would be more sensitive and careful about the rights of their fellow beings.

the wounded in the infirmaries and hospitals, and comfort the dying. No other denomination has had this privilege. A committee of assistance and relief for Italian evangelical soldiers has been organized in Turin to keep in touch with all the Protestant soldiers, over 5,000 now. Every soldier is supplied with a New Testament, a comfort kit, and possibly woolen clothing. Relief is also given to families of reservists. Reading rooms and rest rooms for soldiers have been opened by the Waldensians in Rome, Turin, Milan, Verona, Brescia, Venezia, Bari, under the direct supervision of the local Waldensian pastors. Some of these places have been posted in the barracks by permission of the military authorities.

MOSLEM YOUNG PEOPLE EAGER FOR BIBLE STUDY. In the centre of the Nile Delta lies Tanta, a city of 100,000, largely Moslem. In one of the poorest quarters of this city a Sunday school has been started for the children gathered from the streets. Rev. Stephen Trowbridge, Sunday-school secretary for work among Moslems, describes a recent visit to this school. "The upper floor of a house has been rented, and we found every classroom full of overflowing with Mohammedan boys and girls. When this work first started, the children who came were of the poorest and could not read a line, but recently some very bright boys from the Government Schools have been attending. They also are Moslems, and as Sunday is one of the regular school days, they came directly from their classes to this Sunday-school. I saw a number of them with their Korans tightly clasped under their arms listening most intently to the lesson, which was from the Book of Acts. Some of the questions they answered with quick intelligence, although they knew almost nothing about the Bible as yet.

Another evidence of interest in Bible study," writes Mr. Trowbridge, "is found in the girls' college, Cairo, which is under the direction of the American Mission. Never in the history of the College has there been such a demand for the Bible. Moslem, Jew and Christian alike come to study, and it is one of the things which impressed her most in this college is that, when she looks over the crowded room full of girls at Chapel time, she cannot tell from the earnest faces which are Moslem, Jewish or Christian, for all are equally attentive, eager and responsive. Pray that many of these dear girls may have the courage to declare themselves followers of Jesus!"—Selected.

WITH THE ITALIAN SOLDIERS. The Waldensian Church in Italy has fully realized the new opportunities for Christian work due to the fact that no less than 3,000,000 soldiers, the pick of the flower of the country, are massed in a comparatively small territory in the proper mood to receive and assimilate the message of the Gospel. Steps were accordingly taken to reach as many as possible and sow broadcast the Word of God. The Italian Government nominated three Waldensian pastors as chaplains to their co-religionists in the army with the same rank—captain—salaries, privileges and duties as the chaplains of the Roman Church. They hold services regularly in the trenches, whenever possible, visit

China's Contribution to Christianity. Bishop Bashford, whose knowledge of the Chinese people gives his words unusual weight, says that Chinese Christians will undoubtedly make a distinct contribution to Christianity. In extracts from an article by one of the Christian Chinese leaders will be found a suggestion of what this contribution may be. David Z. T. Yui a live-wire among Chinese Christian young men in the "Chinese Recorder," on "A Constructive Program for the Christian Church in China," points out that efficiency, co-operation and personality are needed to make the best use of the present opportunities. Un-

der personality he says: "We firmly believe that Christianity stands for the personality of Christ, and for Christ himself, and that the Christian Church represents men and women who form themselves in a fellowship to worship God, and to be imbued with Christ's personality, and through such personality to attract and win others to God and to Christ." "The more of Christ's personality we have incorporated and exemplified in our own lives the stronger and more powerful shall we be in winning others to Christ." "We should pray that Christ's personality may transcend all our work whatever it may be. For every endeavor, even with methods of highest efficiency and most beautiful cooperation, if not marked by Christ's personality, will be in vain."—Selected.

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THE INDIAN ARMY IN FRANCE. The Indian soldier has displayed astounding adaptability during the war. If I were asked to mention the sight of everyday life which has most impressed me here, I would not select the vast transport trains, the gigantic guns, the aeroplanes, the armored cars—no, to my mind would at once come a vision of a bearded Sepoy sitting peacefully in the kitchen of a humble French cottage, playing with the cat, while an old Frenchwoman hobbles about her domestic duties, seemingly unconscious of his presence. When the value of the services rendered by the Indian soldier in this campaign comes to be appraised, let it stand to his credit that his position is totally different from that of the French, the Belgians, or ourselves. The former has seen their homes destroyed by the ruthless invader with every possible circumstance of atrocity. One our part, we know that we are fighting to save our beloved land from the same fate. On the other hand, as far as the Indian can see, his hearth is in no way threatened by the foe, his loved ones are in no danger. He was told to come and fight, and he came.

THE SHALL SPEAK PEACE UNTO THE NATIONS. (Zechariah 9:10) By Lily V. Walters. A stormy sea! Waves dashing high! The frail boat rocks upon the deep. How can the Lord unscorned lie, Head bowed, in the stern—'asleep?' The winds sweep down on Galilee, And fiercer grows the storm, until Strong men cry out in fear! Then He, In conscious power, speaks: 'Peace, be still.' A world war-wrecked! In fury tossed! By storms of rage and jealous hate! (The Lord unmindful of the cost; Unheeding—till it be too late!) Yet say not so! He hears the cry—And still 'He maketh wars to cease.' 'The crucible is near his eye, In His OWN' he—'shd hrdll In his own time 'He shall speak peace.'—S. S. 'Times'

TO WHOM DOES THE FUTURE BELONG? (By the Rt. Rev. Dr. Burrows, Bishop of Sheffield.)

future. "Open ye the gates, that the righteous nation that keepeth the truth may enter in."—Isaiah xxvi. 2. "Open ye the gates, that the righteous nation that keepeth the truth may enter in."—Isaiah xxvi. 2. "Open ye the gates, that the righteous nation that keepeth the truth may enter in."—Isaiah xxvi. 2.

THE NATION THAT KEEPETH THE TRUTH. But there is another mark of future victory—the nation that keepeth the truth. It is not easy to keep the truth, which hedge round its moral law are voted obsolete and old-fashioned, that has the future in its grasp; the nation which, while its eyes are open to new visions and fresh presentations of the truth, adheres with determined loyalty to the deposit of truth it has inherited from the past; that guards with jealous watchfulness the family life and the marriage law, the Lord's Day, and the inalienable rock of Holy Scripture. These truths are the birthright of a nation, and there is no future for it if it sells them for a mass of pottage. And the reverse is also true, if it holds to the pledged word of God it will not lightly do down its own pledged word; if it honors the signature of God, it will be quite certain to honor its own. Its future is assured. "Open ye the gates, that the nation that keepeth the truth may enter in."

TRUST IN THE LORD. There is one more mark which will always be found in the nation to which the future belongs—it trusts in the Lord its God. The chosen people were assiduous in their trust in God, as the scripture testifies: "Be still, therefore, and know that I am God," but also "Speak unto the Children of Israel that they go forward." Trust in

who have lost their dearest and their best. In the sacrifice of the one they loved they have seen how real was the loyalty of the children to the mother's pledged word. They will not mourn—

Nor am I without hope that the nation is trusting in God. We sometimes forget what an immense number of earnest and devoted Christians there are in the nation and Empire, continually praying and interceding before God. It is the universal opinion that underneath that curious reserve and affectation of indifference which is a characteristic of our nation, there is a very real and pathetic childlike faith amongst our sailors and soldiers at the front. I hope and believe that we are turning to God, and trusting Him more at home. There have been signs during these last days, even in unexpected quarters, of a spiritual awakening.

EVERYBODY HIS PART TO PLAY. But what is absolutely certain is that it is our duty to help to make it so. Everybody has got his part to play: the Mayor and Corporation the magistrates and men of every profession those who control and guide, and those who create and carry out the great industrial works on which so much of the wealth and prosperity of our country depends; the teachers of religious thought, the teachers of the young, the mothers in their homes, and the children in their schools have all got their share in making of England, in the building up of a righteous, truthful, God-trusting nation.

AIMED AT RIGHTHOUSNESS. I think I can see in the devotion of her sons across the ocean, in the loyal enthusiasm of the peoples of India, and the free choice of South Africa, some witness to the fact that we have aimed at that righteousness which alone exalts a nation. Can we be mistaken if we see in the willing sacrifice of tens of thousands of our young men in every rank and profession some hold of the principle that the truth must be kept and upheld at all costs? It is knowledge of this which is one of the most real sources of comfort to those

For such a nation the gates are open wide, the victory is already won!

For such a nation the gates are open wide, the victory is already won!

OUR SOLDIERS AT THE FRONT. "Into Thy Hands" Luke xliii. 48.—Psalm xxxi. 15.—Timothy i. 12.

Into Thy Hands—that are so strong, and tender, Would we, O God, our loved ones now surrender, Be Thou their Saviour, Captain and Defender— By night, by day, Their strength and stay.

Into Thy loving Hands—that cannot fail When dangers dread, body and soul assail, Yea, should the light of earthly life grow pale— Lord hear our prayer, Thyself be there.

Into Thy covering Hands—outstretched to shield; Stand Thou beside them on the battling field, If they fall wounded, let the touch that healed On Judah's plains, Lessen their pains.

Into Thy woe Hands—Father, if this Thy will That the dear form should in last sleep lie still, Give vision of the Cross with peace to fill; For them He died, Christ crucified.

Into Thy pierced Hands on each beloved head, Where earthly friends are far, be Thou instead Near them to save—for sin Thy blood was shed— Grant, passing o'er, Life evermore.

To Thee uplifted Hands—for Thee to bless, May they Thy Name in all their ways confess, And help men upward from the world's distress, By grace God-given, To Home and Heaven.

To Thy wise Hands—Father, if this Thy will That the dear form should in last sleep lie still, Give vision of the Cross with peace to fill; For them He died, Christ crucified.

Lay Thy pierced Hands on each beloved head, Where earthly friends are far, be Thou instead Near them to save—for sin Thy blood was shed— Grant, passing o'er, Life evermore.

Into Thy Hands—wise, shielding, strong and tender, Would we our loved ones to Thy care surrender, Amen, O Lord, of all good gifts the Giver, Hallelujah, Alleluia. J. H. S.

For such a nation the gates are open wide, the victory is already won!

For such a nation the gates are open wide, the victory is already won!

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Amarilly of Clothes-Line Alley

By BELLE K. MANIATES

SYNOPSIS

The principal characters in the story are, the Jenkins family, consisting of Mrs. Jenkins, Amarilly, Flamingus, Gus, Milton, Bobby, Bud, Cory and the Baby.

Amarilly, assistant to the scrubbers at the Barlow Stock Theatre, attends a matinee performance, and thinks that she would like to go on the stage.

CHAPTER XLVI.—Continued.

"Well, all pitch in and work," said Flamingus authoritatively, "and we'll all partners and we won't hire no help. It will be clear profit."

"Oh, Mr. Derry, we are all going away—way off to the country—to live on a farm!"

"Amarilly, you little city brat! You'd be a misfit on a farm. Tell me what has sent the Jenkins family into the open."

CHAPTER XXVII

The next morning Amarilly served Derry's breakfast in a heavy-hearted silence, replying in low-voiced monosyllables to his gay, conversational advances.

(To be Continued.)

QUEEN VICTORIA'S DOLLS.

When Queen Victoria was a little girl she dearly loved dolls. She had one hundred and thirty-two in all—dancing girls, lords and ladies, babies and maids.

A DESERT LIGHTHOUSE.

Prairie schooners, as the long canvas covered waggons which cross the deserts of Arizona are called, are guided by the only desert lighthouse in the world.

"There was a bee i ee i ee  
Sat on a wall i uzz i uzz  
And he could buzz i uzz i uzz  
And that was all i all i all." 2

And that was literally all. Every one laughed very much, and when the concert was over they all agreed that that song was quite the best.

HOME-LOVE IN CHILDREN.

"How can parents best make their children care more to be at home than to be anywhere else?" asks a writer in "Home Progress," and then adds:

This is a big question, a hundred-sided question, a volume, were it fully answered. Make the home interesting by giving the children plenty to do in it and about it.

GLEEMEN OF LONG AGO.

Nowadays a gleeman is a college man or a schoolboy who goes about in vacation time singing and having, I dare say, a great deal of fun.

HOME INFLUENCE UPON SOLDIERS

A young officer writes to his mother: "There is no doubt that the conditions of war in this flat, water-logged country are beastly, but a man must be an atheist to deplore the war and see nothing good in it."

"Just as a reverse for the Germans in Poland reacts definitely here, so a reverse for evil in this world may and will react on evil in other fields. We are all proud, and you angels at home are like the Spiritual Army Service Corps. Love and Comfort flow out from you to us, and keep up the morale, without which an army is useless."

SHE UNDERSTOOD.

Apprentice—No, ma'am, I could not work where there's children.

"People should never gossip." "No," replied Miss Cayenne. "And yet everybody wants to be a little bit entertaining. And so many of us can't sing or recite."—Washington "Star."

Children's Corner

IN SPRING.

"How do you know, little seed, little seed,  
When the time has come to grow?  
"Something whispers the skies are clear,  
That the sun shines bright and spring is here,  
So I lift my head and grow."

WHENCE COMES SPRING?

"Whence comes the spring? The Birds looked wise,  
"We brought it up from southern skies  
Upon our April northern flight,"  
Sang they, "to end the winter's night."

WHEN BRUIN CAME TO TOWN.

One bright sunny May day two Hungarians came to our town leading a big brown bear. Poor Bruin was to be pitied for the day was so warm and his fur was so thick and shaggy that he must have felt very uncomfortable.

A VALUABLE STUFFED GIRAFFE.

Few tourists who visit the Smithsonian Institution at Washington and gaze upon the mounted giraffe therein exhibited, which at the time of its death was known to be the second largest beast of its kind in captivity, would ever guess that the specimen contains the "costly" stuffing that could be imagined.

brings luck with it, and on that account is never molested, but is encouraged and cherished everywhere.

In Holland, Germany, and Sweden, especially, you will see them in the villages, resting on the housetops, on the chimneys, and strolling along the neighboring meadows; and you will see on the roofs of the homesteads their large nests of sticks.

The birds stands about three feet in height, and its plumage of white, contrasted with the black of wings and the bright red of its bill and legs, makes it a very handsome and conspicuous object as it stalks along with a curiously dignified tread.

countries as Poland, Northern Germany, and Sweden, are much more numerous than in England.

The birds stands about three feet in height, and its plumage of white, contrasted with the black of wings and the bright red of its bill and legs, makes it a very handsome and conspicuous object as it stalks along with a curiously dignified tread.

lot of fun together. For pets we have four little puppies, which are very cute. Two of them are brown and two are black.

Dear Editor—I received my "Witness" pin the other day and I like it very much, and mother thought it was prize that I got.

OUR MAIL BAG.

Dear Editor,—We subscribed for the "Witness" this spring, and I like the Children's Corner very much. I have a brother 17 years old. I am a little girl of 9 years. My brother and I have a

THE STORK.

So many children's tales are woven round the stork that it has become quite the best-known of all the foreign birds.

IN AMBUSH.

There's Captain Brown so straight and tall,  
And Ensign Bob Magee,  
And Marshal Pike with bugle-call  
To wake our watch-dogs three.



THE CHILD IN THE GLASS.

The child who lives in the locking-glass is always waiting to see me pass; she never seems to run and play. But, watches there for me all day; For every time I go and see, I find her peeping round at me. One day when I was cross and cried, she stretched her mouth so very wide,

ELCYPATRICK.

Dear Editor,—I live in a little town named Devlin. I am eleven years old. I have read the letters ever since my father took it. I have two sisters, one older than myself, and one younger, the oldest's name is Minnie, and the other Nellie. I go to school. My teacher's name is Mrs. Darrington. I will close, wishing the Club every success. I will sign my name.

THE ANSWERS.

- 1. What bird is used for raising heavy weights? Crane.
2. What bird does the tailor use? Goose.
3. What bird assists the President? Secretary bird.
4. What bird is 21 shillings sterling? Guinea.
5. What bird formed part of Queen Elizabeth's dress? Ruff.
6. What bird is used in making flags? Bunting.
7. What bird is a group of islands? Canary.
8. What bird is a good friend in a shower? Umbrella bird.
9. What bird is a drinking vessel? Dipper.
10. What bird is a musical instrument? Lyre bird.
11. What bird is a gold coin? Eagle.
12. What bird is part of an organ? Reed.

MORE BIRD RIDDLES.

- What bird is a mark and a boy's name? Crossbill.
What bird brings up lost treasure? Diver.
What bird is a color and part of our bodies? Greenshank.
What bird is a tad? Hobby.
What bird is a toy that flies? Kite.
What bird is a ruler, and a man who gets his living from the water? Kingfisher.
What bird is something hard to undo? Knot.
What bird is something turned over, and something every bird has? Lapping.
What bird is a girl's name and a dessert? Magpie.
What bird is a fur-bearing animal? Martin.
What bird is part of the twenty-four hours, and something that holds things? Night-Jar.
What bird would find its bill useful at tea? Spoonbill.
What bird reminds you of a high wind at evening? Nightingale.
What bird makes cloth? Weaver.
What bird does the farmer use in harvest? Thrasher.
What bird do we have when we walk with a friend? Chat.
What bird do boys use when they take long strides? Stilt.
What bird always stands in the corner at church? Rook.
What bird sells meat? Butcher.
What bird is passed round with the last course of dinner? Nut-cracker.
What bird is part of a cook stove? Oven bird.
What bird is a ruler? King bird.
What bird is a kind of soldier? Dragon bird.
What bird was a great English architect? Wren.
What bird is a girl's name? Phebe.
What bird is a domestic animal? Catbird.
What bird is a troublesome weed? Thistle bird.
What bird is not slow? Swift.
What bird is a letter of the alphabet? Jay.
What bird is a bar of wood or iron? Rail.
What bird is the name of a common evergreen tree? Cedar bird.
What bird is often seen in winter time? Snowflake.

ELCYPATRICK.

Dear Editor,—I am a little girl seven years old. I live in the country and walk about a mile to school. There are six girls and five boys in our school. We have a big dog named "Collie," and a pup named "Mike." "Collie" drives the cattle into the stable. We have seventeen horses. I went to the hospital in Regina three weeks ago and had adenoids and my tonsils taken out. Good-bye. HELEN ISABEL BIRKETT. (You will feel fine now, Helen, and will be much stronger for that visit to the hospital.—Ed.)

THE CHILD IN THE GLASS.

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LETTERS FROM READERS

A FARMER WANTS TO KNOW

(To the Editor of the "Witness.") Sir, This letter to you is not for publication, but for information of what I have wanted to know since the war started. As I have been a reader of the "Weekly Witness" for years, and as I regard the "Witness" as one of a few decent newspapers in Canada, I take the liberty of asking you for this information. What I have wanted to know is this: If the Allies with their armies and navies wiped German and Prussian militarism off the face of the earth, and completely routed the people, what assurance have the common people that there will not be an English domination, world militarism or navalism, or a Russian militarism, or a United States militarism (where the popular cry is, "Be Prepared!"), and where they are going to spend five hundred millions dollars on their navy, or even a Canadian militarism where millions of dollars are being spent now, and in the years to come, for armories and drill halls, and training for the people. Farmers in this western country this past winter have lost thousands of dollars by their wheat rotting on the ground, because they had not granaries, and could not get cars to ship their wheat in. I myself think this war is only a little scuffle to be followed later on by wars of more increasing frightfulness, as the genius of man is bent more and more to the world task of creating weapons to kill human beings. Those that say this will be the last great war are, in my opinion, talking as much rot as if you put down one country's militarism, another one will spring up.

PRAIRIE FARMER

Press Opinions

PRESIDENT'S PEACE SPEECH

President Wilson's speech before the League to Enforce Peace has caused much interest and comment in this country. The French press has stated that the United States is not concerned with the causes or objects of the war, it is specially singled out by the London "Times," which discounts the President's utterances as "inspired by American internal politics."

been introduced in the Dominion Parliament. The matter is one which lies within the competency of the Ontario Legislature, and there are ways by which the opinions of those interested could have been brought to the attention of that body without the danger of appearing to interfere with the jurisdiction of the province concerned. At the same time it is to be acknowledged that the debate was conducted upon a high plane, and the opportunity of expressing feelings that were strongly held on both sides may have resulted in a partial clearing of the air.

WHAT ONTARIO WANTS.

(Woodstock "Sentinel-Review.") The great mass of the people of Ontario, in their attitude to bilingualism, are not animated by a feeling of hostility to the French language or to those who use it. They would be glad to see everybody in the province capable of reading and speaking French. What they are concerned about is the efficiency of their schools. Their objection is not that they were bilingual, but that they were inefficient.

THE GREATNESS OF JAMES J. HILL.

(New York "Sun.") In an attempt to estimate James Hill attention naturally seizes on the objective form of his life work, embodied in the railway empire which stands as his monument today.

UNHAPPY GREECE.

(New York "Tribune.") With Bulgarian soldiers on her soil Greece's farce-comedy of neutrality has ceased to be farce-comedy. It has turned to grim and cheerless tragedy.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

(London Correspondence of New York "Sun.") The Germans have striven to prove that the British blockade of Germany contravenes the laws of civilization, inasmuch as it may bring death by starvation to innocent women and children. There are two sides to the picture, and the "Times" gives the other in a brief record of the siege of Paris in 1870-71, when the Germans slowly starved a civilian population of more than 2,000,000 into surrender.

A NERVE-STRAINING CRAWL.

(London Correspondence of New York "Sun.") With grins on their faces the patrol began to crawl forward in Indian file, the subaltern leading as is the tradition of the army. At intervals the rising of flames arrested their progress, but they steadily, though very slowly, neared their objective—the enemy wire.

GENERAL SMUTS LOCATES GERMAN ARMY

Finds Enemy in Strong Position in East Africa

London, May 31.—The British invasion of German East Africa has been carried further into the interior and one of the British columns is now confronted with a German army which has taken up strong defensive positions. The following official statement in regard to this campaign was given out here this evening:

IN DEFENCE OF GERMANY

Baron Newton Says the British Prisoners Are Not Starving

London, May 31.—Discussing in the House of Lords to-day the condition of British prisoners in Germany, Baron Newton, under-secretary for foreign affairs, said their condition was much better than at the beginning of the war and that it was unjustifiable to contend that Germany discriminated against British prisoners.

SHOTS FIRED AT LIEBNECHT.

message received from The Hague says that travellers who have arrived from Berlin state that two revolver shots were fired at Liebknecht while he was walking through the streets of Berlin. Both shots missed him.

The Land of Beulah

Ord had been living in South Africa, but returned to England just before the war broke out. There he met beautiful girl, who had been hired to sing at a party given by his cousin, and promptly fell in love with her. Then came the war, and Ord enlisted in the ranks along with many others of his gameten friends.

THE NIGHT PATROL

At the Enemy's Wire

As darkness was blurring the irregular line of sandbags marking the German trenches and the ruined houses behind them in the sight of the British troops in the line, the captain of an everyday battalion came to the subaltern an ordinary platoon in that battalion.

THE NIGHT PATROL

At the Enemy's Wire

As darkness was blurring the irregular line of sandbags marking the German trenches and the ruined houses behind them in the sight of the British troops in the line, the captain of an everyday battalion came to the subaltern an ordinary platoon in that battalion.

MAUNA LOA IN ERUPTION.

(Boston "Herald.") Visitors to the Hawaiian Islands are just now witnessing, in the eruption of Mauna Loa, a spectacle not excelled for grandeur by any of the countries in which Vulcan still plies his forge or, with "crege piled on his breast," Enceladus still "struggles at times to arise."

GERMANY'S INFAMY.

(London "Observer.") The hideous story of the Wittensberg Camp is unmatched for filth, cruelty and horror outside certain descriptions of Carthaginian horrors in Flaubert's "Salammbô." There have been perfidies, murders and outrages by land and sea, but for torture inflicted with systematic callousness and infamy on helpless prisoners there has been nothing to touch this record.

THE MOST IDIOTIC WAR.

(The New York "World.") When Albert Ballin of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company tells an audience of the most idiotic war of all time, as well as the greatest and

A COMPARISON IN CASUALTIES.

(Philadelphia "Ledger.") In less than two years Germany has lost in battle over five times as many soldiers as the Union lost in four years of the Civil War.

CHEMICALLY PREPARED FOR WAR.

In the "American Magazine" Albert W. Atwood says:

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far, they were unmolested, the subaltern started them on their return journey. The inevitable happened. They came face to face with a Hun patrol, half-way home from a similar visit. The heart of every man leapt to his throat. Then they moved, silently, desperately, and with bewildering rapidity, for at times like these one must act quickly. Showness is here another name for Death.

There were four men in the German party, as against five of the British. But fair-play does not count. With one accord the men whipped the coverings from their bayonets and, rising, lurched at each other. With a swift rattle of steel and hoarse curses the conflict began and ended. One of our patrol fell coughing. The Germans died in a heap, and one shouted as he collapsed. That was the signal to the Huns. A flare soared up and broke into dazzling brightness above them, and a machine-gun opened fire. Our men lay flat, and the subaltern's pulses fluttered as bullet after bullet shrieked and snarled over them. The bullets were always over them, for which they thanked their stars as the flares popped like champagne corks and the machine-gun thrashed the air with its myriad searching arms. At last, fitfully and sullenly, the alarm passed away. When all was quiet again the subaltern brought his men safely back to their trenches—all but one, who lay behind them with four Huns, newly initiated into the silent host between the two lines. In this way the ordinary patrol did its work. Next morning the Intelligence Summary said, "A patrol went out to the enemy's wires. . . . And next afternoon the gunners flattened the bulge in the parapet, where lurked a most aggressive machine-gun in fancied security.

London, May 31.—The British invasion of German East Africa has been carried further into the interior and one of the British columns is now confronted with a German army which has taken up strong defensive positions. The following official statement in regard to this campaign was given out here this evening: "General Smuts (the British commander) reports that our column, which is advancing down the Panagiri River, reached the south end of the Egare Mountains on the 29th, and located the enemy near Mikochei, occupying a strong entrenched position on a narrow neck between the mountain and the river."

London, May 31.—Discussing in the House of Lords to-day the condition of British prisoners in Germany, Baron Newton, under-secretary for foreign affairs, said their condition was much better than at the beginning of the war and that it was unjustifiable to contend that Germany discriminated against British prisoners. Moreover, Baron Newton added, it was cruel to suggest, as had been done, that British prisoners were literally starving. Every week 100,000 parcels went from England to Germany, which was an average of three parcels per man per week. It was an exaggeration to say that without these parcels they would starve, bad hunger. cause there were a million Russian prisoners in Germany who received no parcels. A vast majority of the German population, said Baron Newton, were probably in a condition of comparative hunger owing to the British blockade, and prisoners naturally would share that.

message received from The Hague says that travellers who have arrived from Berlin state that two revolver shots were fired at Liebknecht while he was walking through the streets of Berlin. Both shots missed him. The assassin, who is a woman, was arrested. The news of this incident is not allowed to appear in the German papers.

Ord had been living in South Africa, but returned to England just before the war broke out. There he met beautiful girl, who had been hired to sing at a party given by his cousin, and promptly fell in love with her. Then came the war, and Ord enlisted in the ranks along with many others of his gameten friends. How the work in the ranks changed these men and how Ord's love affairs prospered make the theme of the new serial story that is to start in the "Witness" in a few weeks. The story is by David Lyall, who is very favorably known to "Witness" readers by his last two stories, "The Lost House" and "Allison's Marriage." We received many letters of appreciation of these two stories while they were running, and are sure that the new story will prove as pleasing.

This new story will be begun about the middle of June. As many of your friends would also enjoy this story, we have arranged to let them have it at a quarter of its usual cost in the stores, by running it as a serial, and letting your friends have the Montreal "Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead" ON TRIAL (to new subscribers) to the end of the year for the nominal sum of 40 cents, or two or more copies at 35 cents each, or three subscriptions for a dollar. This is a great opportunity for members of Sunday-school classes or other friends to get the "Witness and Canadian Homestead" on trial to the end of the year, together with this splendid story, for a trifle, though the offer is not restricted to Sunday-schools.

A SURPRISE PREMIUM. Moreover, a surprise premium will be sent to every one who mails us three or more such trial subscriptions within one week after reading this announcement. The more subscriptions sent the bigger will be the premium.

New Story Opportunity Coupon John Douglal & Son, Publishers, Montreal: Please send the Montreal "Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead" on trial to the end of 1916, containing the new story entitled "The Land of Beulah," by David Lyall, to the following address(es): Name Address Amount . . . . .Forty Cents . . . . . Cents . . . . . Cents Name and address of remitter. . . . . See special rates in above announcement.