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The Week's Outlook

MONTREAL, MAY 13, 1919.

The Peace Treaty.

"He vosn't too pleased," was the reply of the German who had shot his dog, when asked if the dog was mad. That same may be said of the German nation on its receipt of the terms of the peace treaty. They were prepared for crushing conditions, but the terms presented are "the product of thoughtless and intoxicated brutality" in which "there does not appear a trace of statesmanship." Statesmanship is "spurlos versenkt." "Drunken imperialists" is the best word even the open-minded "Vorwaerts" has for the peace delegates. The Germans are gifted with fine powers of abuse and objurgation, which their lack of humor releases from the limitations of common sense. They can never envisage what others are thinking of them. They can heap no adjectives on the treatment they are receiving that do not recoil upon themselves in tenfold force. If there could be any question as to the "intoxicated brutality" of the terms they would have presented to France, and Belgium and Serbia if conquered—we include Serbia because Austria was Germany's cat's-paw—we have it from their own declarations; we have it from their mode of conducting the war; we have it from what they did with France in 1871. But how different the conditions. Then France was beaten in a war that Germany wilfully provoked. Now Germany is beaten in a war of destruction which in cold blood she prepared for, and which with treacherous suddenness, with contempt for her pledges and many lies, she launched against the world. For Germany to talk of a just peace is to call down upon herself vengeance such as is far beyond the power or desire of the Allies to administer. She positively yells over the loss of a finger, when her own acknowledged purpose was to devour nations whole.

A Shock to Germany.

With great unwisdom, the authorities are nursing the wrath of the people. They are doing so because they are afraid of being its victims. It is pathetic to note the nation's apparently unfeigned astonishment and horror at terms which are mild and chivalrous compared with anything it was itself minded to do to those who had committed the crime of resisting its rapine—its naive indigiation at the intention it discovered in the Allies of humiliating and incapacitating it. The latter is just what the Allies set out to do; the former Germany has done and is doing for herself. The people, keyed to the bluff and bluster of their press, got a paralyzing shock when brought face to face with conclusions they might, but for their proud perversity, have anticipated, and would have anticipated had they been able to see any one's side but their own. There was first dumb surprise; then a howl of grief and anger; then terrible threats of vengeance. Well, we have to acknowledge that if such terms were to be presented to us we should find some relief in getting off our feelings in such phrases as we have quoted, and we trust that Germany will in like manner be the better prepared to meet the inevitable, unless she prefers what is far worse. What we should expect would be that neither the delegation to Paris nor the Government at Weimar would sign this treaty, but that they would refer it to the Reichstag that they still have, and that the Reichstag would immediately refer it to the nation, and that the nation would vote to accept it. That cannot all be done in the fifteen days permitted in which to reply; but it would be wise to let this process go through.

Blowing Up the Ship.

Germany has, however, still a shot in her locker. It is the same as that of the pirate, who, rather than give up his ship, fires his magazine, and takes his crew to the bottom with him. All the same to him, for he would have to walk the plank any way; but an act of madness on the part of Germany. Her threat has for some time been to open the flood gates of Russia, as Holland opened the flood gates of the sea, and drown civilization in her own destruction. Germany has clung convulsively, and with conviction, to every straw that has offered. The aid of Russia is the last, but by no means the least, real. She co-operated with Lenine from the first for the purpose of rendering Russia incompetent as an enemy. She succeeded beyond her hopes, and made Russia a practical ally against her enemies. If permitted, she can easily manage Russia, and make of that vast mass of humanity a monster minion to minister to her power and pleasure. Even Professor Miliukoff surrendered to her blandishments. In spite of the defeat of Spartacism in Munich and that of Bela Kun's government at Budapest, there are observers in Europe who say that Bolshevism is daily gaining ground. Marshal Foch said that Bolshevism is a disease that seizes on conquered countries, but from which the conquerors are immune. One would conclude from this that all that was necessary to bring it to a head in Germany would be to prolong her agony by not coming to terms; so that the present counsels of the German government must largely be whether thus to scuttle the ship or not. Their hope would be that the explosion, like that in Halifax harbor, would carry devastation to neighbors and give the weary world a new and less tangible horror to deal with, it would hardly know how. The demon of Force, having failed, invokes Chaos, which always puts him again in power. Such is the outlook of the force worshippers, who are always pessimists, whose belief is that as the world has been so it shall be. But it is not that of those who have watched the progress, and still see ahead the triumph of good. Even this Bolshevism is better than that, in that it is inspired by a dream of a day when all men shall be brothers and shall work for the common good. They have given that day a sad set back by associating it with every form of selfishness, of despotism and of savage cruelty. But that fever burns itself out, burning away the effete conditions on which it feeds, and clears the ground for a new era. If there is any one thing on which all sensible people are agreed, it is that the day of despotisms is done.

Let us be Warned.

These whines and snarls that we hear are but the solo voices of the mighty chorus of the Hymn of Hate, that is ascending from a hundred million hearts to-day. But there is also the wail of weary exhaustion, the terror of anarchy. There is the moan of the broken-hearted. Let him that hath ears to hear rather hear that. The hatred from which the Germans suffer, as from a disease, was born in ignorance and nursed in lies against those whom they assailed. The multitude has no knowledge of the criminality of the nation's acts or even of many of the hideous things done in its name. It should have been a provision of the peace treaty that information should be freely distributed among the German people. That would be worth in fighting value billions of munitions and millions of lives. Until the people know the truth about their false leaders, to punish these will only be to canonize them as patriot martyrs. Better informed, their wrath would turn against their real enemies, who have earned it—the rulers, educators, and leaders of thought who deceived and misled them to their overwhelming shame and trouble. It may shock many to have the church and university arraigned with the press and government as fellow conspirators. But the fact is that for a generation neither in school or church nor in journalism was there advancement in Germany for any who did not share in the Kaiser's dream of "der tag." The Kaiser, who was the potential head of the church, was an autocrat and knew how to get his way. And to-day the German cannot be converted to a sane point of view till his false prophets have been exposed and dealt with, and their false guide books are destroyed. They must yet learn that it was their Kaiser, junker, press, school, university and pulpit conspiracy, which was directly responsible for the preparation and perpetration of a war, which devastated the world.

Our Lesson.

Observation is a cheaper teacher than experience; and we are invited to learn. The German peoples have had the bitter experience of a misleading pulpit, press and school, and they are to pay the price. Shall we gain by their experience, or shall we also as a nation submit to the leadership of interests that are not those of the people? Human nature is not so different in Canada, Britain and the United States from what it is in Germany. The loudest vaunters of their own country and denouncers of others are everywhere those whom the crowd admires, often to its own undoing. These are the weapons of the interests that exploit the people, and the voices that thus reach the people are largely in more or less, often unconscious, bondage to those interests. The exploiters of the Germans believed in the press both at home and abroad as a weapon of rule. Their treacherous emissaries, Boy-Ed and Bernstorff, lavishly purchased the press or indirectly corrupted, and cajoled many papers into serving Germany. That was of a piece with what they were doing in every nation, but more especially at home. In every land there is nothing more elusive than the power of the money interest over the press, the pulpit, and even the university. Who knows the ways of God? It may be that the German people humbled and shorn of might, of material wealth and of territory, may become converted and be the great spiritual force of the new age, overrunning and conquering the world, not for William nor for Marx, but for God. Conquering nations were ever in danger of becoming spiritually bankrupt. Luxury and pride are not good character builders. The spiritual race is to the one stripped of every weight. Even the church gets cumbered with wealth and becomes dependent upon it. It is still harder for a rich church than for a rich man to enter into the Kingdom of Heaven. It is possible that from the boiling up of the neglected masses may yet come the chastening that will restore life where the war has only revealed weakness.

The League of Nations.

Of the first federation of the revolted English colonies in America known as the Continental Congress, an eminent American Statesman said:

> They may make and conclude treaties, but can only recommend the observance of them. They may appoint ambassadors, but they cannot defray the expenses of their tables. They may borrow money in their own name or the faith of the Union, but they cannot pay a dollar. They may coin money, but they cannot import an ounce of bullion. They may make war and determine what number of troops are necessary, but they cannot raise a single soldier. In short, they may declare everything, but they can do nothing.

Though the federation was thus void of authority until it later became practically a nation it represented a united purpose, whose moral force was sufficient to overcome all sorts of mutual jealousy and local selfishness, and out of which came later an authoritative union that had power to command and to tax—essentially a nation. Among the babel of tongues which greets the League of Nations which has now come to the birth are those who point out that it is nothing more than a grouping by agreement, with no power but mutual loyalty to insist on anything. It has for the present a common danger and the memory of fellowship in warfare to hold it together. For enemies, it will have from the first unnumbered jealousies, and many forms of national pride and self-seeking. These counteracting forces have been in painful activity. The ideal right has been in some cases surrendered to them. Arbitration has, as aforetime, paid homage to strength. But in spite of all the agreement actually achieved has been one of the greatest victories over what we complacently call human nature was we complacently call human nature that the world has ever seen; indeed, in view of the stupendous size of the proceeding, by far the greatest triumph of right in all history. And though we would be shortsighted, indeed not to see conflicts ahead we find in what has been accomplished the promise and potency of as good and still better things to come.

Recognition of English.

A significant development of the Peace Conference would seem to be the gradual ascendancy of English. Surprisingly little has been said in the very voluminous despatches from Paris as to in what language the portentous discussions that are dealing with the fate of the world have been carried on. But we are now told that English will be used in the League of Nations which is to meet first in London and then at Washington before it domiciles at Geneva. The statement presumably means that English will be recognized as one of the languages to be used in its counsels, from which we would deduce that it will more and more assert itself as it has a not always graceful way of doing. For centuries French has been the accepted language of official international intercourse and ambassadors had to know it well. French was the court language of Frederick the Great at Berlin and of Peter the Great in Russia, where till the present day it has reigned as the language of polite intercourse—the language in which it was alone possible for the Russians to be in touch with the civilized world. When Victor Emmanuel, first King of Italy, reigned in Florence before entering Rome in 1870, the principal newspapers in his then capital, were printed in French. French was not only the language of polite intercourse between nations, but was the Levantine seaports sought service and halfpence. It was currently held to be the happiest medium for subtle phrasing and double meanings for the diplomat to fence with. The supersession of the old Latin by French as an international medium is evidence of a sort of primacy having been long held by France in Europe. The preference of French for this purpose survived the event on the Plains of Abraham, where the greater part of a continent passed from France. It survived the campaigns of Clive, by which India was lost to her. It survived Waterloo. French was still the language that cultured people learned, and was current coin of interchange between peoples. And probably had diplomacy been still confined to Europe it would long have survived as its medium, if only out of respect for established habit.

A Natural Evolution.

Much is made of the fact that Count von Brockdorff-Ranzau, the head of the German delegation to the Peace Conference, replied in German to the address of Mr. Cambon, the insulted French ambassador to Berlin, who was appointed to exchange credentials with him. The fact was that the count was so agitated that he was unable to do more than hand over the duty of reply to his interpreter. It was hardly the moment for displacing French as the received and required language of diplomacy. But no deference to the use of French has become a habit with the Americans whose fight at home for English as the one national legal language has tinged their thinking, and made them champions of the equal rights of their own speech. We have not been told that Mr. Wilson speaks any language but English, nor have we seen that Mr. Lloyd George can make a speech in French. As the nations in this case sent their rulers and not professional ambassadors it may be that practical facts have proved more availing as arguments for English than any that jealousy for the mother tongue would have, might have urged. Besides the lack of language learning that prevails among English-speaking people, there is also the fact that, taking the British dominions separately. English enters the League six strong to which Japan and China may be added while other languages have one each, and most of the other members are likely to know English too. Any way English is a better medium than French for terse and lucid business expression as any one can see at a glance who compares the bilingual notices in our public places or the double epigrams on streamers. English is likewise far better than German, though we have seen instances of blunt conciseness, as for instance, "Spurlos versenkt," traceless sunk. French and German merchants can write a telegram better in English than in either language.

Outcast Royalties.

The Czar of Bulgaria abdicated in November—so it was said. At all events he vacated. The people of Bulgaria whom he forced into war—and a beastly war they made of it—are now said to be in revolt against all his house. They will have no more kings of his line. The ex-King, or Czar, is one of our own king's seven hundred royal cousins. King George is related to all the royal families of Europe—not of Asia. The Bulgarian princes belong to the house of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, the same from which we had our excellent Prince Albert, the King's grandfather. What a wreckage this war must have made in Whitaker's book of peerages! It has hurled the mighty from their seats, and exalted them of low degree. We presume that five or six hundred out of the seven hundred are no more what they were. A host of German princelings with British titles are wiped off the slate for having been placed by fate on the wrong side in this war. Many who had not British titles, but who could claim relationship with our King, are, from the point of view of their royal lineage, hardly worth tracing further. They have come under the dispensation that "poureth contempt upon princes, and causeth them to wander in the wilderness where there is no way"—that is, no princely way. Some of them may be able to regain their self-respect and the respect of men by conforming themselves to some useful calling, in which they can be at least as happy as they have been in what has been in many cases a vacant life.

Drunkenness in Toronto.

One of our newspaper gloats over the juicy bit of news that "Dry Toronto" has had more drunkenness in April, 1919, than in April, 1918. According to police returns, it appears that there were three hundred and fifty-one arrests for the offence in the past month as compared with two hundred and thirty-seven the corresponding month of last year—an increase of something over forty-eight percent. The chief of police is quoted as attributing the increase to "Better facilities to get liquor, more underground methods which make it easier to get it, despite the high cost of the stuff and fines." The moral to be drawn from it, of course, is that "prohibition does not prohibit." Nothing is said in condemnation of the "trade" which has been trying to bring discredit on the law, which has been running its vile stuff into Ontario in all sorts of disguises, which is doing its best to effect a "come back" in defiance of all the interests of private and public decency and morality. We do not know how correctly the comment of the chief of police is reported. In interviews of this sort it is a common custom with the liquor press to publish only such portions as suit their thesis. Taking it as it stands, however, we can see how facilities for the smuggling of liquor might increase as the agents of the traffic applied their ingenuity to their development. On the whole, the record of prohibition in Toronto has been an excellent one. People sometimes tell us of the number of drunks to be found around the streets of Toronto. We have known more than one of these cynics to be pinned down to the record of his personal experience. Sometimes he finally tells how he saw whiskey bottles somewhere, and is sure that someone must have been drinking; at others he has known people who have seen lots of drunken men, but acknowledges that he has seen none himself; at others he tells of some single solitary drunk that he has seen, some last of the boozers left boozing alone, his drouthy companions all faded and gone.

What Are the Facts?

To get a proper view of the working of prohibition in Toronto a comparison should be made between a year under prohibition with one under license. The law came into force in Ontario the sixteenth of September 1916. For the year ending August 31st, 1916, there were in Toronto 10,500 convictions for drunkenness, an average of 875 per month. For the following year the total of convictions was 5,037, or a total of about 419 per month, so last April's record of 351 was well below this low average. The other towns in Ontario show a like reduction. After a year's working under the Act the "Pioneer" sent a questionnaire to the Mayors of the Province as to conditions under Prohibition. Seventy-three replies were received, of which sixty-three were favorable, one was unfavorable, and nine were colorless. Mayor Church, of Toronto, referred the question to Chief of Police Colonel Grassett, who although formerly opposed to prohibition, said in part: "Disorderly conduct on the streets has been much less noticeable; employers of labor report that their men are more regular and attentive at their work. . . Retail trade, I understand, notes a considerable improvement in their payments, and there is a general improvement noticeable in the welfare of the people. I am of the opinion that, so far as Toronto is concerned, the results of prohibition have been highly satisfactory." The good statistical showing is all the more remarkable because (1) Under the old license law first offenders were usually let off, while under the new regime they have been held to "strict accountability." (2) Under the old act, unless a man was shown to be disorderly as well as drunk, he would be allowed to go free, while under the new, drunkenness, apart from any disorderly conduct, is a punishable offence. (3) It is found that owing perhaps to the heavier fines under the new act, constables and inspectors seldom allow a case to drop. The showing is that the police in Toronto are doing effective work in running down, and running in, violators of the law, but also that the law breakers and their abettors are not all dead. The thing is to stop making new ones. New breaches in the dyke will no doubt appear, but these will be more and more stopped as they reveal themselves. Certainly there is nothing in Toronto's record which would call for any relaxation of the Ontario law or any weakening of its administration.

A Cheerful Assurance.

The liquor papers are lovingly dandling the happy assurance they claim to have got from President Wilson, that if he should find after careful inquiry that the people are opposed to the going into operation of prohibition, decreed as a war measure to take effect on the first of July next, he will rescind that measure, which it is in his hands to do. What else could he say? He is not a legislator. He is only a War Lord; and he can only make regulations as a war necessity. If peace is not formally reached when the President gets back, the war will at least be practically over, and the natural result of that would be that the long deferred action of this order would lapse. If President Wilson's assurance means anything, it means that, while under ordinary conditions the decree would lapse, the President has very great doubts as to whether such a lapse would please the nation, and his diligent inquiry will be as to whether the people would not rather that the war decree should take its course, even though the war is over. He has abundant reason for those doubts in that nearly all of the States have demanded that national prohibition shall come into force next January, which is as soon as the constitutional process permitted. This is the first fact that will present itself to Mr. Wilson's diligent inquiry, and it is hard to imagine his collecting any evidence that would amount to anything, pro or con, in comparison with it.

A Fragile Constitution.

The same newspaper combination, led by the New York "World," as director of the orchestra to which we in Canada daily listen, that has kept this bubble in the air by constant blowing, has a lot of other bubbles going, all implying that the state legislatures, even those which have joined in the demand for the constitutional amendment, can still pass laws and make definitions in contradiction of what is now in the Constitution. They are implying daily in a thousand voices that legal prohibition is still in question. It is true that it is for the states to take the necessary measures for the enforcement of the now constitutional law, and that a lot of them seem to be shy of doing so, and that in consequence there are new and painful campaigns before the champions of right. But to hold that the constitution can be legally abrogated or weakened by state action, is blasphemy against that supreme instrument which the nation above all things reveres as the palladium of its liberties. When such assumptions were mentioned to Mr. Taft, who is above all things an authority on constitutional law, he simply scouted them with disdain. The amendment was law. There is only one way of undoing it, and that, a way that would stultify the nation before the whole world, namely, by reversing the whole process. What do these papers which are so boyishly tossing this bladder over the wires from one to another hope to get in return for making themselves silly? Is it more advertising? Or do they think they are in Russia where constitutional law is simply the loudest and most persistent cry.

A Clearer Statement Needed.

Mr. D. D. McKenzie, the temporary Liberal leader, has said too much, or too little. Or to put it in another way, he has said so much that it is necessary he should now say more, and that quickly, if he is not to lose much of his prestige. His two statements to which reference is made are; that he is "not a very high protectionist. But I can not help knowing that protection has done a great deal for many industries in this country." And, a little later, "While not a high protectionist, I am prepared to deal with facts and circumstances." These expressions on the tariff issue were applauded both by Liberals and Conservatives, even Sir Thomas White signifying his pleasure. Mr. McKenzie may not have meant as much, as he was generally understood to mean, that he is a moderate protectionist. But if he did mean that he may well hasten to say so. His words surely give some weight to the statements of the free-traders on the Unionist side, that they see little gain to that cause by joining the Liberals. If it is the Liberal view that "protection has done a great deal for many industries in this country," and by implication that, that "great deal" has been beneficial to the country as a whole, there is no difference between the Liberals and Conservatives in that respect. The Liberals are about to hold a Convention to define their confession of faith. If they have nothing more positive than this to offer they will make a poor appeal to the country.

Cold Storage.

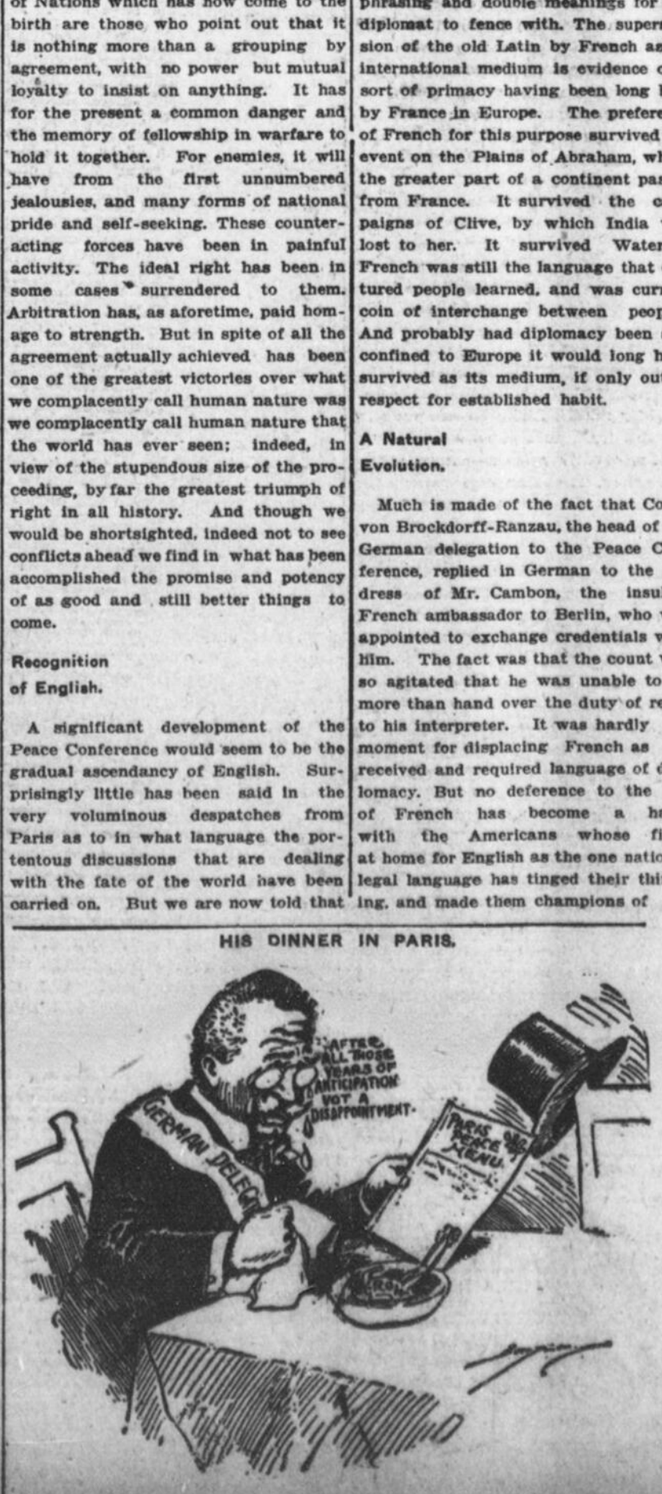
Again there is a great outcry being raised against cold storage warehouses, and the government is appealed to, to supervise them by such legislation as will almost mean taking over their management. These cold storage warehouses serve exactly the same purpose to the nation as the refrigerator does to the private family. They are the place in which the nation can put its meat when meat is too plentiful, to keep it for times of scarcity; where eggs can be put in spring, when the hens are all laying, to be kept for consumption in winter; where butter can be stored when the cows are on grass and the flow of milk at its best, for use in the late winter months when milk is not so abundant. They are a splendid institution both for the producer and the consumer, but like any other good institution, they can be put to bad use, and it is a common opinion in the cities that the bad use to which they are put predominates over the good ones. They are looked on as storage places where foods can be accumulated until the country finding itself short of them, is so desirous to obtain them that it is willing to pay exorbitant prices; places

TO THE DREGS.



—N. Y. "World."

HIS DINNER IN PARIS.



—Washington "Post."

that can be used in such a way that by a judicious amount of export, a large enough proportion of our food supply is continually exported to keep the market in Canada always a little short, and so always buying at a big premium. There would seem to be enough in the present world shortage to account for such prices as we now suffer from; but such government investigations of the working of cold storage as have taken place have not allayed the prevalent suspicion. Threats made during the war by the government against what it declared to be the ascertained excessive storage of food, have made it impossible to defend the storage without very positive inside knowledge. The feeling has now become so crystallized against the storage companies that the government must put them under such a system of supervision and regulation as will take the responsibility for their conduct on to its own shoulders.

Work for Community Centres.

One of the most interesting and profitable problems that presents itself for discussion and action by the new social centre communities that are being formed, is that of co-operative enterprise. In this line of work nearly all the countries of Europe are far in advance of us; and the progress that they have made in co-operation during the period of the war has been almost equal to the whole growth that they had attained since their inception. In Great Britain, consumers co-operative societies, are to-day doing a business of a billion dollars a year, with an estimated profit to the participants of over a hundred million dollars. There the co-operators not only own their stores, but own and manage some of the farms that grow the crops that are sold in their stores, and in some cases the factories that produce the goods. Co-operation is progressing at such a rate that the indications are that the main part of the merchandise business of the country will soon be under their control. In Canada we have almost none of that. We have, to be sure, that very fine co-operative institution, the Grain Growers' Association, and also the Wool Growers' Asociation. That is, co-operation by the sellers. Co-operation by the buyers is limited to a very small number of local centres, though in other countries it is the buyers co-operative societies that are the big thing.

A Subject For Discussion.

It would seem almost unnatural for a community to organize a social centre group without almost immediately considering the advantages of co-operation, though this is not one of the planks of their program, either here or in the United States. Co-operation is not limited to one field of work. Co-operative selling is one branch of the enterprise, co-operative buying another, but there are a lot of other undertakings that can be greatly simplified and so made cheaper by co-operation; such, for example, as the delivery of milk and bread throughout the community, or indeed the whole system of delivery within the community. Besides this there is the task of connecting the communal centre with the surrounding districts for the carriage of freight and parcels. This is being done in one or two places in the States to very good effect. Community motor trucks have been purchased, and sent out on scheduled trips to take out groceries or other freight to be delivered from the centre to the surrounding farmers, and to bring back their milk, eggs, chickens, calves, or other farm produce. For such business as can be done by telephone this must be a great relief from the old way of marketing. A single five ton truck kept in constant operation can do the work that it would take a couple of dozen farmers' rigs to accomplish, because these would, to a large extent, be duplicating each others efforts. It is a revival of the old carrier system that prevailed before the days of railways. By such co-operative organization a community can be made much more prosperous and given much more leisure for culture and enjoyment. Families that submit the education of their children to a community teacher may well entrust some of their minor interests to community management.

A Backward Step.

Those seem to have been in the counsels of the government who told us that the action of the government with regard to prohibition would be no advance on the order-in-council which prohibited manufacture and transportation during the war, and for a year thereafter, but rather a retreat from it. The order-in-council is to be made into law for those provinces and areas which have enacted prohibition, but abolished for those that have not. The national government washes its hands of responsibility in the matter of national prohibition, and, at the bidding of Quebec, maintains the liquor traffic as a Canadian institution, thus preventing Canada from leading Christendom in this reform as she should have done. The bill does not extend the term of the order-in-council, which was for a year after the signing of the peace treaty. It is therefore only a put off; but it certainly offers a pitiful prospect of a continuance later of the same half-measure. A plebiscite is possible before the year is out, but it will be easy to make that nugatory by the form of the questions. For a year to come the conflict will be wallowing in a backwater of beer sludge.

Housing in Ontario.

Outside of Toronto, Ontario is really going ahead with plans for the construction of workmen's houses. Something like half of the other cities have already passed by-laws by which they come under the provisions of the act. In a few places building has already commenced, and in others the purchase of land is being undertaken. In Ingersoll twenty-five acres have been acquired in the centre of the town, at a cost of four thousand dollars, to be divided into lots of about two hundred by fifty, to be sold at eighty dollars each. In pre-war days there was a good deal of friendly competition between cities and towns for the location of factories. Some towns were offering tax-free land for factory sites, others were building municipal power plants and offering cheap power, others were not only freeing land and plant, but actually giving bonuses to aid in building the factory. The idea was, by securing manufacturing employment, to increase in population by the attraction of outsiders. Little or no attention was given to the cheap or comfortable housing of the workman so attracted. The new movement of attracting residents to a town by erecting for them, cheap and comfortable houses, is attacking the same problem at the right end. The town that can offer the cheapest and most comfortable houses, and the best organized civic life, is one that people will want to live in, and consequently one in which a factory can be most profitably and securely maintained.

The Advantage of the Small Town.

There is a big difference between living in a house erected on a fifty by two hundred foot lot, at a cost complete of two thousand dollars, and in living on a lot twenty-five by one hundred, at a cost of three thousand six hundred dollars. The high land rates of the cities necessitate much higher pay than is required by workmen in smaller towns where land is cheap. Besides this, the small towns should be easily able to offer the attraction of much pleasanter surroundings and cheaper food. In a large number of our small towns and villages to-day, there is not a house to be bought or rented, there having been practically no building since the beginning of the war. The many families that have started during that period are finding it difficult to get suitable accommodation. Quite a considerable amount of building will be necessary to make up for lost time, before there is any spare building for the attraction of new residents. It will be a great boon to live in Canada when our towns begin to vie with each other as to which can provide, at least rent, the nicest homes, with the most enchanting surroundings.

Wages and Prices.

Another big strike has just started in Montreal. This time it is the employees of the Canada Car Works. During the war these men would have been called disloyal had they gone on strike. Now they find themselves free to revert to their old method to secure what they consider a satisfactory wage and satisfactory hours of work. One of their demands is the eight-hour day, while at the same time they want their wages increased from the present level of from sixty to seventy-five cents an hour, to a new level of seventy-five to eighty cents an hour. They also demand the abolition of piece work as far as possible. It is going to be rather hard for any employing company to refuse the eight-hour day, now that it has been adopted by the international representatives of labor at the Peace Conference, and embodied in the peace treaty, and now that Mr. Lloyd George has promised that a measure will be brought in by the British Government to make it compulsory throughout the United Kingdom. The feature of this strike that is of very general interest is, that the demand is made for a rise in wages of about one-third. Were this a singular instance it would be very different, but it is one in a long series which have been going on throughout this country and the United States ever since the war stopped. In Montreal we have had the teamsters' strike, the expressmen's strike, the sugar refinery strike, the window-cleaners' strike, policemen and firemen's strike, the strike of the Light, Heat and Power employees, all within two or three months, and what has been going on in Montreal has been going on in every other city. In Ottawa builders to the number of three thousand have secured a twenty per-cent rise, with an eight-hour day, and the elimination of overtime. In Winnipeg and Calgary universal strikes are threatening, with a demand to be granted what Regina and Saskatoon have obtained. In every single case, in the strikes which have taken place in Montreal, there has been a demand for an increase of wages, and in every single case the strikers have won, and secured the increase. The expressmen got an increase of twenty-five dollars a month, the police and firemen did quite well for themselves, the teamsters got from two to five dollars a week more, and so it has gone and is continuing to go. There were other cases where there was no actual strike, but just a threat on the part of the employees, as in the case of the car conductors and motormen, where wages were very materially raised without conflict. The result of all these strikes is, that we must pay more for all these services and manufactures. We do not hear of any decrease in wages, only steady increases. How then is it possible to expect commodities to go down in price, or living to become cheaper? Manufacturers have got to add these wage increases to the selling price of their goods, and so long as wages hold at their present level, or continue to rise prices must do likewise. There is no end to it. In Russia wages are running from seventy dollars a day and upwards, and the men are worse off than ever. The workers base their claim on the ground that the cost of living has gone up faster than wages have. If this be so, there may be some adjustment.

CARRY ON!



—"The People," London.

Doukhobor Evictions.

There was discussion in Parliament over the open letter of Professor Mavor to the Acting Premier, which appears in this paper, with regard to the treatment of the Doukhobors. These people, persecuted in Russia on account of their pacifism, were brought out to Canada on the assurance that it was a free country where religious liberty reigned. When they arrived, they seemed a splendid addition to our population, such fine specimens of humanity were they; and their joy was so great at being in a land of freedom that some of them were seen to fall on the ground and kiss it. Their simple piety, ungoverned by education, has occasionally broken out in fanaticism when they have expected the coming of the Lord, and some of them have gone forth in nature's garb to meet Him. They were excellent workers in farms and at railway building, but their community life made them persistently strangers and foreigners, and their determination not to quarrel or invoke the law made them a prey to neighboring cupidity and did not appease the general desire to break up their community. The Laurier government, advised by Mr. Oliver, cancelled their grant in Saskatchewan, owing to alleged non-fulfilment of conditions. Concluding that they would have safer tenure on purchased land than on free grant land, they moved from Saskatchewan to British Columbia, where they bought land and paid for it. It is that from which Professor Mavor says they are now being evicted, his view being that this was being done in the interests of fruit growers and speculators who coveted the land, and were moving to have it purchased by the national Government for returned soldiers, knowing how easy it would be to get it from them.

Under Duress.

Answering the Hon. Mr. Murphy who brought the matter up, the Acting Premier said the lands in question were bought from the provincial government, and were under its jurisdiction. He referred the matter to Mr. Meighen, the Minister of the Interior, who said the statements made went beyond any information that had come to him. The committee of inquiry that was investigating lands open for sale had no power of expropriation. The land of the Doukhobor community was among those offered for sale. He had a telegram from Peter Veregin, the Doukhobor leader, saying that such an offer had been made under duress. He had advised him to consult his solicitor, and had advised the Soldiers' Settlement Board of the telegram. Whether Mr. Veregin, who is an able man of affairs, will feel free to consult a lawyer or not we do not know. Experience of the laws and government methods of Canada have not tended much to shake the disbelief of his flock in worldly methods, or to dissipate their ancient horror of governments. They have found that people who refuse to vote are liable even in a free country to be treated as having no rights, especially when the case is made against a pacifist group, and in the holy name of patriotism and of the returned soldier. It is true they stayed out of the war. For their conviction in that matter they have suffered much. But they have contributed to the soldier's bodily wants in the most zealous and patriotic way. The Doukhobors are sober, honest, and, beyond measure, industrious. People who have come in contact with them say it would be better for Canada if Doukhobor manners had freer course among the population. But, whether or no, we cannot afford to make the covenants of our country into mere scraps of paper.

The Pacifist Migration.

What to do with persistently alien communities is a very serious question. When the Doukhobors came to Canada nearly twenty years ago, and the Mennonites, also from Russia, long before them in Mackenzie's time, Canada was governed in the matter by two strong motives. One was selfish. Our own country needed filling up—a strong incentive that could be expressed in the dictum of early science—nature abhors a vacuum. The other motive was noble. It consisted in a strong and proud conviction that ours was a free country differing from that of Russia as light differs from darkness, and that we owed the refuge of liberty to oppressed humanity. When these pacifist sects found life intolerable in their own land they heard that there was a land across the sea where there was complete religious liberty. The chief form that oppression took with them at home was enforced military service. It was chiefly to escape from that that they fled from the land whose sacred traditions of home and ancestry were as dear to them as ours to us—indeed the only land that they knew. They fled to a land where this form of bondage did not exist. We Canadians took this element of the question indifferently. It had been settled long ago that Quakers did not need to fight, and it did not enter our minds that we should ever need to ask them to. What we took too lightly was their insistence on living in communities. Communism had been in those days an interesting counsel of perfection, experiments in which had all failed. The separateness of these communities has been a constant obstruction to all our constitutional functions. Their persistence in being foreigners to our commonwealth has been an offense to us. And when the time came that our nation really had to go to war our people became very angry at all who would not go.

Deplorable Conditions.

Canada to-day needs immigrants more than ever, her restoration to solvency seems to rest on the exploitation of the resources whose rapid development we have discounted with enormous loans, of which we have not seen the end. But experience has taught us that we cannot afford to bring in people who will not nationalize on any terms. With regard to the Asiatics and Africans the distinction is imposed by nature, and is overcome in different degrees in different countries by more or less liberal understandings. But people who determinedly refuse to take any part in the functioning of the body politic, or to conform to the language or the educational demands of the country, are an offense. These foreign blocks have, in these sensitive times, given the country a disagreeable attack of indigestion. It wants no more of them. It is easy to see now, after the event, that it was not wise to invite a religious community like the Mennonites to come among us, settling in a solid mass, with the privilege of maintaining their own schools and their own language, and so practically forming a small foreign nation in our midst, that will continually grow, to our great discomfort. There is no fear of Canada ever repeating the action which gave these privileges to the Doukhobors and the Mennonites, but that does not relieve us of the question, of what we are to do with those whom we have?

The Mennonites.

The Mennonites are our most curious problem. Fortunately a considerable number of them have broken away from their old traditions, but still there is that solid nucleus which with its very large families is a continual threat. Dr. Oliver, thus describes the visit, which he paid to thirteen Mennonite schools:

> Not a single teacher knows English well enough to teach it if he would. Not a single teacher among the thirty-two possesses any professional qualifications whatever. One of the brightest of these acknowledged to me that none of them was capable of handling a school. All schools have the same type of backless seats, the same dazzling light pouring into pupils' eyes from left, right and front, the same absence of maps, pictures and charts. Some have a blackboard three feet by four feet. One even has two, but some have none. All the pupils pass through the same four grades:
>
> 1. A. B. C.
> 2. Catechism.
> 3. New Testament.
> 4. Old Testament.
>
> In the forenoon they sing and say their prayers, then study Bible history and practise reading. This consumes the morning hours from 8.30 to 11.30. For three hours in the afternoon they work at arithmetic and writing. It is simple fare, but is all the teacher himself has ever received. Frequently he does not know even Hoch Deutsch well enough for conversation.

But what can we expect of a teacher who has eleven children of his own to support, and receives but two hundred dollars a year for his school work?

An Order-in-Council.

Here is where the cure will have to be administered. The country has an indefeasible right to demand that all its people shall be effectively educated. Even the right of the provinces as such to the exclusive control of education is by our constitution under this limitation. There must be education of a practical sort. Some of the young Mennonites themselves are praying the nation to step in and give to their people the advantage of decent public schools. The difficulty in the way of this is that in 1875 during the government of Mackenzie, when the Mennonites were first invited to settle in Canada, an Order-in-Council was passed asking them to settle in Manitoba, where eight townships (184,320 acres) were set aside for their exclusive use, with the assurance that if their immigration took up the whole of that land (and the terms were made, such that each adult man could secure a square mile) other townships would be set aside for them. The most important clause in this Order-in-Council reads: 10, "The fullest privilege of exercising their religious principles, is by law afforded to the Mennonites without any kind of molestation or restriction whatever, and the same privilege extended to the education of their children in schools." There are three legal phases of this that are of considerable importance. In the first place, it is only an Order-in-Council and was never ratified by Parliament. The legality of such an Order-in-Council is at least questionable. There is very good legal authority for the opinion that there are only two occasions when an Order-in-Council has any effect: Firstly, when the proclamation makes known the executive will of the king in the matter of convening Parliament, and, secondly, when the Order-in-Council has been made effective by an Act of Parliament. The second legal weakness of the document is, that it is a federal act regarding education of such a nature as to be contrary to the British North America Act, which gave full control of education to the provinces, only allowing the Dominion to act to secure education where provincial law fails to effect that end. In consequence of this the Order-in-Council is ultra vires as far as Manitoba is concerned. The third legal point is, that the whole document only applies to settlement in Manitoba, whereas, the Mennonites settlements that are most in question to-day are in Saskatchewan. On these counts it is highly probable that the Order-in-Council could be set aside.

Justice to Both Sides.

All these legal considerations are vain, however, in the presence of the indisputable fact that the intention was to give to the Mennonites exactly the rights, which they to-day maintain that they have, and it was as a result of this concession made by the representatives of the Canadian people, with their full knowledge, that the Mennonites came here trusting in our honesty to have the bargain carried out. There remains, however, the fact that no treaty or agreement can be considered to be perpetual. Times and conditions change, ideals change greatly, and any agreement that has no provision for revision according to times and circumstances must take for granted that when times and circumstances change so as to make the agreement unendurable to one or the other party some means of revision will be found. Is it not so, that in the case of the Mennonites, we have such a treaty? No Canadian Government would to-day dare make such a bargain. Indeed the existence of such a bargain is inimical to the future of the country. If these people propagate rapidly and, continuing to live in segregated districts, persist in maintaining their language and a school system which does not educate, it is altogether essential that we revise the treaty sufficiently to correct this determined ignorance and alienation. We can be quite sure that such action will not engender a hatred for us among the future Mennonites, but will, on the contrary, turn the rising generation into loyal and prosperous Canadians, grateful to us for our action. For both their good and our good some alteration in the arrangement is necessary.

The Calendar.

Now that world legislation is fairly launched, those reformers are looking up who want to change things that have got into the very grain of life since time immemorial. Among the cosmic reforms being agitated for is that of the calendar. The calendar we now have has come down to us with a small correction from the time of Julius Caesar. The Julian calendar of 365 days with its leap year addition, kept going wrong eleven minutes every year, and had to be corrected. As the correction was made by Pope Gregory Thirteenth in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, it was not adopted in Protestant British countries till 1752 in the reign of George Second, and not in Orthodox Russia till the recent revolution—if indeed the correct date is current there yet. Such radical changes as are now being proposed will be slow of acceptance. Some years ago a conference met in Switzerland to see if it would not be possible to come to some agreement for a change of the calendar. It is very awkward to have months of different length. One has to think a while whether the month has twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty or thirty-one days. And if one has to make a calculation of the number of days, or the number of weeks from a set day in a certain month, to a set day in another month, with one or more intervening months, it takes a bit of thinking to arrive at the result. All that might be obviated to great advantage with no apparent disadvantage to any one. There are three hundred and sixty-five and a quarter days in our year. That is a number that will not divide up evenly into weeks and months, but by taking one day and a quarter from it we can divide the remaining three hundred and sixty-four days into fifty-two weeks, and fifty-two weeks will divide evenly into thirteen months. The proposal is to do this by putting a month, to be called Sol, between July and August, and to put in an extra day between the last day of December and the first day of January of each year, which extra day will not be a Monday, a Tuesday, a Wednesday, a Thursday, a Friday or a Saturday, but will be a day with a name of its own, and its date will be signified by giving merely its name and the number of the year.

Advantages and Disadvantages.

The advantages of such a calendar are three. There are thirteen lunar months in the year and the weeks in the new months would coincide with the phases of the moon. Each month would be exactly four weeks, so that it would be easy to compute the number of days between two given dates. Then, again, the day of the month would always correspond with the day of the week, that is to say, the first, the eighth, and fifteenth of each month would always be Sunday. The second, the ninth and sixteenth would always be a Monday, and so on. In that way one would only have to know whether it was the first, second, third or fourth week, he would always know the the name of the day, one would know the day of the month. As a result, calendars would be useless, for if one knew the name of the day and the week, he would always know the number of the day of the month, while, not knowing these, no calendar will help him. An objection is that the number thirteenth will not divide by two, three or by four. This would be awkward in a great many ways, when quarterly agreements or quarterly payments are in use. The fifty-two weeks in a year, are, however, divisible by two and four, which would in a measure overcome that inconvenience. The end of the first week of the fourth month (April) would be the end of the first quarter, the end of the second week of July would be the half year and the end of the third week of September would be the end of the third quarter. The extra day at the end of the year would be a holiday and by legal enactment no interest would be computed on loans of any sort for that day. Thus interest computations would be greatly simplified.

The message regarding the peace treaty was handled and distributed to the newspapers of the Dominion by the Canadian Government through the medium of the Department of Public Information and the Canadian Press, Limited. Filed in Paris, the story was transmitted to Canada by two cable services, the one operating for both American and Canadian newspapers and containing a fourteen hundred word summary of the terms reaching this continent via New York, while the second and longer story, 15,000 words, reached telegraphic lines in the Dominion direct from the cable station at Sydney, N.S.

* * * *

The first detachment of returned soldiers from the Canadian Siberian expedition reached Montreal on Sunday.

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It is announced that the bill to extend to the end of the present session orders-in-council passed under the War Measures Act, will not be proceeded with.

* * * *

An edict against anarchists was posted in Buenos Aires on Tuesday by the police. Immediately after the edict was posted the publisher of the radical newspaper "Bander Aroja" took the next boat for Montevideo.

EASY, WHEN YOU KNOW HOW.



—Chicago "News."

CAPTAIN DOG.

He's not a fancy kind of dog, with birth and pedigree,
But just a loving, kind, old chap, and such a friend to me;
He rubs his nose against my hand to cheer me when I'm sad,
And how he barks and frisks and plays to see that I am glad.

In summertime he walks with me through winding woodland ways,
And plunges in the river cool on hot and sultry days;
In wintertime beside the hearth he sleeps, and in his dreams,
He lives again a gipsy life beside the summer streams.

Oh! he is true and loving, a faithful friend and fine,
But a secret I must tell you—he really is not mine;
For he's waiting for his master to come across the sea,
A soldier lad who sailed away to fight for liberty.

I can't forget the day there came a message o'er the 'phone,
"The troop-train leaves to-morrow," it said in saddened tone,
"And I can't come to say 'good-bye': shake hands with Cap. for me,
For our battalion sails at once for service o'er the sea."

But I was not the only one that well-known voice to hear,
For at my feet was Cap. alert, and cocked each listening ear,
He heard the voice tho' far away and knew his master spoke,
And in his soulful eyes revealed the love that in him woke.

But many days have passed since then, and days have grown to years,
The music of his master's voice in dreams alone he hears;
But when the sun is sinking behind the golden west
I'm sure that Cap. is thinking of the one he loves the best.

For he waits and waits, and watches o'er the dusky woodland way—
The footpath that his master trod with spirits light and gay;
And when the boy returns again across the ocean's foam,
No truer friend there'll be than Cap. to give a welcome home.

For now the war is over, and the soldier's coming back,
Soon Cap. will see him swinging along the well-worn track;
Oh! what a joyous greeting, and how his tail will beat
A measure, for a welcome to his master's marching feet.

HELEN B. ANDERSON.

Cousecon, Ontario.

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS

NEWS OF THE WEEK

TUESDAY MAY 13th, 1919.

TREATY CONDITIONS ARE D ISPUTED BY GERMAN DELEGATES BECAUSE BASIS OF AGREEMENT ACCORDING TO ARMISTICE HAS BEEN ABANDONED

Attention Called to "Discrepancy" in Requiring Germany to Sign Statute of League Without Privilege of Membership—Allies Will Admit No Discussion of Their Right to Insist on Terms as Drafted

Since the presentation of the treaty terms to the German delegates, reported on another page, several letters have been sent to the Allies. The first reads as follows:—

"The German peace delegation has finished the first perusal of the peace conditions which have been handed over to them. They have had to realize that on essential points the basis of the peace of right agreed upon between the belligerents has been abandoned.

"They were not prepared to find that the promise, explicitly given to the German people and the whole of mankind, is in this way to be rendered illusory.

"The draft of the treaty contains demands which no nation could endure. Moreover, our experts hold that many of them could not possibly be carried out.

"The German peace delegation will substantiate these statements in detail and transmit to the Allied and Associated Governments their observations and their material continuously.

(Signed), "Brockdorff-Rantzau."

Will Receive Suggestions.

To this letter the following reply was made by the Allied and Associated Powers:

"The representatives of the Allied and Associated Powers have received the statement of objections of the German plenipotentiaries to the draft conditions of peace.

"In reply they wish to remind the German delegation that they have formulated the terms of the treaty with constant thought of the principles on which the armistice and the negotiations for peace were proposed. They can admit no discussion of their right to insist on the terms of the peace substantially as drafted. They can consider only such practical suggestions as the German plenipotentiaries may have to submit."

Regarding the League.

The second letter from the German representatives reads:

"The German peace delegation has the honor to pronounce its attitude on the question of the League of Nations by herewith transmitting a German program which, in the opinion of the delegation, contains important suggestions on the League of Nations problem.

"The German peace delegation reserves for itself the liberty of stating its opinions on the draft of the Allied and Associated Governments in detail. In the meantime it begs to call attention to the discrepancy lying in the fact that Germany is called on to sign the statute of the League of Nations as an inherent part of the treaty draft handed to us, and, on the other hand is not mentioned among the states which are invited to join the League of Nations.

"The German peace delegation begs to inquire whether, and, if so, under what circumstances, such invitation is intended.

(Signed), "Brockdorff-Rantzau."

"See Article 1, Paragraph 2."

The reply of the Allies to this is as follows:

"The receipt of the German program of the League of Nations is acknowledged. The program will be referred to the appropriate committee of the Allied and Associated Powers.

"The German delegates will find on re-examination of the covenant of the League of Nations that the matter of the admission of additional member states has not been over-looked, but is explicitly provided for in the second paragraph of article one."

The replies which the Council of Four sent to these German notes, made public Saturday were drawn up, according to the "Temps," with the personal and particularly active collaboration of President Wilson.

Labor Problems.

The German delegation in additional notes transmitted Saturday night to M. Clemenceau, proposes changes in the clauses of the peace treaty covering labor problems, and asks that prisoners of war be returned immediately after the signing of the preliminaries.

The notes suggest the holding of a joint labor convention at Versailles for consideration of the points raised. Satisfaction is expressed with the labor clauses in general, but it is pointed out that they cover principles already in force in Germany and that they do not go far enough.

FRENCH WANT CLOSER ALLIANCE.

Most of the Paris newspapers comment scathingly on the German letters, and declare that the only safeguard is in an even closer Anglo-Franco-American alliance. Premier Clemenceau's course in referring Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau to the second paragraph of the first article of the League of Nations Covenant, in reply to the German delegates' complaint that Germany had not been invited to join the League of Nations, moves Saint Brice to remark that the Germans soon found the weak spot. The Premier's reply, says the writer, is clever parry, but only a parry. He shows how the contradiction alleged by the German plenipotentiary may cease to exist, but he does not deny that it actually does exist, and Saint Brice thinks that the German answer to this will not be long in coming.

The "Gaulois," in an editorial along similar lines, questions the wisdom of the Conference in having incorporated the League Covenant in the peace treaty.

DELEGATES RETURN TO BERLIN.

Six members of the German peace mission left Versailles on Saturday night for Berlin. They include the labor leader Carl Legien, head of the German trades union confederation; Privy Councillor Eberbach, representative of the Ministry of Railways, and Herr Schmidt, of the Foreign Office. All three men rank as commissioners next in importance to the plenipotentiaries. They undoubtedly have been charged with carrying on direct discussion of the situation with the German Government.

Herr Giesberts, Count Oberndorff and several other Germans attended mass on Sunday, while the usual small party went to the Protestant church. The remainder of the delegation worked part of the day on German counter-propositions to the Entente demands.

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau is still in Versailles, but it is considered possible that he will leave some time this week for Berlin to consult with the Government.

Warning to Correspondents.

An official note issued at Paris on Sunday says that a German correspondent sent to the "Neues Wiener Tageblatt" a despatch saying that the hotel at Versailles where the German delegates are housed is full of spies acting as hotel attendants, and that microphones have been installed in all the rooms.

The note brands the report as an odious and calumnious invention, and says if it is repeated the French Government may find it necessary to expel the German correspondents.

SENSATIONAL APPEAL TO GERMAN PEOPLE

In a bitter article appearing in the evening edition of "Vorwaerts" on Saturday, the editor, Friedrich Stampfer, says:

"I have come from Versailles, where we sought for peace and found war. I have come from Versailles in order to cry in the ears of the sleepers that it is still war. You may slay the bringer of bad tidings, but they will not alter the frightful fact. Though weaponless, we are still at war.

"A near peace between the civilized peoples can only be attained by negotiations. Our opponents will not negotiate, and therefore it is a lie when they assert that they wish peace. The undefinable instrument of pressure with which they have presented us is no instrument of peace, but the expression of their pitiless determination to continue by other means, their war of extermination against the German people.

War Will Go On.

"It would therefore be lunacy to believe that peace would be brought about by putting six German names on one piece of paper. Even after the signing of this so-called peace treaty, the world war would not be at an end. If we sign, we merely stand before another stage of world struggle. In place of thundering annihilation, there would be clandestine destruction which would last for generations, and after an age of despair we should still look in vain for the hour of delivery.

"If we do not sign, then we have before us a short struggle which would bring either destruction or salvation. Coolly and calmly must we justify the fighting strength of our means of resistance and carry through our decisions with unswerving consistency.

Show Strength of Patience.

"When we declare that we will not sign we must stick to that, come what may. Only when we force our enemies to develop their brutality to that point at which they themselves become alarmed by it, only when we show a strength of patience and endurance which will wring admiration from the world and strike its conscience—only then shall we succeed by the extent of our sacrifice to hasten the coming of our day.

"The enemy will attempt to occupy parts of Germany and to force the rest to surrender by hunger. We must force him to make a complete job of it. The enemy must himself be compelled to occupy all of Germany and to make her a colony of his so-called League of Nations.

"We shall then see how long his inner and outer unity prevails, and if it lasts for years we must not weaken. We have before us the heroic example of little Belgium, which in similar circumstances held out for four years. What Belgium could do we must do."

A Reckoning With Wilson.

Stampfer concludes with the following appeal to the German people:

"Stand fast and be ready to endure the worst that any people ever endured. With bated breath, all the oppressed peoples and classes of the world will know that the German race enters their ranks as an ally. In Ireland, Egypt, and India and among the working classes of all lands, the people will harken. There will be a reckoning in the United States with that curious successor of Washington who came to Europe to preach freedom, and who will return after having helped to abolish the rights of man.

"It will not be a short or an easy fight. Do not expect miracles; do not be faint hearted if the hoped for success is long in coming, but wait with inexhaustible patience, in unbreakable confidence. Then our time will come."

The article has created a great sensation in Berlin generally, and in political circles in particular.

Secretary of State Lansing, in a statement issued on May 6, announced that the United States had recognized the de facto Government of Finland.

NEW C. P. R. PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL RAILWAYS

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, held on Tuesday, the shareholders, meeting for the first time since the retirement of Lord Shaughnessy from the presidency, expressed their sense of the pre-eminent merit and ability of His Lordship. This was done, first of all, by the new president, Mr. E. W. Beatty, in his annual address to the shareholders, in the course of which he made felicitous reference to the retirement of Lord Shaughnessy, to his eminent and successful leadership, and to the esteem and affection he had won, not only within the confines of the C. P. R., but all over the country at once for his prescient leadership as head of the company, and his large and thoughtful interest in all that made for the advancement of the best interests of the Dominion.

Loud applause greeted these references, as was emphatically the case when Mr. Huntly Drummond moved a resolution expressing the feelings of the shareholders in respect of the work of Lord Shaughnessy for the company and the hope that he might be spared for many years in which to enjoy a well-earned rest, while still continuing to maintain an interest in the company which had prospered so wonderfully through his organizing and executive ability.

The Year's Operations.

Mr. E. W. Beatty, in delivering the annual statement, said:

The results of the year's operations were, on the whole, and under the conditions which existed, satisfactory, notwithstanding the shrinkage in the net earnings of $12,043,630, due to the extraordinary increase in wage scales and cost of materials of all descriptions. Over seventy-seven percent of the total increase in operating expenses was due to increases in wages alone.

The volume, both of freight and passenger traffic, decreased in comparison with 1917, the increase in gross earnings of $5,148,363, being due to increases in rates granted in March and July of last year. The fact that notwithstanding the heavy increases in the cost of operation there was a surplus after payment of all charges and dividends, was another satisfactory evidence of the foresight and wisdom of the shareholders in having approved substantial expenditures in previous years, which, undoubtedly, permitted the operations of the company to be carried on with a cheapness which would not have been possible had such adequate facilities not been provided.

Blunders In Railway Policy.

"In the matter of railway construction," said Mr. Beatty, "the country is faced with a condition quite unprecedented in the recent history of Canada. In that the National Railways and your company are the only large companies with resources sufficient to enable them to provide additional railway facilities to any substantial extent. Serious and continuing blunders in our railway policy have resulted in the Government being required to assume the ownership at present of 11,400 miles of railway, with the prospect of the acquisition of an additional 6,400 miles. When this acquisition has been accomplished the principal competing systems in Canada will be your company and the Canadian National Railways.

"I have no fear of Government ownership, but Government ownership apparently has some fear of private competition under equal conditions. It has recently been found necessary to give the National Railways privileges in the matter of construction of railways not enjoyed by private companies and to exempt them from complying in other respects with the existing laws respecting railways. I sincerely trust that this policy of making one law for the National Railways and one for the Canadian Pacific and other private enterprises will neither be continued nor extended, because nothing would, in my opinion, be calculated to destroy confidence in Canadian railway enterprise more than a policy which would confer exclusive and peculiar rights on the National Railways designed to make the competitive conditions unequal.

Government Ownership.

"The subject of Government ownership has received much attention recently, but not nearly as much as the importance of the subject justifies. Notwithstanding our previous experience and that of the United States and Great Britain, Government ownership and operation of railways is to be attempted on a large scale. The situation is full of danger which cannot be avoided or even minimized except by rigorous independent and non-political administration, which is at least difficult of establishment under our system of Government. I am satisfied the Government recognizes these difficulties and that a sincere and determined effort will be made to meet the situation.

DEFAULTERS PENALIZED.

Hon. Arthur Meighen presented in the House of Commons on Thursday afternoon his bill to disfranchise defaulters under the M.S.A. The classes covered by the bill comprise all those who failed in their obligations under the act. They are disqualified in the following respects for a period of fifteen years:

1. From holding office under the Crown.
2. From being a member of Parliament or a member of the Senate.
3. From voting in any Dominion election.

The bill provides that any defaulters who have satisfied any conviction lawfully obtained and the punishment imposed shall not be included, nor are those included who came in under the amnesty proclamation of August last, nor any who, having been apprehended, actually served in the military forces.

The trial of the alleged murderers of Dr. Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, the radical Socialist leaders, was begun in Berlin on Thursday with General von Hoffmann presiding. There are nine defendants on trial and sixty witnesses will be called.

ALLIES TAKE OFFENSIVE IN NORTHERN RUSSIA

Siberians Advancing at Rate of Seven Miles a Day

The Allied river fotilla has taken the offensive on the Dvina and Vaga rivers. The flotilla bombarded Tulgas, on the Dvina, and Kitzka, on the Vaga.

A column of the Murmansk force operating west of the railway has cleared the villages along Lake Sego of Bolshevists, while another column operating eastward has advanced down the road from Petroske Yam, and is now only fifteen miles from Povinetz, at the headwaters of Lake Onega.

Meanwhile the Bolshevists have withdrawn on the railway to a point seventeen versts south of Meselskaya, while the American railway troops have repaired the line as far as Meselskaya.

Artillery and patrol activity, with the assistance of British gunboats, continues on the Dvina and Vaga rivers.

A despatch from Omsk under date of May 1 says that since the capture of Chistopol, on the Kama, by the forces of Admiral Kolchak, the Siberians have been advancing at an average rate of seven miles a day and have reached the Shenala River. The enemy's resistance has been broken in the Bugulma-Bogoroslan area (Samara district) and a similar rate of advance is being maintained in that region. Five rifle regiments from the Reds have capitulated on the Samara front.

No Exchange of Prisoners.

The commission of Allied officers which went to Vologda to negotiate for an exchange of prisoners has returned to Archangel, the mission having failed owing to the attempt of the Bolshevists to turn the meeting into a political one, and their evasion of the question of prisoners.

The commission found the prisoners at Vologda well treated and well fed, but objecting to the constant Bolshevik propaganda.

Canadian Troops in Russia.

The answer of the War Office to the request of the Canadian authorities that the Dominion troops be withdrawn from the Archangel front is that the Canadians are the backbone of the Allied forces in northern Russia, and the War Office has asked that the Canadian troops be left there as long as possible.

"Imperialist Allies."

A Bolshevik proclamation, which was printed secretly, was distributed in Harbin on May Day. It makes a wild attack on the "imperialist Allies" and claims that a reign of terror exists in Siberia and that the railways and natural resources are in the hands of foreigners. The proclamation adds that the Russian Soviet Government has been strengthened by alliance with Hungary and by the fact that the Allies had been driven from Odessa.

ITALY'S CLAIM TO FIUME

May Demand Instead, the Carrying Out of Treaty of London

Italy, according to the "Echo de Paris," seems inclined to cease pressing, for the time at least, her claims to Fiume, and to demand the carrying out of the treaty of London, upon which her Dalmatian claims were originally based. In several newspapers the view is taken that it is in order for France and Italy to conclude a formal pact of friendship and alliance, while in some quarters regret is expressed that Italy was not invited to join the defensive alliance proposed for France, the United States and Great Britain.

Several papers assert that President Wilson maintains his position and it is not believed he will depart from it in the slightest. He has not adhered to the proposed compromise by which Italy would administer Fiume as mandatory of the League of Nations until 1923, after which Fiume would revert to Italian sovereignty, the Jugo-Slavs being given a port a few miles lower down the Adriatic coast.

It is pointed out that if Italy exacts full execution of the pact of London, which involves not only Dalmatia but the Dodecanese Islands, it will raise the whole Greek problem and singularly complicate the situation.

Premier Orlando was present at the formal presentation of the peace terms to the German delegates, and received quite an ovation from the crowd on leaving the conference building.

NO FOREIGN TITLES.

The titles committee at a meeting on Wednesday morning, appointed a subcommittee, consisting of Mr. W. F. Nickle, chairman, and Hon. W. S. Fielding, A. R. McMaster, Dr. Whidden and W. F. Cockshutt, to draw up a report for submission to Parliament. The committee will meet at the call of the chairman to consider the report.

A resolution moved by Dr. Michael Clark and seconded by Mr. Cockshutt providing for the abolition of the prefixes of "Honorable" and "Right Honorable," as applied to members of the Government, the Senate and the Privy Council, was defeated by a vote of six to two. By a vote of ten to two a resolution moved by Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, providing for the abolition of minor titles, was passed. The committee also declared itself as opposed to the conferring of foreign titles.

NEW PAGE IN POLISH HISTORY.

Marshal Foch, a despatch from Warsaw says, has sent the following message to General Haller, the commander of the Polish troops in France, during the war.

"To-morrow an army, created under the protection of the French flag, will join on the liberated Polish territory the Polish army that has been for a long time fighting for right, liberty and civilization. I am convinced that the gallant soldiers now united under the White Eagle flag will soon write in golden letters a new page of the history of noble Poland. My best wishes accompany you."

CHINESE DELEGATION WILL NOT SIGN TREATY.

Anti-Foreign Feeling Growing Over Cession of Shantung to Japanese.

The Chinese delegation has received cabled instructions from Peking not to sign the treaty of peace because of the Kiao-Chau-Shantung settlement. Instructions to the same effect have been received from the representatives of both the northern and southern Governments in the conference at Shanghai.

National sentiment has been aroused in Peking and China over the Peace Conference decision regarding Shantung and Kiao-Chau. The press is united in demanding that the territory be returned unfettered to China.

A boycott of Japanese goods is much discussed in official circles in Peking, where students have burned the home of Tsao Yu-Lin, minister of communications, and severely beat Chang Tsung-Hsiang, former minister to Japan, who was a guest at Tsao Yu-Lin's house.

The native press in publishing violent articles leading to a fear that there may be an anti-foreign outbreak.

It is reported that Chinese residents of the Shantung Peninsula have organized to oppose the cession of Shantung to the Japanese and that they are asking the Chinese of all parts of the republic to join the movement.

SHIPBUILDING ORDERS

Orders for the construction of steel ships sufficient to keep shipyards in Canada, which require business, operating throughout the present year and probably on into 1920, will be placed by the Dominion Government, the Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine, announced in the House of Commons on Thursday. The Minister of Marine made his statement in committee of supply in presenting the item of $30,000,000 for shipbuilding included in the estimates.

He justified the Government's present program for three main reasons: First, the great famine in ocean tonnage; second, the need of ships for the building up of an export trade, and third, the necessity of cargo vessels to work in co-operation with the Canadian National Railways. At the present time, the Minister said, there are forty-five steel ships under construction in twenty Canadian yards. Their net tonnage would total 264,050, their value was $52,691,450, over 40,000 men were engaged in building them and twenty-five would be completed this year.

In answer to Sir Herbert Ames, Mr. Ballantyne said it would not be wise for the Government at the present time to sell any of its ships. He had received an offer from New York for the Government ships at $190 per ton.

Mr. D. D. McKenzie thought the Government had chosen a very bad time to embark on its shipbuilding policy. Prices, both for labor and material were abnormally high. He declared that the Government had really no shipbuilding policy, and no policy for naval protection.

Mr. Ballantyne produced figures to show that Canadian ships were costing $25 a ton less than ships of the same kind being turned out in the United States; that according to Sir G. B. Hunter, the noted British builder, British ships were now costing $150 per ton, which is three times more than what they cost before the war, and that the French Government is at the present time having no fewer than thirty wooden ships built in Canada at a cost of $200 per ton.

Further consideration of the estimates was deferred.

WINNIPEG LABOR COUNCIL IGNORES COMMISSION

Declares That Capitalism Has Parliament by the Throat

While labor was not officially heard at the first day's sitting of the Industrial Relations Commission in the city hall, Winnipeg, on Saturday, at the afternoon session, Rev. William Ivens, editor of the "Western Labor News," who conducts the labor church in Winnipeg, gave his views with the proviso that they were his individual opinions, as the Trade and Labor Council had decided to ignore the commission, asserting that capitalism has Parliament by the throat. Mr. Ivens advocated a democratic press that should represent the aspirations of the people, a parliament of workers, nationalization of all essential industries, a democratic judiciary, and abolition of the profits system. He said he saw no hope of a permanent solution until human labor becomes the basis of exchange.

Employers' Proposal.

When the Industrial Relations Commission began its sittings on Saturday morning it was brought immediately face to face with the fact that a general strike is threatened in Winnipeg solely for the purpose of forcing employers to adopt the principle of a closed shop, according to a statement presented by J. B. Hugg, K.C.

Mr. Hugg informed the commission he represented 100 leading manufacturers and employers in the city. He explained that while the statement represented a consensus of the views of his clients, there were individual differences and some employers would appear personally before the commission.

The scheme drawn up by the employers proposed joint plant councils for the adjusting of conditions and establishing better relations of working. Then there would be provincial joint councils at which employers and employees would attend as well as representatives of the Government who would report. The last link in the chain would be Dominion joint councils to deal with wider phases of industrial conditions.

Mr. Hugg said he did not know a single employer fundamentally opposed to the closed shop; but employers had to face the attitude of labor toward restricted output. Closed shop meant cutting the output in two with wages at the same level. This settled, employers were prepared to discuss what was a fair distribution of the wealth produced, having due regard to the service rendered.

AFGHANS CROSS FRONTIER

New Amir Unfriendly to Britain Excitement at Cabul

"Endure the Worst; Our Time Will Come," Says Editor of "Vorwaerts"

Afghan tribesmen have crossed the Afghan border with the assistance of Afghan regular troops, and have occupied certain positions on the Indian side of the border, according to a despatch from the Indian Foreign Office. Military precautions have been taken by the British, who have addressed a vigorous note to the Amir.

It has been reported for some time that the new Amir had adopted an unfriendly attitude toward the British, and contemplated a violation of the northwest frontier and Khyber Pass, the principal northern pass into that country from India.

No large number of tribesmen are concerned, but they have occupied some heights of importance commanding two roads leading across the frontier.

Reuter's learns that General Barrett has commenced operations against the invading Afghan tribesmen and that there are already indications that the advance of the British mobile columns in the neighborhood of the Indian frontier is having a reassuring effect.

The latest news from Kabul is dated April 30, when some escorts of the British agent, who is an Indian, left the capital. Kabul was then the scene of great excitement and there were considerable movements of troops in the surrounding country.

Relations With Moscow.

A Russian Government wireless message says that an Afghan mission has arrived at Moscow to establish relations between Afghanistan and Russia.

This is in violation of the treaty between Afghanistan and Great Britain, under which Afghanistan is not allowed to enter into relations with any foreign country except Great Britain.

FEDERAL HOME RULE.

At a meeting of the British House of Commons on Wednesday to consider Federal Home Rule, Rt. Hon. Walter Hume Long, First Lord of the Admiralty, said there were two considerations in favor of devolution: Firstly, congestion of business in the Commons; secondly, his experience at the Colonial Office, where representations in favor of it were made to him at different times by overseas ministers. He read a letter from Rt. Hon. Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was unable to attend, saying that he saw no insuperable financial difficulties in the scheme. Mr. Long also thought that reform of the Lords was closely linked with the question of Federal Home Rule.

Ronald McNeill, member for Canterbury, in behalf of Ulster, protested the scheme, expressing surprise at hearing a home rule speech from Rt. Hon. Walter Hume Long. No resolution was submitted.

PROHIBITION ORDER-IN-COUNCIL TO BE MODIFIED.

The decision of the Government in respect to the extension of the war-time prohibition order, as set forth in a resolution of which notice has been given by Sir Thomas White, acting Prime Minister, as anticipated, modifies the existing federal order-in-council in such manner as to give recognition to provincial temperance enactments.

The resolution provides that in case the sale of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes is permitted in any province its manufacture is permitted in such province.

The sale of native wines will continue to be allowed in Ontario under the order-in-council as it is proposed to be amended. Where a province wishes to remain dry its wish will be implemented by the federal legislation.

THE TERMS FOR AUSTRIA.

The naval terms of the treaty to be presented Austria, as they have been completed, entirely wipe out the Austrian navy. All the ships of that navy, large and small, are to be surrendered. Their disposition among the Allies is to be adjusted later.

The Austrian peace delegation, numbering from forty to fifty persons, is expected to arrive at St. Germain this week. Some difficulty has been encountered in selecting its numbers, because of differences of opinion regarding the proposed incorporation of German-Austria in Germany.

It is said that while M. Franz Klein, president of the delegation, favors annexation, Prof. Lamasch, another influential member, opposes it and that sentiment against the proposal is growing.

Rev. Hugh Dobson, western secretary of the Social Service Department of the Methodist Church, testifying before the Industrial Commissioners at Regina, submitted figures to show that it would be necessary for a worker to receive twice as much in wages to-day, in order to maintain the same standard of living as he did in 1910.

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Professor Bernhard, one of the hostages released at Munich, when the Government forces captured the city, says the Munich experiment aimed at improved production and better living conditions, but failed because no one worked.

RANTZAU MAY RESIGN.

London, May 12.—Berlin despatches received here to-day reported that resignation of Foreign Minister Brockdorff-Rantzau and possibly Herr Landsberg as members of the German peace delegation is considered inevitable.

The Berlin garrison was said to have been increased to 120,000 owing to the fear of riots during the consideration of the peace terms by the National Assembly.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Senator Borah on Wednesday characterized as "deliberate murder" the decision of the War Department to keep American forces indefinitely in Siberia.

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Captain F. Richardson has left London for France and Germany to investigate the alleged crucifixion of a Canadian sergeant by the Germans during the war. Germany, it will be remembered, recently protested against the perpetuation of what it terms an "invented outrage."

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The visit of the Irish-American delegates to Dublin threatens to raise a tempest in Parliament on an early date. Questions will be asked concerning the alleged communication of the delegates with President Wilson when the Home Rule issue was urged and the attempt at an interview with Premier Lloyd George.

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The Prince of Wales made his first speech in England to Dominion troops on Saturday, when at Witley Camp he presented colors to the 25th Battalion, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Mersereau; the 27th Battalion, Lieut.-Col. H. J. Riley; the 28th Battalion, Lieut.-Col. D. McIntyre, and the 29th Battalion, Lieut.-Col. H. Tobin.

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A report from Glen Falls, N.Y., states that the International Paper Company have refused an offer of approximately ten percent increase in wages in a new working agreement which was to go into effect this week, and five thousand members of the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers employed in the company's mills throughout the country have struck work.

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With the exception of farm laborers and domestic servants, no immigrants will be accepted by the Canadian immigration commission in London, Eng., until the autumn, and immigration of any kind will not be encouraged before next spring.

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Paul Hymans, head of the Belgian delegation, on Friday discussed with Lloyd George the rights of Belgium in German East Africa.

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The Dutch Government has decided to surrender the former German Emperor to the Allied and Associated Powers, according to a despatch from The Hague to the National News.

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"The very fact that such terms have been put forward by the Allies," says General Currie, "shows the utter completeness of their victory and that they are able to make sure such a war can never happen again."

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The appointment of Dr. J. W. Robertson as Canadian director of food supplies, a position which has been created at the request of the Supreme Economic Council of the Allied Governments, is announced in a statement given out by Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Agriculture. Dr. Robertson's duties will relate only to the sale of Canadian agricultural products in Europe.

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Among the civilian passengers who arrived at Halifax by the "Mauretania" on Friday were Sir Edward Kemp, Canadian Overseas Minister of Militia; Sir Charles Ross, Sir Percy and Lady Daniels, and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid.

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The provisional Government of North Russia has officially recognized and declared allegiance to the Omsk Government. Pending the establishment of closer connection with Omsk, the provisional Government reserves independent management of local affairs.

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Reports from several unions submitted to the Trades and Labor Council, at Vancouver, on Friday night, showed majorities in favor of the formation of the proposed One Big Union.

MR. McKENZIE AND THE TARIFF.

Speaking in the House of Commons on Friday upon the item in the estimate calling for the appropriation of $50,000,000 for the construction of cargo ships to be operated in connection with the National Railway System, Mr. D. D. McKenzie, the Opposition leader, made two references to tariff policy. He declared that, while not a "very high protectionist" he could not help recognizing that protection had done a great deal for many industries in the country. Later he said, "while not a high protectionist, I am prepared to deal with facts and circumstances."

Mr. McKenzie's words evoked applause from the Government side of the chamber.

AUSTRIAN PEACE TERMS.

Forecast of Treaty Terms to be Presented this Week.

The Austrian peace terms, according to the United Press correspondent in Paris, will reduce Austria to what is now known as German-Austria, Banat and Temasvar will be awarded to Jugo-Slavia. In the Hungarian treaty a large part of Transylvania will go to Rumania. Tyrol will become Italian. Regardless of the outcome of the Fiume dispute, Austria and Hungary will be given access by Fiume to the sea.

The Austrian and Hungarian armies will be reduced to mere police forces, on a volunteer basis, conscription being abolished. All munitions and artillery will be surrendered, and Hungary will be required to reduce her fortifications on the Rumanian frontier. All except a nominal number of warships must be surrendered.

Navigation of the Danube will be superintended by a special commission under the League of Nations.

The responsibilities section will carry the same provisions for trial of those guilty of criminal acts as the German treaty, but there will be no provision for trial of the former Emperor Karl.

A permanent financial commission will be established to handle indemnities, as in the German treaty. The former parts of the Empire will be required to make an initial payment within the means of the new Governments, the remainder being collected by the commission.

STERN TERMS HANDED TO GERMAN DELEGATES AT VERSAILLES ON THE FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SINKING OF THE "LUSITANIA"

Ex-Kaiser to be Tried by International Tribunal — Germany Loses Alsace-Lorraine and Other Valuable Territory— Left With Nothing Outside of Europe — Army and Navy Practically Abolished — Heavy Sums Demanded as Reparation for Damages Caused by War

After nearly six months of difficult conference work, the Allied Powers on Wednesday were able to deliver into the hands of the German delegates at Versailles the completed terms of treaty, the whole forming a bulky volume of some 80,000 words.

Elaborate preparation were made for the historic ceremony. Outside there was a small army of gendarmes who formed a barrier against the approach of such persons as were not entitled to enter the room where the momentous scene was to be enacted. Inside the great hall had been arranged to seat eighty delegates, although only four official German representatives and five German correspondents attended.

Aside from the great men gathered in the hall, the most striking feature was a large antique rug of bright colors, which was brought from the Chateau Versailles to cover the open space in the centre of the hollow rectangle of the peace table. Although dating from the time of Louis XIV., the rug is in a perfect state of preservation, and served to brighten the entire room. The day which was the anniversary of the sinking of the "Lusitania" four years ago, was bright and clear.

M. CLEMENCEAU'S ADDRESS.

Premier Clemenceau, President of the Peace Conference, presented the terms. Speaking in French he said:

"Gentlemen Plenipotentiaries of the German Empire:

"It is neither the time nor the place for superfluous words. You have before you the accredited plenipotentiaries of all the small and great Powers united to fight together in the war that has been so cruelly imposed upon them. The time has come when we must settle our account. You have asked for peace. We are ready to give you peace. We shall present to you now a book which contains our conditions. You will be given every facility to examine these conditions, and the time necessary for it. Everything will be done with the courtesy that is the privilege of civilzed nations.

No Oral Discussion.

"To give you my thought completely, you will find us ready to give you any explanation you want, but we must say at the same time that this second treaty of Versailles has cost us too much not to take, on our sides, all the necessary precautions and guarantees that the peace shall be a lasting one.

"I will give you notice of the procedure that has been adopted by the Conference for discussion and if any one has any observations to offer he will have the right to do so. No oral discussion is to take place, and the observations of the German delegation will have to be submitted in writing.

"The German plenipotentiaries will know that they have the maximum period of fifteen days within which to present in English and French their written observations on the whole of the treaty. Before the expiration of the aforesaid period of fifteen days, the German delegates will be entitled to send their reply on particular headings of the treaty, or to ask questions in regard to them.

Answer in Fifteen Days.

"After having examined the observations presented within the aforementioned period, the Supreme Council will send their answer in writing to the German delegation and determine the period within which the final global (world-wide) answer must be given by this delegation.

"The President wishes to add that when we receive, after two or three or four or five days, any observation from the German delegation on any point of the treaty, we shall not wait until the end of the fifteen days to give our answer. We shall at once proceed in the way indicated by this document."

GERMAN DELEGATE SPEAKS.

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German delegation, speaking in German, said:

"Gentlemen: We are deeply impressed with the sublime task which has brought us hither to give a durable peace to the world. We are under no illusion as to the extent of our defeat and the degree of our want of power. We know that the power of the German arms is broken. We know the power of the hatred which we encounter here, and we have heard the passionate demand that the vanquishers make us pay as the vanquished, and punish those who are worthy of being punished.

"It is demanded from us that we shall confess ourselves to be the only ones guilty of the war. Such a confession in my mouth would be a lie. We are far from declining any responsibility that this great war of the world has come to pass and that it was made in the way in which it was made. The attitude of the former German Government at The Hague Peace Conference, its actions and omissions in the tragic twelve days of July, have certainly contributed to the disaster. But we energetically deny that Germany and its people, who were convinced that they were making a war of defence, were alone guilty.

Imperialism Led to War.

"Nobody will want to contend that the disaster took its course only in the disastrous moment when the successor to the throne of Austria-Hungary fell the victim of murderous hands. In the last fifty years the imperialism of all the European states has chronically poisoned the international situation. The policy of retaliation and the policy of expansion and the disregard of the rights of peoples to determine their own destiny have contributed to the illness of Europe, which saw its crisis in the world war.

"Russian mobilization took from the statesmen the possibility of healing, and gave the decision into the hands of the military powers. Public opinion in all the countries of our adversaries is resounding with the crimes which Germany is said to have committed in the war. Here also we are ready to confess wrong that may have been done.

Willing to Repair Wrong.

"We have not come here to belittle the responsibility of the men who have waged the war politically and economically, or to deny any crimes which may have been committed against the rights of peoples. We repeat the declaration which has been made in the German Reichstag at the beginning of the war, that is to say: 'Wrong has been done to Belgium,' and we are willing to repair it.

"But in the manner of making war also Germany is not the only guilty one. Every nation knows of deeds and of people, which the best nationals only remember with regret. I do not want to answer by reproaches to reproaches, but I ask them to remember, when reparation is demanded, not to forget the armistice. It took you six weeks until we got it at last, and six months until we came to know your conditions of peace.

"Crimes in war may not be excusable, but they are committed in the struggle for victory and in the defence of national existence, and passions are aroused which make the conscience of peoples blunt.

Blockade Killed Thousands.

"The hundreds of thousands of non-combatants who have perished since November 11 by reason of the blockade were killed with cold deliberation after our adversaries had conquered and victory had been assured to them. Think of that when you speak of guilt and punishment.

"The measure of guilt of all those who have taken part can only be stated by an impartial inquest before a neutral commission, before which all the principal persons of the tragedy are allowed to speak, and to which all the archives are open. We have demanded such an inquest and we repeat this demand.

"In this conference also, where we stand toward our adversaries alone and without any allies, we are not quite without protection. You yourselves have brought us an ally, namely, the right which is guaranteed by the treaty and by the principles of peace.

A Peace of Justice.

"The Allied and Associated Governments have foresworn, in the time between the fifth of October and the fifth of November, 1918, a peace of violence and have written a peace of justice on their banner.

"On the fifth of October, 1918, the German Government proposed the principles of the President of the United States of North America as the basis of peace, and on the fifth of November their Secretary of State, Mr. Lansing, decided that the Allied and Associated Powers agreed to this basis, with two definite deviations.

"The principles of President Wilson have thus become binding on both parties to the war, for you as well as for us, and also for our former allies. The various principles demand from us heavy national and economic sacrifices, but the holy fundamental rights of all peoples are protected by this treaty. The conscience of the world is behind it. There is no nation which might violate it without punishment.

The Task of Rebuilding.

"You will find us ready to examine upon this basis the preliminary peace which you have proposed to us, with a firm intention of rebuilding in common work with you that which has been destroyed and repairing any wrong that may have been committed, principally the wrong to Belgium, and to maintain new aims of political and economic progress.

"Considering the tremendous quantity of the problems which arise, we ought as soon as possible to make an examination of the principal tasks by special commissions of experts, on the basis of the treaty which you have proposed to us. In this it will be our chief task to re-establish the devastated vigor of mankind, and of all the peoples who have taken part, by international protection of the life, health and liberty of the working classes.

RESTORING BELGIUM.

"As our next aim, I consider the reconstruction of the territories of Belgium and of northern France, which have been occupied by us, and which have been destroyed by war.

"To do so, we have taken upon ourselves the solemn obligation, and we are resolved to execute it to the extent which shall have been agreed upon between us. This task we cannot do without the co-operation of our former adversaries. We cannot accomplish the work without the technical and financial participation of the victorious peoples, and you cannot execute it without us.

"Impoverished Europe must desire that the reconstruction shall be fulfilled with the greatest success and with as little expense as in any way opssible. This desire can only be fulfilled by a clear understanding about the best methods to be employed. It would be the worst method to go on and have the work done by German prisoners of war. Certainly this work is cheap, but it would cost the world dear if hatred and despair shall seize the German people when they consider that their brothers, sons and fathers who are prisoners are kept prisoners beyond the preliminary peace in former penal work.

Financial Burdens.

"Without any immediate solution of this question, which has been drawn out too long, we cannot come to a durable peace. Experts of both sides will have to examine how the German people may come up to their financial obligations to repair, without succumbing under the heavy burden. A crash would bereave those who have a right to repair of the advantages to which they have a claim, and would draw after it irretrevable disorder of the whole European economical system.

"The vanquishers, as well as the vanquished peoples, must guard against this menacing danger with its incalculable consequences. There is only one means of banishing it—unlimited confession of the economic and social solidarity of all the peoples in a free and rising League of Nations.

The League of Nations.

"Gentlemen, the sublime thought to be derived from the most terrible disaster in the history of mankind is the League of Nations. The greatest progress in the development of mankind has been pronounced, and will make its way. Only if the gates of the League of Nations are thrown open to all who are of good will can the aim be attained, and only then the dead of this war will not have died in vain.

"The German people in their hearts are ready to take upon themselves their heavy lot, if the bases of peace which have been established are not any more shaken.

"The peace which may not be defended in the name of right before the world always calls forth new resistance against it. Nobody will be capable of subscribing to it with good conscience, for it will not be possible of fulfilment. Nobody could be able to take upon himself the guarantees of its execution, which ought to lie in its signature.

"We shall examine the document handed to us with good will and in the hope that the final result of our interview may be subscribed to by all of us."

AN INSULTING ATTITUDE?

It was remarked, and later referred to as an insult offered to the Allies, that Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau did not rise when delivering his address.

He had been ill, and looked it, and there was a disposition on the part of some to attribute his seeming discourtesy to his physical condition.

Wilson gave the closest attention to the English translation of Brockdorff's remarks. Some thought Clemenceau would interrupt when the defiant sentences were uttered, but, although appearing angered, he remained silent.

The proceedings, while very impressive, were exceedingly simple. They lasted about fifteen minutes, but most of the time was taken up by the interpreter's translating Brockdorff's speech from German into French and English. When Brockdorff was through the conference adjourned.

THE MAIN PROVISIONS OF PROPOSED TREATY

Following are the main features of the treaty delivered to the German delegates:

Germany will give up in Europe all of Alsace-Lorraine (5,600 miles) to France; the larger part of upper Silesia, with its valuable coal mines, the larger part of Posen and West Prussia (27,686 square miles) to Poland; part of Schleswig to Denmark and 382 square miles of Rhenish Prussia to Belgium.

The valuable Sarre coal basis will be internationalized for fifteen years and then a plebiscite will be held to determine its future political status. The ownership of the mines goes to France, but the latter country may resell them after a term of years, provided that part of their supply shall be given to France.

Polish Rights at Danzig.

Danzig is permanently internationalized, but it will come under the Polish customs system and detailed provisions are made to secure full rights of the port to Poland.

East Prussia is entirely cut off from Germany by the Polish corridor and part of it will have an opportunity to vote for separation. Memel is surrendered to the Allied powers for future disposition.

Luxemburg is freed from the German customs union which had it in bondage.

Germany is compelled to recognize the full independence of German-Austria, Poland and Czecho-slavokia.

Outside Europe a blanket cession is made of all political and territorial rights. Disposition of the former German colonies is surrendered to the Allied nations.

Specifically all the rights in Morocco and Liberia are renounced. The British protectorate of Egypt is recognized.

All rights in the Shantung Peninsula are ceded to Japan and similarly concessions in South China are given up to Great Britain and France. Various claims to property and interests in Siam go to that nation.

The rich concessions that had been obtained in Turkey, Russia, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Brazil are surrendered to the Reparation Commission, which will dispose of them and devote the proceeds to the payments to be made for damages.

War Power Taken Away.

The German army must be demobilized within two months to a total strength of 100,000 men, including officers. Since conscription is abolished this army must be made up of volunteers for long enlistments.

The navy must be reduced to six battleships under 10,000 tons, six light cruisers and twelve torpedo boats. No submarines will be allowed. All naval vessels above the allowance must be surrendered or destroyed.

The personnel of the navy is not to exceed 15,000 men and these are to enlist for twenty-five years in the case of sailors and twelve years in the case of officers.

All military and naval air forces are to be abolished after Oct. 1. The nation will be allowed to have no dirigibles and only a few heavier than air machines.

Except such as are allowed by the Allies to run, all munitions factories must close within three months. Rigid rules are made against importation or exportation of war material and the Allies will have the right of inspection to see that the rules are carried out.

Aside from the Rhine restrictions, Germany is forbidden to erect fortifications to control the Baltic and must tear down the defences of Heligoland and not replace them. Militaristic societies are forbidden.

Control of the Rhine.

The Rhine river and the Moselle will be put within the control of an international commission, to be devoted to the interests of all the nations bordering on it. On this commission will be four Germans, four Frenchmen and two each from Britain, Belgium, Switzerland, Holland and Italy. The French will name the President.

The French will have the right to take water from the Rhine for canals, but the Germans must not do so on their side. Most of the river craft must be surrendered. The commission will make rules for the navigation of the river.

The Belgians will have the right to construct within twenty-five years a canal from the Rhine to the Meuse, and the other powers will have a similar right.

All German forts within thirty-three miles of the east bank of the river must be demolished at once. Any military action within this zone will be considered an act of war by the other powers signing the treaty.

Freedom of other Rivers.

International control is taken of the other great rivers of Germany. Czecho-Slovakia and Poland are to have free navigation of the Elbe, Oder and other streams. The Poles are also to be able to use the Niemen.

The Danube is taken over by a commission, which for the present will have members from Great Britain, France, Italy and Rumania.

Germany is compelled to grant rights to the other powers for the use of her railways and not to discrimnate against outsiders in traffic. She will have to make the roads of standard-gauge so that trains from other countries can run over them.

She is also to give the Czechs harbor rights at the mouth of the Elbe.

Punishment of Offenders.

Punishment of the ex-Kaiser and others who offended against the laws of nations and humanity is made certain.

An international high court is provided for the trial of William Hohenzollern and Holland will be asked to surrender him.

Germany is made responsible for the delivery to the Allies of other offenders against international law, with papers to be used against them.

The Allies will keep German officers as hostages until those accused of crime are surrendered.

All the Hohenzollern property in Alsace-Lorraine is to be confiscated by France.

To Pay Full Reparation.

Germany is to assume full liability for all the losses of the other nations and their nationals inflicted by the war.

All acts of cruelty to civilians will be one of the special charges to be made.

The total she is to pay is to be fixed by an interallied commission, which will give a full hearing to the Germans and render a decision by May 1, 1921. It is intended that the payment shall be made within a period of thirty years.

An initial payment of $5,000,000,000 must be made within two years in gold, ships and goods. Subsequent payments are to be secured by bond issues under terms to be approved by the Inter-allied Commission.

Germany will be forced to tax her people at a rate as high as that in any of the Allied countries, and the payments shall be made a first charge after allowances for the army of occupation and certain other things to be allowed.

The Allies will remain in occupation of German territory until assured that the treaty will be carried out. If the Germans show good faith, withdrawals from the Rhine bridgeheads will be made at periods of five, ten, and fifteen years.

All the fourteen submarine cables are to be surrendered and counted in the reparations.

Work To Repair Damages.

Germans will work for many years to repair damages. It is provided that they must devote their economic resources to rebuild the regions devastated.

They must also help to build ships to replace those they sunk. A rule of ton for ton, of like character, has been adopted. Their shipyards must turn out 200,000 tons a year until this debt is paid.

All German ships of 1,600 tons and upward must be ceded immediately, with half the vessels between 1,000 and 1,600 tons and many of the smaller vessels.

TERMS "SIMPLY AWFUL" SAYS GERMAN DELEGATES

Nothing Left for Germany But to Join Hands With Russia

All the German peace delegates agree that the terms had a tremendous effect on the members of the delegation.

Immediately after their presentation, Herr Landsberg, Minister of Justice, said that even the most pessimistic forebodings had been more than realized. "It is the very quintessence of a dictated peace."

"Such a peace," said Herr Giesberts, "would mean that German workers were to do forced labor for international imperialism. We must now adopt immediately the only course open, namely, to arrange peace with Russia and invite Russian troops into Germany."

Professor Schuecking said: "The document is simply awful."

The German delegates to the Peace Congress conferred among themselves all Thursday evening, the conference alsting until midnight.

Six members of the mission left for Berlin, three of these being newspapermen, who are reported to have been commissioned to begin a press campaign at home.

Will Demand Verbal Discussion.

It is reported that the German Government has telegraphed to the delegates at Versailles ordering them to present to the Allied and Associated Powers within the fifteen days allowed a proposition demanding verbal discussions.

Wireless communication between Nauen and the Eiffel Tower in Paris has been resumed so that the German peace delegation can keep in close touch with Berlin. The Foreign Office at Berlin is connected with Nauen by direct wire and the peace delegation has a direct wire from Versailles to the Eiffel Tower. Both wireless stations are equipped with receiving apparatus.

GERMANS STRICKEN DUMB BY PEACE TERMS

"Product of Thoughtless and Intoxicated Brutality," Says Berlin Paper

The peace committee of the German National Assembly at a meeting Thursday discussed the peace terms. President Fehrenbach, of the Assembly, declared that they were more drastic than the most pessimistic forecasts had indicated, and that the provisions meant the perpetual enslavement of the German people. He declared that the treaty was dictated by hate.

Chancellor Scheidemann pointed out what he called the contradictions between President Wilson's principles and the peace terms. He described the terms as being a death sentence for the German people.

"The Government has instructed its delegates to make counter-propositions and claim the right of oral discussions," declared Chancellor Scheidemann. "We are dealing with an enemy blinded by selfish policies."

Slavery for the Fatherland.

Premier Hirsch, of Prussia, speaking in the Prussian Assembly on Friday, characterized the peace terms as representing a purely "mailed fist" peace, which "would mean slavery for the Fatherland and fresh bloodshed for Europe."

"The government appeals to you," he continued, "to close your ranks, preserve your calm and avoid indiscretion in case of dissensions. We are faced by the question of to be or not to be. The entire nation must stand behind the government to convert this projected peace of violence into a peace of right. That is possible only if the nation, which is expected to sign its own death warrant, firmly supports the government. This, the most mournful day in our history, must find us strong."

The German National Assembly has been called to meet at Berlin on Monday, May 12.

Days of Mourning.

The people of Germany though fairly stricken dumb by the peace terms, are now recovering sufficiently to declare that Germany cannot and will not sign the compact, no matter what comes.

The members of the Berlin Bourse expressed great indignation over the terms, and resolved to cease trading for three days. The Stock Exchange at Hamburg was also closed for two days.

The President of the Imperial Ministry sent the following telegram to the governments of the free states:

"In deep distress and weighed down by cares, the German people has waited through the months of armistice for the peace conditions. Their publication has brought the bitterest disappointment and unspeakable grief to the entire people. A public expression ought to be given these feelings by all Germans. The imperial government requests that the free states have public amusements suspended for a week and allow in the theatres only such productions as correspond to the seriousness of these grievous days."

A leading member of the Independent Socialists declared the peace offered was wholly dictatorial and that its revision was possible only through a world revolution.

Ludendorff in a Temper.

"The popular mind," writes George Renwick, "has seized most upon the terms relating to the destination of Upper Silesia and the surrender of the former Kaiser. The importance of Upper Silesia for Germany has been so strongly insisted upon of late by all sections of the German press that its compulsory cession to Poland strikes the people here all the more forcibly, while the demand for the surrender of the former Kaiser stirs up again all those sentiments which were bred into the very bones of Germans.

"But there is one man who can still talk recklessly of the Allies' terms, and that is Ludendorff. He declined to give me an interview to-day, but sent back this message:

"'If these are the peace terms, America (and presumably England) can go to hell.'"

GERMAN PRESS EXCITED.

The newspapers of Germany speak with one voice in condemnation of the peace terms, and declare that they must be rejected.

"Although we were prepared for a good deal, even for everything," says Dr. Theodore Wolff, in the "Tageblatt," "we can only say that the treaty surpasses our worst expectations. It does not show a trace of statesmanship or of President Wilson's principles, but is a brutal, thoughtless product of thoughtless intoxicated brutality."

Dr. Wolff says that the occupation of the left bank of the Rhine for fifteen years will, within a few years, create imperialism and call for revenge in Germany.

The Bourse "Courier" says: "The territorial concessions are more extensive and unbearable than we expected."

The Government, according to the "National Zeitung," will refuse to sign any point of the treaty which provides for "oppression of Germany."

The Frankfort "Gazette" says: "We are at the graveside of right. The only doubt is whether it means the graveside of the German nation. Never has murder been committed in more courteous form or with more cynical equanimity."

"Impossible conditions which the Entente might try to inflict on us will finally miscarry through their inherent impotence," says "Vorwaerts." "Even Clemenceau is not called upon to dictate the final word in the world's history. The anxious measures taken by the French Government by fencing in our delegation to prevent any contact with the French public clearly proves that there are forces in France which even Clemenceau fears. The people themselves will have the final word and despite the victory of the drunken Imperialists, they will revise the Versailles peace on the basis of justice."

British Labor and the Treaty.

The national executive committee of the British Labor Party on Thursday night issued a manifesto declaring the treaty in some essential particulars "opposed to the declarations of President Wilson, of the inter-Allied labor conference and the Berne conference, and very defective from the standpoint of world peace."

"It bears evidence of a compromise by capitalism, and imperialism, which still dominate European states," the manifesto declares.

"Any permanent denial of Germany of an opportunity to demand a mandatory under the League of Nations must cause jealousy and unrest, leading to further international disputes."

Other points criticized were the failure to give Germany representation on the reparations committee and the omission of provisions for a progressive limitations of armaments by the other signatories to the treaty.

PATHANS AND THE CROSS

In an interesting letter to the "Spectator," Mrs. Helen Gibbon, of Oxford, England, says:—

"The 'Spectator' has had so much in it lately about India that I think the following may interest your readers:—

"My husband was chaplain in 1915 to the 2nd Indian Cavalry Division. They had taken over a line of trenches behind Thiepval. One night he was burying a trooper in the 7th Dragoon Guards, but had to send the burying party away under cover as the machine-gun fire was so heavy and several men had been killed there. After this the General asked my husband to plan out a new burial-ground in a safer position. Captain Pope, of the 7th Dragoon Guards—since killed in action—made and fenced in a beautiful little burial-ground close to the stream which runs through the village of Authuille. The ground was divided into three portions by paths—one for British soldiers, one for Sikhs and Jats, and one for Mohammedans. The 7th Dragoon Guards put up a plain wooden cross over the British portion to mark it off. The Pathans came to my husband to beg that they too might be buried under the Cross. These men were wild trans-frontier Mohammedans, and he explained to them very carefully that the Cross was the Christian symbol. They replied: 'We know quite well that the Cross is the Christian symbol; but this war in which we are fighting is a war of right against wrong, and the Cross is known all over the world as the symbol of self-sacrifice; therefore we ask you, whom we know so well to be our friend, to allow us the privilege of being buried under the Cross.'

"In the summer of 1916 my husband was riding home to the old chateau of Estrée-Blanche where he was billeted. A fine-looking Pathan of the 18th Lancers came up to him and saluted. He looked rather wild and anxious and stood silent for a minute or two. My husband said to him: 'Mera Chai (my brother), is there anything the matter? What can I do for you?' He answered: 'Sir, you know our people well and we know you well. I come to you in a distress of mind for help in a matter of religion. It seems to many of us who think on these things that Allah is pressing with a heavy hand upon the whole world, for the world is full of pain and sorrow now. We wish to ask if you will join us in prayer to God that He will have mercy upon us all. We know you often pray to Him, and we wish to feel that we and you are joining in our prayers to Him in this time of need.'"

Almost a Miracle But Very Simple

Was the Cure of John New by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

His Troubles All Came from Sick Kidneys and He Treated Them With the Old Reliable Canadian Remedy, Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Hillside, Battleford, Sask., May 13th (Special).—With a speed that was almost miraculous, Mr. John New, a well-known farmer here, has been cured of the kidney trouble from which he suffered for several years.

"Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me," he says. "I wish to give them all the thanks."

Speaking further of his troubles and their sudden cure, Mr. New says: "I think I inherited my kidney disease from my parents, and I suffered off and on for several years. I had stiffness in the joints, cramps in the muscles, backache, and neuralgia.

"I perspired freely on the slightest exertion and my perspiration had an unpleasant odor. I was irritable, often dizzy and was depressed and low spirited. My skin was dry and had a harsh feel and I was often nervous.

"I took just one box of Dodd's Kidney Pills. They cured me.

If your troubles come from the kidneys you will have some of the symptoms that Dodd's Kidney Pills cured in Mr. New's case. Ask your neighbors about Dodd's Kidney Pills.

CURRENCY PROBLEM AT ROOT OF UNREST

Civilized Countries to Avoid Bankruptcy Must Find New Solution

At the bottom of 80 percent of all the labor troubles and unrest of the day lies the currency problem. Civilized countries must solve it on new lines, for any rapid return to the standard of value obtaining in 1914 would mean widespread bankruptcy. This is the opinion of Lord d'Abernon, who as Sir Edward Vincent won a world-wide reputation as a financier by the success with which he managed the public debts of Turkey and Egypt, and restored the finances of the latter country.

Decreased Value of Money.

In a recent speech in the House of Lords, Lord d'Abernon drew attention to the condition of the currency. He declared that although there had been a steady depreciation in the value of money for the last 700 years, the fall during the four years of war was equal to that during the 400 years from 1300 to 1700, and was much greater than its fall from 1700 to 1900.

In only two periods of history, he said, was there any financial phenomenon comparable to this, and that was the depreciation which occurred between 1600 and 1640, after the discovery and opening up of the silver mines of Potosi, and the fall—much less than to-day's—which resulted during the Napoleonic wars. This, he contended, was the most alarming feature of the financial situation of to-day.

The Explanation.

Asked by the correspondent of the New York "Times" to explain why this startling change had come in the value of money, and what were likely to be the results, Lord D'Abernon said it was due to the great increase during the war in the quantity of legal tender in circulation. Paper currency—having the power of legal tender—in 1914 was estimated as amounting in the leading countries of the world to about £1,000,000,000, but to-day it was probably £6,000,000,000.

"That means," he said, "that the amount of legal tender has increased very much more rapidly than the amount of commodities in use, and consequently, even if the quantitative theory of currency is not fully accepted, that must have a very important effect on the level of prices.

"Certain definite results must follow. In the first place, it is ludicrous to suppose that such a radical alteration in the value of the counters in which financial transactions are measured can be lived through without radical readjustments. In the second place, if these fluctuations are to continue, either upward or downward, it is almost imperative to establish a sliding scale in accordance with which financial obligations can be adjusted.

Lord d'Abernon's Proposal.

What Lord d'Abernon advises is the adoption officially of one of the tables of prices of a large range of standard commodities as an index to the true value of money. Some prices on the list may rise and some may fall; but, provided the selection is sufficiently extensive and varied from the average, the exact value of currency can be scientifically and accurately determined. Lord d'Abernon would then refer all wages and minor salaries as they fell due to the index and would require the payment, not of the face value, but of the amount to which the table showed it was then equivalent. Naturally the smaller fluctuations would be ignored. To what contracts, outside of those for wages and minor salaries, it might be necessary to apply the sliding scale, would be a matter for similar urgency in other cases.

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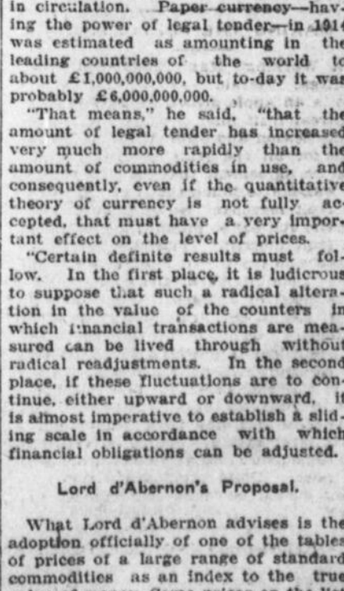
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TWO GREAT CONFERENCES

Berlin, 1878—Paris, 1919

"The Peace Conference of 1919 will challenge comparison with all the historical Congresses and Conferences of past ages," writes W. R. Lawson in the London "Daily Mail," "especially with its most important predecessor in our own time—the Berlin Congress of 1878. It will be difficult for posterity to realize that two such very different episodes could have happened within the life of a single generation.

"There are still a few survivors of those memorable six weeks in Berlin when European diplomatists assembled to perform for the hundredth time, or possibly more, the Penelope task of reconstructing the map of Europe.

"Of all the famous Englishmen I used to see of a morning at Lord Beaconsfield's headquarters in the Kaiserhof only one is known to me today. The others have all vanished—the Chief himself and his right-hand man, Montagu Corry; the British Minister, Mr., afterwards Lord, Odo Russell; the great Blowitz, of the "Times," and any number of special correspondents.

The Last Rose of Summer.

"The last rose of that brilliant diplomatic summer is Mr. Balfour. I wonder if any Berlin memories ever cross his mind when he strolls through the gilded halls of the Hotel Majestic or gazes reverently on the solid silver fittings of its bath-rooms, or listens with rapture to the enchanting strains of the private opera company on which the British delegation is said to pride itself most of all.

"The first sitting of the Berlin Congress took place on June 13, and on July 13 peace was signed. Exactly thirty days were spent over what was the greatest peace treaty in history up to that date. Its speed was due to several causes which unfortunately have not been reproduced in Paris.

"First of all it started with a definite program which had been arranged for in London by Lord Salisbury and Count Schouvaloff. There was the usual outcry against secret diplomacy and underhand agreements, but to-day not only the Big Four but also all the Little Fours, including the I.L.P. Soviet, have freely copied the wicked old mystery games.

Bismarck And Beaconsfield.

"In the second place it had in Bismarck and Beaconsfield two masterful leaders who had to be obeyed. Not only were the full meetings of Congress comparatively few, but they were also short.

"Lord Beaconsfield generally returned to the Kaiserhof about five o'clock to find a pretty big crowd of all nations waiting in the grand hall to salute him. Piloted by Mr. Corry he marched solemnly down the narrow passage they made for him. Occasionally he raised his hat, and when he saw an English face he smiled and gave a friendly nod.

"His appartement was on the first floor and consisted of a large reception-room with private rooms opening out of it. The whole suite was plainly but very comfortably furnished, and I believe he found it pleasant and convenient to work in. But, of course, Lord Salisbury had all the detail business to see to and he was quartered with his staff at the British Embassy. If I recollect rightly Mr. Balfour had no official connection with the Congress. Anyhow he disclaimed it and protested that he was only a private visitor to Berlin. He stayed at the Kaiserhof—possibly to emphasize his 'independence.'"

MAKING THE PUBLIC PAY.

"A Working Man" writes to the Montreal "Herald":—"I have a friend who is an apple grower. Last year a Montreal fruit man came to him early in the season and offered him $2,000 in cash for all the fruit in his orchard with an agreement that he (the grower) was not to touch the fruit, but that the fruit merchant would supply the barrels, and see to picking and packing the fruit himself. The offer was accepted and my friend got the $2,000 in cash. The Montreal merchant never came near the orchard. The fruit fell from the trees and rotted on the ground.

"There was a shortage of fruit on the Montreal market and apples sold up to $12.00 a barrel. I am told that this is only one of a number of instances of this kind by which an artificial shortage of fruit was created and consumers made to pay through the nose. Don't you think such a crime should be made punishable by law?"

ANOTHER CANADIAN LOAN.

At the evening sitting of the House of Commons on Thursday the House went into committee on the bill to provide $350,000,000 for demobilization and kindred purposes.

Mr. McKenzie inquired how Sir Thomas proposed to raise the $350,000,000 asked for in the bill, and Sir Thomas replied that it would be by a domestic loan possibly in September. He would not state at present the amount of the loan, nor was he able to say whether the bonds would be taxable.

The bill was reported from committee shortly before midnight, and now stands for final reading in the House.

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR LITTLE ONES

Thousands of mothers state positively that Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine they know of for little ones. Their experience has taught them that the Tablets always do just what is claimed for them and that they can be given with perfect safety to children of all ages. Concerning them Mrs. Joseph Therrien, St. Gabriel de Brandon, Que., writes: "Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine I know of for little ones. I thought I would lose my baby before trying the Tablets, but they soon made him healthy and happy and now I would not be without them." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

TO AN AVIATOR.

Birdman, sailing the cloud-kissed air,
How do we look to you—from there?
A jumble of roofs, where the chimneys sprout,
With the Monday washings hanging out,
And the Park—just a wee little spot of green,
With the "motor-bugs" crawling in between?

Birdman, humming your mystic song,
What do you think—as you fly along,
Parting a cloud, or dodging a star?
Does it make you feel how small we are—
What atoms, filling a tiny place,
In the shining vastness of God's Great Space?

Birdman, skimming the steepled Town,
Do you ever muse, as your eyes look down
On the futile rushing, to and fro,
Of the millions of human ants below,
And musing thus, don't you long to shout,
"Hey, Little Folk! What's it all about?
—Helen Rowland.

HOW MUNICH WAS TAKEN

Siege of Bavarian Capital Recalled Most Tragic Scenes of War

During the last week of April the Red Guard posts scattered around Munich were driven in, but the peculiar nature of the struggle was shown by the fact that several places had to be taken and retaken several times. That was accounted for by the fact that when the Government forces occupied a place and passed on forward Red Guards appeared behind them and again resumed possession.

Early in the afternoon of Thursday, May 1, the first contingent of the Government troops entered the city's outskirts. It was in the northern part of the city that most of the fighting took place. Street after street had to be cleared of Red Guards and at some places it was a case of taking every house separately. Here and there small bands of Spartacans were trapped, though a goodly number laid down their arms and tore off their red armbands.

Wherever they found opportunity small bands of bourgeois joined the Government troops and took part in the fighting. General Seybert's corps fought hard and successfully. Before nightfall it had taken a hundred prisoners, four guns and thirteen machine-guns. A contingent under Major Deetyern captured Herr Landauer, the notorious Spartacus leader, and this force also took the Spartacus aerodrome, the machines in which all had been so badly damaged by bombardment that none of the Communist leaders were able to escape by air, as had been contemplated.

A Night of Terror.

With darkness the fighting was resumed all around the narrowing circle formed by the incoming troops, and the night was one of terror and alarm, the inhabitants being forced to take refuge in cellars, while all around them rifles and machine-guns rattled. At midnight a pause took place in the struggle for the mastery of the city, but on Friday morning fighting again was resumed. Meanwhile Herr Egelhofer, commander of the Red Guards, had issued a fiery proclamation.

"The enemy is at the door of the city," it read. "Not an hour is to be lost. Suspend all work and seize your weapons. Fight to the last for everything is at stake."

In the early hours of the forenoon a minor civil war broke out inside the cordon of Government troops. Officers, students and soldiers true to the Hoffman Government began to attack Red Guards, in several important public buildings, and they managed to occupy and put in a state of defence the town hall, the Palace and several other places.

At night the bridges over the railway were taken in a rush by the Government troops, and the Palace of Justice was occupied.

Before the troops entered the city, numerous hostages were shot by the Spartacans in one of the schools, and their number included several distinguished people. The Spartacans issued a proclamation announcing the execution of these persons, and it is even declared that their headless bodies have been discovered.

Hostages Murdered.

Among the murdered hostages were von Bothner, the Bavarian general, who took such a conspicuous part in the war on the east front; Prince and Princess Albert of Thurn and Taxis, of the well-known family, which achieved great wealth by possession of the postal monopoly when the postal service was first introduced in Germany; Herr Heinrich Dallarot, a famous Munich philanthropist, and head of the Austrian tobacco regime in Germany; Professor Doederlein, a physician with an honored name; the Prince of Wrede, Countess Westarp, and several others.

The Communists before they left their strongholds destroyed all the criminal records at police headquarters, including the rogue's gallery, and the archives of the imperial gypsy bureau, containing the only records in the Empire of these dangerous nomads. They also looted the home of the police president.

The prisoners captured by the Government troops included Herr Egelhofer, the Red Guards' commander-in-chief, who was immediately executed, Sondheimer, the anarchist leader, was shot while trying to escape, Levine, the editor of the "Red Flag," was shot summarily. Some 250 bodies were taken from the medical institute to the various cemeteries.

The government troops also sustained heavy losses, General von Hageleichberg being among the dead.

ALLIES SAVE BUDAPEST.

Rumanians, Advancing on City, Are Ordered Back.

The Rumanian advance toward Budapest has been halted by orders from representatives of the Allied and Associated Powers, according to the Rumanian bureau at Berne. The reasons are unknown, but probably are political.

The Hungarian War Office reports a repulse of the Rumanians near Szolnok, on the Theiss river, says a Vienna despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. A Rumanian retreat is declared to have been compelled.

NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Bill to Incorporate Lines Owned by Government is Passed

After three amendments had been rejected and three divisions had been taken the bill to incorporate the Canadian National Railway Company to operate all lines owned or controlled by the Federal Government passed the House of Commons on Tuesday night. The motion for the third reading was carried by 110 votes to 56, a Government majority of 54.

Hon. W. S. Fielding objected to the proposal that the directors should be given control of the revenues of the Government system without reference to Parliament. In other words, Parliament will not consider and vote annual estimates to cover the cost of operating the railways, as has been done up to the present time. Maintaining that this system would not give public ownership a fair trial, Mr. Fielding, seconded by A. R. McMaster, of Brome, moved that the receipts and expenditures of the company shall be subject to the provision of the consolidated fund and audit act. After a lengthy debate the amendment was rejected at the evening sitting on a division of 110 to 59, a Government majority of 51. The Opposition gave solid support to the Fielding amendment, while the Government members unitedly opposed it.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Fielding said that the bill would not give public ownership a fair chance because it had been passed by closure, a prerogative that the Government should use sparingly, and also because it disregarded all the recognized safeguards over control of public finances. The bill, he said, handed over control of finances to a few gentlemen in Toronto.

Sir Thomas White characterized this as a somewhat unfair argument because while the offices of the Government system are in Toronto, the board of directors includes men from all parts of Canada. He warmly defended the Government's proposal to operate the Government railway system through the agency of a joint stock company. A continuance of the system of Government control would make people fear that there would be abuses arising out of the exercise of political patronage. As to the application of closure, Sir Thomas asserted that the Government had not taken this step until obstructive tactics had developed to the left of the Speaker. Replying to a question put by Mr. Jacques Bureau, the acting prime minister said he was a firm believer in Government ownership of railways.

Mr. McKenzie, leader of the Opposition, said that at a certain stage in the proceedings Sir Thomas White started in to play politics. Sir Thomas had started to say that the Opposition were opposed to Government ownership and that he (Sir Thomas) was in favor of it. By this Sir Thomas had hoped to get some kudos where public ownership was popular. But the history of the acting prime minister, Mr. McKenzie added, was not that of a man in favor of public ownership.

PLANS FOR LIBERAL CONVENTION AT OTTAWA

Mr. D. D. McKenzie, Liberal leader, has given out a statement covering in detail arrangements made in connection with the national Liberal convention to be held in Ottawa on Aug. 5, 6 and 7 next.

The purpose of the convention will be: First, to draft, discuss and adopt the platform of the Liberal party of Canada; second, to deal with the question of party organization; third, to select a leader in succession to Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Following as closely as possible the plan adopted for the national Liberal convention of 1893, the representation at the forthcoming convention will be as follows:

All the members of the Senate and of the House of Commons, who desire to co-operate with the Liberal party, and all the Liberal candidates who were defeated at the last Dominion election.

The Liberal Premiers and the leaders of the Liberal Opposition in the several provinces.

The presidents of the nine provincial Liberal associations.

Three delegates from each Dominion constituency, who will be elected at a local convention, to be called for that purpose.

In the case of constituencies having two parliamentary representatives, six delegates will be elected. Women will be eligible for election as delegates in all constituencies.

The Liberal members of each provincial assembly and the Liberal candidates defeated at the last provincial election in each province, acting jointly, shall have the right to select from among themselves a number of delegates equal to one-fourth of the total number of representatives in each provincial assembly.

The Liberal press throughout the land is especially and earnestly invited to attend.

Owing to the changed conditions arising out of the war, and to the desirability for co-operation among all ranks of Liberal democracy in dealing with grave national problems, invitations will be extended to the Canadian Council of Agriculture, the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, the Great War Veterans' Association, and the Canadian Railway Brotherhoods to send representatives to the convention for the purpose of presenting such views as these national bodies may desire to present, prior to the drafting and adoption of a national Liberal platform.

Senator Humbert, after trial by court-martial at Paris on a charge of having had dealings with the enemy, was acquitted on May 7. Captain Georges Ille Ladoux, former chief of the intelligence bureau of the Ministry of War, a co-defendant with Humbert, was acquitted. Pierre Lenoir, still another of the co-defendants, was sentenced to death, while William Desouches was convicted and sentenced to five years in prison.

* * * *

The situation in Egypt is now outwardly quiet. The total military casualties during the past two months were: Five British officers killed, six wounded; other ranks, 18 killed and 50 wounded; Indian troops, six killed and 25 wounded. The casualties among the rioters are estimated at under one thousand, including predatory Bedouins.

ANGRY SOCIALISTS LEAVE FRENCH CHAMBER.

In the French Chamber of Deputies there was a discussion of the incidents which arose during the May Day demonstrations in the city. Following an explanation of the measures taken by the Government for the maintenance of order by Jules Pams, Minister of the Interior, the Chamber adopted by a vote of 356 to 1 a resolution of confidence in the Government.

M. Cachin said despite what had been asserted to the contrary, he had seen policemen drawing their revolvers.

M. Levasseur, Socialist, declared that he had seen the same thing, and also had witnessed the crowd twice trapped and then charged by the police, at a given signal, in a manner which could not be described except by the word "murderously."

M. Cachin accused the police chiefs of passing word to their subordinates that they had better kill than to be killed.

Paul Poncet accused the police of emptying their revolvers into the crowd and also of striking injured men and women "like Boches."

M. Poncet said he himself had received several blows from sabres.

Minister Pams defended the police, who, he said, had merely done their duty.

M. Cachin proposed a resolution stigmatizing the alleged police brutality as provocative. Then after angry shouting between the Socialists and anti-Socialists, M. Pams again arose.

Thereupon all but two of the extremists and Leftists quitted the chamber amid ironical cheering from the remainder of the House.

CAN THE CHURCHES GET TOGETHER?

("The Outlook.")

That a union of all the Christian forces in the nation is very desirable is no longer doubted by any considerable number of thoughtful followers of Jesus Christ; but they differ respecting the method best adapted for this purpose. One group seeks to find a common creed upon which all can agree and a common organization in which all can unite. For this purpose, a number of Episcopal and Congregational clergymen have combined in a proposal to make such changes in the canons of the Episcopal Church that an Episcopal bishop can conscientiously give ordination to non-Episcopal clergymen, and non-Episcopal clergymen can conscientiously accept such ordination.

The other method proposes to leave the creeds, rituals, and ecclesiastical organizations of the various Churches unchanged, and to secure co-operation in Christian work without making any changes in or interfering with the liberty of the several Church organizations. The most striking and most promising phase of this method is that afforded by the Interchurch World Movement of North America.

What is proposed by this movement is not union but co-operation; not that any organization shall merge with any other organization or surrender any of its distinctive features, any of its liberties, any of its convictions, or even any of its prejudices. The movement simply proposes co-operation in procuring information respecting world needs and in obtaining funds for supplying those needs; but "each organization will maintain its own treasury and regulate its own affairs as heretofore."

Historically the chief obstacles to the union of all Christians in Christian work have been compulsory creeds, compulsory rituals, and compulsory forms of church organization. That all men should think alike respecting the intellectual problems involved in religion is neither desirable nor possible. That they should all find the same symbols equally fitted to express the religious emotions of different temperaments is also neither possible nor desirable. And while it is conceivable that they might all agree upon one form of church government, it is certain that such an agreement, though it might give union, would not give liberty; and liberty and union are as desirable in the Church as in the Nation. Philosophy, therefore, would lead us to expect, that Church Union would not be attained by the adoption of the same creed, the same ritual, and the same form of organization.

PRICE OF FOODS.

("L'Evenement.")

It is high time that the Canadian Government should give the excessive cost of living that attention which it merits, as the speculators in foodstuffs are by their excessive charges creating a very great deal of unrest throughout the country. They strive to impose an unjustifiable increase on the chief articles of food, which the end of the war led us to suppose would be greatly lessened. It does not seem reasonable, in fact, that the provision market should not follow the decrease in the price of manufactured products. We do not hesitate to say, then, that the population is being starved, because, in spite of higher salaries, workingmen cannot pay as high as seventy-five cents a pound for butter. As a matter of fact, the present price of provisions is all the more unjust, it being imposed on the public, not by the producer, but by the dealers. The farmer, who labors from morning to night, might feel justified in selling his products at as high a price as possible, yet the labor agitation for an eight-hour day and a minimum salary of $100 monthly should make poor Baptiste think that he is twice the dupe of this urban population, which he nourishes with the fruit of his labor. The butter, however, for which the farmer gets from 40 to 45 cents a pound, now sells at seventy cents.

General John P. Pershing, commander-in-chief of the American Expeditionary Forces, will visit England on May 22 as the guest of the nation.

* * * *

North Sweden has been experiencing the worst flood in many years, due to abnormal rains and snowfalls. Many towns were badly damaged and entire villages isolated. Three farms were swept into the sea, twelve persons meeting death. The damage to property and stock is estimated at more than 30,000,000 krona.

* * * *

The strike of approximately 3,000 men in the building trades at Ottawa was brought to an end on Thursday morning. The men gain an all-round increase in wages approximating about 20 percent, the eight-hour day elimination of all overtime, and other concessions.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

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

DIED.

TAYLOR.—At Carillon, Que., on April 23rd, 1919, Agnes B. Taylor, aged 53 years.

SOCIALIST SAYS RICH HAVE HAD THEIR CHANCE

Land Values of Canada Will Pass Into Hands of the People

In a lecture delivered at the Monument National, Montreal, on Thursday night, August Classens, of New York, discussed landlordism, which, he said, was about as useful as fleas on a dog.

"Capitalism is the state of society in which we live. It has not always been, being only 200 or 400 years old. It is ready to die, and these meetings are funeral services, and we are organizing grave diggers. The corpse is here and smells very badly and requires speedy burial, but as it is a big corpse we will need a large number of undertakers."

Nothing Against the Landlord.

"We Socialists are not a blood-thirsty people, and we are not going to get up some fine morning and kick the landlords off the land. It will be brought about peaceably. In Russia, in some places, they seized the land, in some instances they paid for it. In some places the landlords had never lived there, and the land was confiscated. There are many ways by which the change will be made. The land values of Canada will go into the hands of the people. It may be by purchase, by confiscation, or some other way, but it will come when we are strong enough to bring it about. I have nothing against the landlord. He is not more dishonest than the workman. He has the right to live as we have, but we do object to the way he gets his living.

Bankers Are Good Fellows.

Mr. Classens talked of bankers, and scouted the theory of their brain power and usefulness, and said that if banks were found to be necessary the state could operate them for society. Bankers were not in business for their health, and in Oklahoma charged the farmers 70 percent on loans, so the farmers stayed poor. The banking problem would not be solved by the Socialists walking into the banks and dividing up the money. Such things were done only by burglars and fools. The state would take them over if they were a necessity. The banker, too, was a perfectly good fellow.

"I don't believe this nonsense about the banker being a crook and the labor men poor but honest. It is nonsense. If the labor man had the chance to be an exploiter—and you have some—he would take it. It is a matter of chance."

A Wonderful Baby.

Coming to the stockholder, the capitalist, he referred to the claim that the capitalist deserved what he got because of his superior brain and directing ability. He ridiculed this theory, pointing out that Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Carnegie, Mr. Morgan and Astor could not give a demonstration of how they could make millions, but if it were a case of developing a coal mine would need engineers, more brains, superintendents, more directing ability, and then skilled and unskilled labor. They would have to appeal for help. When the Astor baby had been born it was worth $3,000,000. The babe was five years old now, and the money had grown to about $4,000,000, and when it was 21 it would be eight millions. What a brain that child had; what directing ability. Some child, some brain.

"And yet I will bet that child is just an ordinary kid and does not even know the difference between poker and ponichle," commented Mr. Classens.

NURSE CAVELL SERVICE IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY

The removal of the remains of Nurse Cavell, for interment in England, takes place on Tuesday. The body was exhumed at Brussels on March 17, placed in a double coffin of zinc and oak, and conveyed to the Tir National. The body was found clothed in a black dress under a blue cloak. A black hat was also discovered in the coffin. The body was well preserved and the features were perfectly recognizable.

On Tuesday the coffin will be placed on a gun carriage drawn by six black horses, which will convey it to the Gare Du Nord. Military honors will be rendered at the Tir National and at the station. After a funeral service to be conducted in the station hall by Rev. H. Gahan, the British chaplain, who was with Nurse Cavell the night before her execution, the coffin will be entrained for Ostend, where it will be placed aboard a British warship for Dover, where the Admiralty will hand it over to a committee charged with organizing the funeral in England.

The coffin will be conveyed thence to London, where it will be received by an honorory military escort, placed on a gun carriage, covered with the Union Jack, and conveyed to Westminster Abbey, where the funeral will take place. Afterwards the procession will re-form and march through the city to the Liverpool street station from where the corps will be taken to Norwich for burial.

It is understood the exhumation reveals the nurse's death was instantaneous. She was struck by four bullets, two of which entered the right side and two the left, one of the latter piercing her heart.

The hon. treasurer of the Montreal Association for the Blind acknowledges with thanks the receipt of $500, being a bequest to the Association from the estate of the late H. P. Wales, Richmond, Que.

STRENGTH FOR THE DAY'S WORK

DEPENDS UPON GOOD BLOOD TO NOURISH THE BODY

Weak People Need a Tonic, One Which Acts Directly Upon the Blood and That Does Not Weaken the Body by Useless Purging

There are thousands of people throughout Canada who are without ambition or strength to do their day's work, and who are always tired out, have but little appetite and a poor digestion. They cannot get a refreshing night's sleep and are subject to headaches, backaches and nervousness, because their blood is impure. To men and women in this condition Dr. Williams' Pink Pills give quick relief and permanent cure because of their direct action on the blood which they build up to its normal strength. As the blood becomes rich and red it strengthens the muscles, tones up the nerves, makes the stomach capable of digesting food, and repairs the wastes caused by worry or work. In a word, the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills means restoration to perfect health.

BLOOD TURNED TO WATER.

Miss Jessie McLean, Trenton, N.S., says:—"I was as weak as it was possible for any one to be, and yet be able to go about. My blood seemed to have turned almost to water. I was pale, the least exertion would leave me breathless, and when I went up stairs I would have to stop and rest on the way. I often had severe headaches, and at times my heart would palpitate alarmingly. A good friend urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I have reason to be grateful that I took the advice. Soon after beginning the use of the Pills I began to get stronger, and by the time I had taken seven boxes I felt that I was again enjoying good health. I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a blessing to weak girls and I shall always warmly recommend them."

RHEUMATIC PAINS.

The sufferer from rheumatism who experiments with outward applications is only wasting valuable time and good money in depending upon such treatment, the trouble still remains, and is all the time becoming more firmly rooted—harder to cure when the proper treatment is applied. Treat this disease through the blood and you will soon be rid of the pains and tortures. As a cure for rheumatism Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are unequalled. They act directly on the impure, weak blood; they purify and strengthen it, and so root out the cause of rheumatism. Mr. D. Lewis, postmaster at Escuminac, N.B., says: "I was attacked with rheumatism, which settled in my elbow, shoulder and knee joints, and at times caused me great suffering. The trouble was particularly severe last spring, and I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. After taking the Pills for some time the rheumatic pains and stiffness in the joints disappeared and I have not had any return of the trouble."

A GOOD DIGESTION.

Mrs. William Dale, Midland, Ont., says:—"I suffered for a long time from a severe form of indigestion, and had doctored so much without benefit that I had all but given up hope of getting better. Everything I ate caused me intense pain and some days I did not touch a thing but a cup of cold water, and even that distressed me. As a result I was very much run down, and slept so poorly that I dreaded night coming on. I was continually taking medicine, but was actually growing worse instead of better. Having often read the cures made by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I finally decided to give them a trial. I have had great cause to bless this decision, for by the time I had used a couple of boxes there was no doubt the pills were helping me, and in less time than I had anticipated the pills had cured me, and I was again enjoying not only good digestion, but better health in every way than before."

ALWAYS FEELS FIT.

The wonderful success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is due to the fact that they go right to the root of the disease in the blood and by making the vital fluid rich and red strengthen every organ and every nerve, thus driving out disease and pain, and making weak, despondent people bright, active and strong. Mr. W. T. Johnson, one of the best known and most highly esteemed men in Lunenburg County, N.S., says:—"I am a Provincial Land Surveyor, and am exposed the greater part of the year to very hard work travelling through the forests by day and camping out by night, and I find the only thing that will keep me up to the mark is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. When I leave home for a trip in the woods I am as interested in having my supply of pills as provisions, and on such occasions I take them regularly. The result is I am always fit. I never take cold, and can digest all kinds of food such as we have to put up with hastily cooked in the woods. Having proved the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a tonic and health builder, I am never without them and I lose no opportunity in recommending them to weak people I meet."

SKIN TROUBLE CURED.

Mrs. W. Ritchie, Parkbeg, Sask., says:—"Two years ago I was attacked with eczema on my hands. I tried almost everything that was advised, but as the trouble was growing worse I consulted a doctor and took his treatment for some time with no better results. By this time my hands were a mass of sores and I began to despair of finding a cure. A friend strongly advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I decided to do so. After using two boxes I could see an improvement and I got a further supply. I used altogether eight boxes, by which time every trace of the eczema had disappeared and there has been not a single symptom of the trouble since that time. I gladly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for troubles of this kind."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills should be kept in every home, and their occasional use will keep the blood pure and ward off illness. You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50c a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Mrs. Anna Gould Hough, sister to Jay Gould, the famous financier, is dead in Los Angeles, Cal. She was nearly ninety years old and the last of the original Gould family. Mrs. Hough, the daughter of John B. Gould, was born in New York State, May 7, 1829. In 1855 she was married to the Rev. A. M. Hough, who died in 1900. For nine years she and her husband lived in various cities of New York. Then they removed to Montana. In 1863 they went to Los Angeles, travelling by mule team, and Mr. Hough became the pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church. Later he removed to San Francisco, where he served as the pastor of several Methodist Episcopal churches.

Sir Ernest Rutherford, who has been appointed to the Chair of Physics at Cambridge University, in succession to Sir Joseph Thomson, was professor of physics at McGill University from 1898 to 1907. While at McGill his researches in the line of radio activity were followed with keenest interest by scientists and students all over the world. His marvellous discoveries won him the Rumford prize, and in 1908 the Nobel prize. He was knighted in 1914 in recognition of the valuable work he had done. Sir Ernest was born in New Zealand in 1871 and received his earlier education there. His advanced researches were commenced when he became a student at Cambridge University, to which he now returns as professor.

Ireland has just lost one of her most popular and most widely known sons, through the death of old Sir John Mahaffy, Provost and President of Trinity College, Dublin. A great character, a most delightful and witty companion, and a universal favorite, he was long recognized, both at home and abroad, as the most eminent scholar of the Emerald Isle.

His reputation for learning extended throughout Europe and America. President of the Royal Irish Academy, Governor of the National Gallery at Dublin, Royal Commissioner on Intermediate Education, there was literally no end to his British and foreign honors, both from governments and from scientific bodies.

A large land owner in County Monaghan, where on several occasions he served as High Sheriff, Sir John shot in the winning Irish team, in the International shooting tournament at Wimbledon, prior to the war; and been a noted cricketer in his day, as member of the Trinity College Eleven, and also the Eleven Gentlemen of Ireland, which is the principal Irish cricket organization. He was also celebrated as an explorer, and was a pioneer in the deciphering of the ancient papyri found in Egypt and elsewhere.

A voluminous writer, many of his books are standard works in the leading universities of the New World, and who among their graduates does not know his "Problems of Greek History," or his "Empire of the Ptolemys," or his "Silver Age of the Greek World," and finally, his wonderfully clever "Art of Conversation"?

All sorts of witty sayings and epigrams have been credited to him, among others his description of his native isle, as "a very curious country in which the impossible was always happening and the inevitable never came off." He could be trusted to enliven any discussion, and at a meeting of the Royal Irish Academy two or three years ago he became involved in a debate with the Archbishop of Armagh on the subject of "asses in Ireland."

Both speakers bravely faced the fact and owned up that since they had left Monaghan and Cavan respectively—their native counties in Ulster—the number of asses in those counties had diminished. There was a considerable difference of opinion between the prelate and the Grand Old Man of Trinity College regarding the epoch at which asses first came to Ireland, but none with regard to the fact that they have stayed there ever since.

A couple of years ago, when the Irish Convention was organized for the purpose of devising a wholly Irish scheme for the settlement of Erin's troubles and for her future government, Sir John Mahaffy offered the Regent's house at Trinity College, Dublin, for the sessions of the Congress.

PROTECTION AFTER CIVIL WAR.

"A protective tariff," writes T. S. King, in New York "Evening Post," "may mean an attempt to get rich at the expense of other nations. Our protective tariffs after the Civil War, however, were attempts of one part of our people to get rich at the expense of another part. The farming class, who were exporters, not importers, had to pay higher prices for what they bought, and retaliated by raising the price of food, and so diminished the purchasing power of the money gained by protection.

"The protectionists then, as they had the whip hand in politics, raised the tariff again and again, until the people began to wake up to the fact that increase of income counts for nothing if it brings an equivalent rise in prices."

LETTERS FROM READERS.

(Continued from page 16.)

"WHY DON'T THEY QUIT?"

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—In your issue of 29th April is a communication from Chipman, New Brunswick, signed "Observer," and entitled, "Why Don't They Quit?' by which he means, and says: Why don't many ministers quit if their salaries are too low to live on; to which, with your permission, I would like to make brief reply. There is one class of preacher, however, who will not have to quit for want of salary, as their church members are so educated as to believe that the preacher's salary must be forthcoming.

"Observer" must indeed be a broad-minded individual, since in a letter of not more than half a column he rumages over not less than eight different subjects, viz., ministers' salaries, Greek learning, difference of opinion between Baptists and Presbyterians, merits of missionary work, practices of the early Christians, ministers who were wild and woolly for war, the defaulters under the Military Service Act, what members are saying and doing in the House of Commons, and a number of other notions of smaller calibre. Of course, it would be impossible for me to refer to all the matters to which "Observer" alludes without occupying more space than one is entitled to, but there are two or three points worthy of notice, not because they are important, but because they are curious in their way, and show what a slovenly way some people have of thinking.

Here is one of "Observer's" profound thoughts. Speaking of ministers he acquits himself as follows: "We understand the Bible as well as they do. If we find a passage we don't understand and look it up in a commentary," etc. Is that all the duties of a minister of the Gospel—to explain difficult passages in the Scripture? I thought they had other duties to perform, such as administering the Sacrament, attending funerals, visiting the sick, marrying, etc. Again, "Observer" remarks: "What good have the ministers done in recent years? They did some good years ago when most people could not read, but education has changed all that." It will no doubt be news to most people that years ago most people could not read, and that because they can now read, ministers can do no good. Here is another brilliant idea clothed in Johnsonian style, falling on the ear with all the softness of an Italian melody: "A minister, having learned Greek, don't help him to decide anything."

It would be worth "Observer's" while to note the face a school ma'am would make if one of her small boys in his first efforts at composition should present this sentence for her approval. Had the acute "Observer" intended to say: "The fact of a minister having learned Greek doesn't help him to decide anything," why did he not say so? What a pity it is that some people do not let Greek alone until after they have learned English.

"Observer" understands that there are 4,000 defaulters in prison in Canada, and he knows many of these are conscientious objectors, but he does not say to what they object. "They are there," he says, "by the votes of the highest courts of several Protestant churches and Orange Lodges. When was that vote taken, or where is it recorded. Would it be possible that any of these votes would be forged? Forgery is getting so common nowadays that some people go so far as to forge a will, and the names of the two witnesses required by law. Who are these 40,000 unfortunates who have to thank Protestant church courts and Orange Lodges for their misfortunes? They cannot be military defaulters, first, because "Observer" has not told us so, and second because military defaulters have all been imprisoned by the votes of Protestant church courts and Orange Lodges. military defaulters have not been imprisoned by military and civil tribunals (most of them by French judges, as the most of the defaulters are in Quebec), because they violated the military laws of Canada in time of war. Mr. Editor, is it not time to call Protestant Church Courts and Orange Lodges to account for imprisoning so many innocents for an unnamed offence?

Perhaps the finest passage in "Observer's" terse effusions is as follows: "If there is any place or this planet where the inhabitants have been acting worse these last four years than the professed Christian people have, for God's sake let us send them missionaries." All this, of course, is as he says, "n view of the fact that 'we' have been butchering each other." Of course, the "we" here means the Protestant Church Courts and Orange Lodges, who have been doing the butchering, and need the missionaries because they have been defending home and country, and such people as "Observer." The redoubtable "Observer" forgets about some other than Protestant Church Courts—The Inquisition, the burning the St. Bartholomew butchery, the more than 40,000 who have been burnt and butchered, not for defending their country, but for the crime of thinking for themselves.

"Observer" remarks: "The ministers did not prevent the war, nor stop the war." How could these heretics stop the war when the Supreme Judge of right and wrong, "the Infallible," from his palace in the eternal city on the seven hills failed to stop the war after making several strenuous efforts to do so? "Observer" also remarks that about all who are in Parliament trying to get the defaulters liberated (why should they be liberated?) are French-Roman Catholics, and the last have become first, and the first last. The doughty "Observer" is, of course, right. They were the last to defend their country and the first to take advantage of the benefits accruing from the defence.

HENRY SWIM.

Doaktown, N.B., May 3, 1919.

STOMACH DISORDERS ARE READILY CORRECTED AND ORGANS RESTORED TO REGULAR AND HEALTHY ACTION BY THE USE OF

PARMELEE'S VEGETABLE PILLS

A REQUEST FOR PRAYER.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—Having been sick for some time, I kindly ask your prayers that I may be healed. The base of this request is found in James 5:15, 16.

"SUFFERER."

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—The teachers of Manitoba have placed themselves on record as follows: "That conscientious objectors be classed as undesirable citizens."

There are two distinct classes of so-called objectors. There is a class who serve God rather than man; that would resist unto death striving against sin,—the sin of war; that would offer up their Isaac on the altar, rather than use him as a "cat's paw" for their own safety or popularity. And there is the class who would do as the Turk, the German, the Bolshevik, and the man who still favors the law of conscription, as we have seen it enforced in the recent war.

No country under the sun has ever prospered or benefited by the cultivation of a military spirit. All great empires and kingdoms have eventually come to grief through a desire to be masters of the world. This was Germany's turn. Who will be next? The cry at present coming from the "conscientious objector" is: "Peace! Peace! when there is no peace." Good, innocent, native-born citizens are being continually insulted by such resolutions as we find coming from sources that should know better. The teaching profession has slipped a cog since the good old days of long ago. We see things done now that would be considered an unpardonable offence forty years ago. Not long ago I had occasion to visit a schoolroom and found it so dense with tobacco smoke that one could scarcely distinguish the faces in the room. Of course, there were no children present, — just teachers and inspectors, and a man to lecture on education. I have also been surprised to see two teachers, after conducting classes in a Sabbath school go a-hunting gophers the same afternoon with two rifles.

A criminal must answer directly to God for every act of disobedience. That is the belief of the Christian church. The Turk would have us believe according to the dictates of man; and if not, then he must suffer death. State laws are made by a "party"; and one that frequently does not represent even the electorate; yet there are conscientious objectors who tell us, that such laws must be taken in preference to the laws of the Bible, or, their own interpretation of it; if not, death becomes the penalty. Thus man's "free-will" is considered of no importance, and this life is held to be of more value than life eternal. Could anything me more dishonorable to the teachings of Christ?

Until man will study the Bible for himself, and give less attention to the spirit of militarism, he will never be safe in this world or for the next; and his petitions to heaven will never be heard.

We have no record that the early church ever drew the sword, but are told to trust in God and He will save from all that is evil. The man who carries a pistol is the man in greatest danger. The churches tell us to have "faith" and "trust," but they teach the contrary.

TUTOR.

Note.—Mr. Lloyd George gave a definite assurance that conscription would be abolished throughout the world. The treaty abolishes it in Germany, and there are few who would not have been glad to see it categorically in the announcement of the league of nations. The suppression of threatening armaments is a great step toward the better day. War has caused a great backset in many good customs, but we cannot agree with "Tutor" that the former times were better than these.

Major-General Seely, the Under-Secretary of State for Air, speaking at a luncheon given in his honor at the Overseas Club, London, on Thursday, emphasized the way in which the war had tightened the bonds uniting the Mother Country and the Dominions, foreshadowed an Imperial Parliament, and urged the necessity of some system whereby the voice of the Dominions could be heard before and not after great decisions had been taken.

STARVING INDIA NEEDS OUR AID

STARVING CATTLE IN FAMINE-STRICKEN INDIA.



The Pictures of the Famine Sufferers are too harrowing to reproduce.

Famine again holds a large part of India in its deadly grip, and thousands of men, women and little children are in imminent danger of starvation. For a year and a half very little rain has fallen, and in a country where agriculture depends upon the rainfall, it is not difficult to imagine the parched condition of the land. The people have had to dispose of their cattle for a fraction of their value, since there is no chance of securing fodder, and thus they are cutting themselves off from a means of livelihood in the future. The price of even coarse foodstuffs has soared until it is far beyond the reach of the poorer classes.

India has suffered also as a result of the war. She, too, heard and responded to the challenge, sending thousands of her best warriors to the aid of the Mother Land. Many will not return, and among those who do are others who are disabled, and who will be unable to provide for themselves or their families. We owe a debt to India, and now is our opportunity to repay it, at least in part.

To go to the assistance of India in her time of need, to provide sustenance for her people, will be an object lesson in Christian love, and will exemplify in the most practical way the teaching of the missionaries.

The Salvation Army is among the Christian agencies at work in the famine district. Always eminently practical in their methods, and in their service to poverty stricken and helpless, they will make the best possible use of any funds entrusted to them, not only in relieving present distress, but in assisting the people to prepare for future contingencies. For this reason all contributions sent in by our readers for the relief of the famine sufferers will be turned over to the Salvation Army, and will be administered by them. Already the appeal is meeting with a generous response, as may be seen from the list published below, but the need is urgent, and there should be no delay.

Contributions should be marked "India Famine Fund," and addressed "Care John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' Bldg., Montreal." In remitting by cheque or post-office order, please make out in favor of "John Dougall & Son, India Famine Fund." Contributions will be acknowledged through the columns of the "Witness," the "Northern Messenger" and "World Wide."

CONTRIBUTED VERSE

AN ODE TO THE OSPREY.

Fisherman with the eagle eye
Sailing above in our summer sky,
Pausing oft in your graceful flight
To scan the waves with piercing sight;
Satisfied that the prey's too deep,
Onward you go in circling sweep;
Now flying high, now flying low,
Pausing again, then sailing slow,
At length a fin comes into view—
Swift you strike, a bolt from the blue!
Into the lake like a stone you plunge.
A splash, a flash, and a swirling lunge,
Then as from the grave you rise
Bearing aloft your finny prize,
On laboring wing you take your prey
Off to your hungry brood away.

Osprey, I told this brief for you,
Fisherman skilful, bold and true;
Hawk you are, but no chicken thief,
You never cause the farmer grief.
You ply your trade, your business mind,
A good example to mankind.

F. W. NASH.

LITTLE MARGARET'S TEDDY-BEAR.

This queer old world has some puzzling ways;
We try to unravel—it only frays;
Beauty gets love by right of dower,
But Teddy gets love by no such power.

That he's a philosopher there's no doubt,
Though he sits there staring at all about;
You have heard of the thing called "yellow streak"—
Well, Ted's not that—he's a yellow freak.

He lost an eye, and he lost an ear;
He lost his fur, both front and rear.
He lost a leg, or was it an arm?
But he never lost a single charm.

And Ted has his rivals, but who has none?
In the kingdom of toys the battle is won.
But dollies may come, and dollies may go,
For Teddy knows how his row to hoe.

His secrets Teddy will never tell,
And one is why he is loved so well,
He's a sugar plumb and a dear sweetheart;
Though I cannot say that he looks the part.

But he's loved with a love that is strong and true,
A love as pure as the morning dew:
And angels might covet his place of rest
When he pillows his head on my baby's breast.

But you've taught us a lesson, you queer old Ted,
That love will flourish when beauty is dead;
And toys may number a mighty host,
But you are the one I envy the most.

M. L. MacLEAN.

Scotsburn, N.S.

PRESS OPINIONS

AMERICAN EYES TURN TOWARD CANADA.

("Bradstreet's" Bulletin.)

Canada is proving a magnet for American immigrants and American dollars. In the East, American dollars are helping to build up manufacturing industries, and in the West, American immigrants are taking up immense tracts of land. This invasion is gaining in strength daily. Reports issued by the various western provinces show a constant increase in the number of American settlers. These people usually come with a fair amount of money and are spoken of as good citizens. Their dollars are welcome and their aggressiveness is a source of inspiration. There is, however, one phase of the American activity that is not healthy from a purely Canadian standpoint. This is where the control of Canadian enterprises passes from Canadians to Americans who reside in the United States. There are many cases of this kind now in existence. During the war it was shown that Canada should have retained control of her ore bodies. It was shown that the products of Canadian mines were shipped in raw states to other countries where the process of refining was carried on instead of in Canada. The Dominion is starting to guard against repetitions of this kind, at least to a certain extent. The first actual step was made a day or two ago when Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister, cabled the Dominion Steel Corporation to the effect that no amalgamation with the Nova Scotia Steel and Iron Company could be entertained unless control of the amalgamated enterprise remained in Canada. The British authorities insist that the enormous ore bodies controlled by the Dominion Steel Corporation remain British, and as the Nova Scotia Steel and Iron Company is, it is generally understood, controlled now by New York and Boston capitalists, it might assume control of the Steel Corporation if a merger were permitted.

ON HOME BUILDING.

(Winnipeg "Tribune.")

A great architect was in the habit of using this expression to his clients and students: "The inharmonious distribution of expenditure!"

When asked for his meaning, he explained that he once stopped in a hotel with a white marble "grand" stairway, the posts and ballusters of which were elaborately carved. To one side this stairway was the cheapest type of passenger elevator that most of the time did not run by reason of its being out of order.

The architect went on to explain that it would have been a more harmonious distribution of expenditure to have spent less on elaborate marble carving and more on the elevator.

There is going to be a lot of home building within the next few years, and this principle of the inharmonious distribution of expenditure will apply to the frame dwelling quite as well as the commercial structure.

In our home building of the past we have sacrificed much in the way of comfort and convenience for mere bigness and useless elaboration.

But we are learning, for instance, that a chicken will cook just as well with the kitchen table or sink along side and next to the range rather than on the other side of a 16-foot room.

The modern kitchen is small, very much in the nature of a laboratory, and is being designed to have steps and motions as in the case of the modern factory.

We are learning that it is better to expend the cost of towers, dormers, elaborate gable fronts and bevelled glass windows in more and better plumbing, heating and the general utilities of a dwelling, that it is the more harmonious distribution of expenditure.

BAN THE BEER.

("The Presbyterian and Westminster.")

In one of the questions which are to be submitted in the coming prohibition referendum, the electors of Ontario are asked to say whether they are in favor of the sale of beer containing 2 1-2 percent alcohol weight measure through Government agencies. Another question asks if they are in favor of the sale of the same beer in standard hotels in municipalities that ask for it by vote. To both of these questions the answer should be, No.

The beer specified is an intoxicating beer. That is the reason it is asked for. It contains alcohol in sufficient quantity to produce its characteristic effects. If it is sold and consumed in public places it will mean the return of that filthy and demoralizing institution, the bar-room; if it is sold in packages to be taken away it will mean that people can get drunk on it in their own homes.

Beer ought to be banned not only for its own sake, but because its sale—especially if it were permitted in hotels—would immediately become a screen for an illicit trade in whiskey. This has been a common experience under similar conditions.

The Ontario Temperance Act embodies the principle of prohibition to the extent of the powers of the Province. That act should be upheld and an effort made to have it supplemented by such Dominion legislation as may be necessary. All the questions to be submitted in the referendum should be answered in the negative.

GERMANY'S DEBT.

("The Nation.")

Is it credible that any statesman at Paris should see the nations of the Entente standing over Germany for thirty years, prepared at any moment to overrun her territory, in order to enforce a suspended payment of an ancient debt? Everybody knows that America has already pronounced against her participation in any occupation of Germany after the peace. Can anyone predict with any confidence that our people will consent to do this bailiff's work?

But perhaps it will be said that France will be prepared to find the soldiers for this permanent occupation. We ask, "at whose expense?" Not her own, for the cost would evidently eat up any indemnity, and if it were thrown on Germany would proportionately diminish the net receipts of the reparation fund. Do the advocates of this policy suppose that the more prosperous Allies—this country and America—will find money for a policy which France would have forced on them against their convictions, and which contains the ruin of the one great constructive idea for the safety of the world? For one thing is certain. Germany would never enter any League of Nations with this economic rope round her neck. Let the statesmen call up their bills to any total, the only annual payment they can get must consist of such an amount as can be raised by stable German Government out of a people supplied with full access to the world markets, and satisfied with the conditions of labor in their country. A German, like a British or an American democracy, will not slave for foreign taskmasters. A vindictive policy, whether expressed in indemnities, or in trade boycotts, or in both these methods, means the retention of militarism in Europe.

GERMANY POWERLESS.

(New York "Times.")

Against the German peril the world is made safe by the terms of the treaty handed to the representatives of that vanquished and humbled power at Paris. That is the all-important part of the instrument. The clauses which inhibit the military power of Germany will be scanned first of all and with deepest interest, for in every land the people are most concerned to know that, as Mr. Wilson put it, this agony shall not be gone through with again. For that the war was fought. The safeguards are ample, the bonds which the treaty puts upon Germany leave her without power to harm her neighbors.

END OF IMPERIALISM.

(New York "World.")

The terms imposed upon Germany are moderate in comparison with the terms that the Germans would have imposed had they triumphed. There would have been no future whatever for France except as a fourth-rate country, and all Europe would have passed under the moral yoke of German military supremacy. No such fate is imposed upon the Germans. There is still a future for a united Germany under the terms of this treaty, rigorous though they are, provided the Germans set to work honestly to repair the colossal wrongs committed by their former Imperial Government and take advantage of the opportunities that are open to them under republican institutions. They can live and develop at peace with a world that is now organized for peace and is devoting its best effort to the guarantees of peace.

There are bitter dregs of humiliation at the bottom of the cup of defeat that the Germans must drink, but they cannot well say that the treaty was framed in a fury of blind, relentless revenge. They agreed to make peace on the basis of President Wilson's fourteen points, and the conference has kept faith with them in the spirit of a cold, passionless justice. More than that they did not deserve, less they had no reason to expect.

Taking the treaty in connection with the League of Nations, the great outstanding fact is that the imperialistic system which has cost the world so much blood and treasure is ended for all time. It has gone the way of the feudal system. The Germans can share with the rest of mankind in this emancipation, which is the supreme victory of the war.

THE UNCERTAINTIES.

("Westminster Gazette.")

Is there anything in the treaty which conflicts with the main purpose of pacifying the world, which sows new seeds of mischief, which will give the Germans their opportunity of driving wedges between the Allies, or which a generation of non-militarist Germans will feel to be so intolerable and unjust as to justify perpetual efforts above and below ground to break loose from their engagements?

We hope not, but we do not know what Russia will be, or what relations it may establish with Central Europe. We do not know yet how the new Poland may shape, or whether Jugo-Slavia will be powerful enough to bring peace to the Balkan states.

THE BRITISH ESTIMATES.

(London "Saturday Review.")

The estimates of expenditure for the coming year are literally appalling. With the war over, and a national debt of some 8,000 millions on which the interest will be about £400,000,000, we have the most astonishing increases in the Civil Service Estimates as compared with last year. Thus the amount for public buildings has risen from £775,250 to £3,058,700; the Board of Trade has risen from £1,380,-233 to £3,413,254; the Board of Agriculture from £452,265 to £1,878,095; stationery and printing from £1,575,-734 to £5,280,442, an outrageous figure for "posters" and "forms." Then there is a wholly new item of £100,-000,000 for "development," £8,250,000 for roads, and £72,855,000 for pensions. There is a bagatelle of £50,000,000 for "bread subsidy," and £60,000,000 for railway agreements, whatever that may mean. Of course these figures are beyond the comprehension of the ordinary person.

The sum total of the business is that, when we have added to the Civil Service vote the navy and army votes and the Consolidated Fund, there will be an amount of something like £1,500,000,000 to be found, seven and a half times our pre-war expenditure, and about half our annual expenditure when the war was in full blast. As the present crushing taxation does not provide more than half the amount in question, the other half will presumably have to be raised by borrowing the trifle of £700,000,000, about the total of the national debt before the war began, and nearly as much as the twenty years' war with Bonaparte cost us.

LAND PRICES AND FOOD PRICES.

(Manchester "Guardian.")

The Government's proposal to buy land at a price which capitalizes all the value due to the war and to the war legislation is in effect a proposal to send up the prices of food. Land which is bought at such a price is economically in the same position as if it were excluded from the benefits of the Corn Production Act and of the high maximum prices fixed by the Government. All that cream has been raked off by the owner who has sold at a price capitalizing its value. The buyer is left with the skim milk only.

BOVRIL

Canada Food Board License No. 13-443

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

INDIA FAMINE FUND.

Previously acknowledged. ....$	5.00
Mrs. F. E. Dougall..	20.00
"Happy Janet" Dougall.	5.00
Mary A. Lang....	25.00
A Sherbrooke Friend	5.00
Mrs. W. Knight	5.00
A. Hicks	2.00
W. McGregor	5.00
A. W. Tully	.50
T. E. Graystock	2.00
W. Oshawa..	5.00
B. 187..	10.00
A Friend, Omemee	1.00
E. G. L., Port Hope	2.00
Mrs. T. Rogerson..	5.00
Georgie and Tena Sutton ...	2.00
Mrs. S. Roy	15.00
A Friend, Guelph	1.00
Box 13, Ormstown	2.00
Mrs. J. A. Wilson	1.50
R. J. White	10.15
A Friend, St. Foy..	2.00
Mrs. S. A. C. Morgan	10.00
Mrs. Mary Hall	5.00
Grand Valley, Ont	.25
J. A. McArthur	3.00
M. A. Irwin	1.50
H. W. Kidd	1.00
Tadmor	10.00
Miss Martha Treadwell	1.00
Mrs. M. W. Jones	1.00
John A. McEwen	5.00
D. Gilson	5.00
Mrs. E. A. Greig	10.00
G. N. Porter	2.00
Mary C. Kerr	10.00
A Friend, Stewartville	2.00
Mrs. J. E. Davison and Family	2.00
Lorna Dougall	2.50
Mrs. S. Gunter	5.00
J. Newell	5.00
Elsie Clench..	13.00
M. B. Clench	5.00
R. Montgomery	5.00
Margaret Marshall	11.00
Total to May 8..	$246.40

LABRADOR FUND.

(For the support of Dr. Grenfell's Mission.)

Acknowledged by General Treasurer..	$ 961.01
Since acknowledged.	504.57
Mary J. Kerr	9.30
G. W., Bolsover..	5.00
B. McInnis	10.00
John Mainhood	7.00
"Harry, Pat and Mike"	3.00
H. W..	2.00
Old Subscriber	2.00
G. V. Kneen	1.59
Total to May 8....	$1,505.38

ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF.

Previously acknowledged.. ..	$ 291.69
In loving memory of J. A. Wood	10.00
G. W., Bolsover..	5.00
Total to May 8....	$ 306.69

FRIENDLY HOME.

Mrs. P. Smith..	$ 5.00
Belated subscriptions to funds already closed:—	
In loving memory of J. A. Wood..	$ 10.00
John Mainhood	8.00

Province of Quebec,
District of Montreal.
No. 2320.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Mrs. Marie Antoinette Lavigueur, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Joseph-Raoul Groulx, of the same place, accountant, duly authorized to ester en justice, Plaintiff, vs. the said Joseph Raoul Groulx, Defendant.

An action in separation as to property has been instituted in this case, on the 28th of April, 1919.

Montreal, April 28th, 1919.

ARMAND MATHIEU,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

He will therefore start clamoring for a State subsidy or Protection which helps him—and which incidentally will add to the gains of those fortunate persons who owned land before the war and kept it. It needs no argument to show that all these State boons to the owners of land must ultimately express themselves in higher food prices, as, to the knowledge of every housewife, they are doing at this moment. The process of land Protection leading to sales of land at higher prices, and that to still further Protection, and so in endless motion, is familiar in the history of agrarian Protection, and was particularly observed in pre-war Germany, where the landlord interest had the same powerful political influence that it has here. The Government would be well advised to consider in time the political consequences of its projected land and agricultural policy. The maintenance of high prices is a cause of general and deep discontent. Once the average man and woman get into their heads the conviction, the perfectly just conviction, that these high prices are due to the deliberate action of the Government, the life of the Ministry may be troubled and short. It may be that other institutions will be imperilled besides this or that Ministry. These are dangerous days in which to burden the nation for the benefit of an interest.

THE DISEASE OF "EGO."

(Worcester "Telegram.")

The peace of the world hangs upon the obstinacy of one ego. The world war started on the obstinacy of another ego. In the short lapse of time between the periods of predominance of these two egos the nations have spent for war and its consequences more wealth than they all together accumulated in all human history, and sacrificed more human life than ever before in conflicts. In that time the land of war-making ego has been saddled with more debt than all the world as nations owed before, and the land of peace-confounding ego has been involved in more debt in two years of the five of war than it had assumed in the 144 previous years of its existence. The greatest enemy of humanity is ego. Cancer, consumption and influenza combined have not in the ages of history afflicted mankind so much as ego in five years of its rampage. All the diseases are mere incidental disturbers as compared with the epidemic of ego. It is a made disease of the brain. It develops in the elected brain as well as in the divine-right brain. It is the great danger of humanity, the menace of civilization.

CHINA'S PROTEST.

(Brooklyn "Eagle.")

There will be plenty of sympathy in this country for China in her protest against the Peace Conference decision turning the former German concessions in China over to Japan. The logic and justice of the Chinese protest cannot be ignored. It is not German but Chinese territory that is involved, and, theoretically at least, China is an ally of Japan and the associated governments. Some justification for the allowance of the Japanese claims may be found in the backward position of China and the fact that the other Powers, with the exception of the United States, have concessions in China similar to those granted the Japanese. The only real consolation, however, rests upon the hope that a League of Nations will give China better protection than in the past and that world sentiment will eventually demand that China's rights be safeguarded as are those of all other nations, regardless of her military strength.

A GREAT RECKONING.

(N.Y. "Evening Post,")

What a reckoning it has been! Imagine a man coming back from an Arctic exploration, begun in June of 1914, and learning in one day all the events that have since happened—events that have become pale to the rest of us by use and wont. The proudest autocrat that ever sat a throne beaten and broken and fleeing into exile from the wrath of his own subjects. The heads of all other German kinglets falling like poppies before the sickle. The mightiest array of armies that ever tread the earth crushed in defeat. The Germany that smote and spared not France, humbly suing for peace from a French Prime Minister. Coming upon one all at once, such a time's revenge, such a moral earthquake, would seem incredible. Those who have lived through it find difficulty in believing it all true. But the mills of the gods have ground it fine before the eyes of men.

THE POLICY OF "GRAB."

(Guelph "Herald.")

It is difficult for the ordinary man to understand why, now that the war is over and industries everywhere are once more busy producing for peace purposes, there should not be a return to something like normal conditions. Financial experts can explain the matter completely to their own satisfaction, but to the ordinary man on the street it appears as if it is just a case of grab; the "easy money" of the war has demoralized all classes, and it is hard to get back to the same days of moderation and peace. The rake's progress cannot go on indefinitely, however, and the sooner this is recognized by Governments and peoples the better.

SMILES

Just Two Classes.

"Don't talk to me about the wonders of past ages," said Uncle Joe Cannon. "The world to-day is far more wonderful than ever before. Just think, it took Columbus as many months as it now takes days to cross the ocean, and we talk about flying and travelling a mile a minute as though it were nothing. Why, the other day I dropped into a country school just in time to hear the teacher ask: 'Johnny, into what two great classes is the human race divided?' And Johnny answered promptly: 'Motorists and pedestrians.' That's what I call progress. After a while there won't be any pedestrians."

A duel was fought by Alexander Shott and John S. Nott. Nott was shot and Shott was not. In this case it is better to be Shott than Nott. There was a rumor that Nott was not shot, and Shot avows that he shot Nott, which proves either that the shot Shott shot at Nott was not shot, or that Nott was shot notwithstanding. It may appear at the trial that the shot Shott shot shot Nott, or, as accidents with firearms are frequent, it may be possible that the shot Shott shot shot Shott himself.

HER COMPLAINT.

He was fond of playing jokes on his wife, and he thought he had found a winner.

"My dear," he said as they sat at supper, "I heard such a sad story today about a young girl. They thought she was going blind, and so a surgeon operated on her and found——"

"Yes," gasped his wife expectantly.

"That she'd got a young man in her eye," finished the husband with a chuckle.

For a moment there was silence. Then the lady remarked slowly:

"Well, it would all depend on what sort of young man it was. Some of them she could have seen through easily enough."

The Lesser of Two Evils.

A gang of Irish workmen were busily engaged loading at the docks. Suddenly there was a tremendous buzzing overhead and an aeroplane came in sight flying at a very high altitude.

"Sure, I wouldn't like to be up there in that aeroplane," remarked Murphy, reflectively.

"Ah!" replied Pat. "But I wouldn't like to be up there without it, sonny."



The Looker-on—"I don't want to make mischief between neighbors, but the chap next door to you told me in confidence that he buried all his stuff in your patch a week before you moved in."—"Cassell's Saturday Journal."

His Name.

A Dublin cab driver was stopped for dangerous driving by a zealous constable. He refused to give his name.

"Ye must give me your name," was the reply. "Ye'll only get yerself in worse trouble, young man," said the constable, "if ye don't give me yer name."

"I won't give my name," said the stubborn driver.

"Now, then, what is it?" persisted the constable.

"Ye had better find out," retorted the driver.

"Sure and I will," said the constable proceeding round to the side of the car where the name ought to have been, only to find it rubbed off.

"Aha!" said the constable, "now ye'll get yerself into worse disgrace than ever, for yer name's obliterated."

"You're wrong!" roared the driver, "it's O'Brien!"

Easy to Remember.

"What is your name?" asked the mistress of her new Chinese cook.

"My name is Wang Hang Ko," was the reply.

"Oh, well, as I shall not be able to remember that I shall call your John," remarked the lady.

"Velly good, ma'am," added the Chinaman. "And what is you name, ma'am?"

"My name is Mrs. Swankton de Vere."

"Me no lemembel that," quoth the Chinaman, "me call you Sally."

Smith was telling Jones a story.

"Well, the evening wore on—"

"Wore" interrupted Jones, facetiously. "Did it? What did it wear?"

"Well," said Smith, equal to the occasion, "if you must know, it was the close of a summer day."

A political speaker, warning the public against the imposition of heavier tariffs on imports, said: "If you don't stop shearing the wool off the sheep that lays the golden egg, you'll pump it dry."

A reader sends along the following:

"The Indian with his pipe of peace
Has long since passed away,
But the Irishman with his piece of pipe,
Begorra! he's here to stay!"

"You don't seem elated over your first case." The young lawyer made no reply. "Surely it should be a matter of pride that the man came to you to defend him?" "Dunno. He pleads insanity."

A USEFUL THING.

More youthful than ever, Lady De Rathe, better known as Mrs. Langtry, is, I hear, contemplating a return to the stage. I saw her in the West End recently, and it was difficult to believe that she had passed her 65th birthday, says the London 'Tit-Bits.'

Her favorite story is that of a maid who, while brushing her hair on one occasion, said:

'You 'ave a large 'ead, ma'am; it means you 'ave a large brain, an' a large brain is the most useful thing a lady can 'ave, for it nourishes the roots of the 'air.—

A new version of an old story comes to me on the authority of a North of England clergyman. A lady correspondent, who had ground for suspecting the inquisitiveness of the letter-carrier, a worthy character, wrote at the end of a postcard: 'I would tell you more, only old Tom will read it.' In due course the postcard was delivered, the spectacled old man throwing the postcard on the kitchen table, ejaculating: 'She's a liar; I don't read 'em.'—'Daily News.'

BRIEF SUMMARY OF TREATY TERMS

League of Nations instituted.
New boundaries fixed for Germany.
Belgium gets slice of territory.
Fifty kilometre-strip east of Rhine demilitarized.
Alsace-Lorraine restored to France.
Saar basin coal mines given to France for fifteen years, with international administration of district.
Independence of German-Austria and Czecho-Slovakia recognized.
Greater part of Upper Silesia, Posen, and West Prussia ceded to Poland, east Prussia thus being isolated.
Danzig made a free city, with special privileges for Poland.
Self-determination for Schleswig.
Heligoland and Dune fortifications to be destroyed by German labor at Germany's expense.
Brest-Litovsk treaty abrogated, independence of Russia recognized, and right reserved by Allies to obtain restitution and reparation for Russia.
Germany must renounce all rights, titles, and privileges outside of Europe.
Germany must surrender to China Tien-Tsin and Hankow concessions, and give up to Japan all rights in Shantung.
German agreement with Siam and Liberia cancelled.
Germany to renounce all rights in Morocco.
British protectorate over Egypt to be recognized.
German army reduced to 100,000 officers and men; Great German General Staff wiped out; manufacture of armaments to cease, and conscription abolished.
German navy reduced to 36 war vessels with personnel of 15,000 officers and men. Remainder of warships, including all submarines, to be surrendered. All war vessels under construction, including submarines, to be broken up.
German fortifications in the Baltic to be demolished.
Military and naval air forces prohibited, except for 100 seaplanes retained until October to search for mines. No Zeppelins can be retained.
German prisoners to be repatriated, but officer hostages to be detained until war criminals are surrendered.
Ex-Emperor to be demanded of Holland for trial by international tribunal for supreme offence against international morality and the sanctity of treaties.
War criminals to be tried by military tribunals.
Germany must accept all responsibility for loss and damage caused in the war, and pay toward same $5,000,000,000 not later than May 1st, 1921, and $10,000,000,000 with interest, between 1921 and 1926.
Germany to be told her total obligations for damages by May 1, 1921, with schedule of payments extending over thirty years.
Allies' shipping losses to be replaced ton for ton and class for class.
Germany to build 1,000,000 tons of shipping for Allies within next five years.
Germany to reconstruct devastated areas.
Germany to repay to Allies all sums borrowed by Belgium.
Germany must restore to the king of the Hedjas the Koran of the Caliph Ottman, formerly at Medina, and must restore to the British Government the skull of the Sultan of Okwawaw, formerly in German East Africa.
Germany to restore flags taken from France in the war of 1870.
Allies to receive most favored nation treatment for five years in customs duties and shipping dues.
Pre-war debts to be liquidated by system of international clearing houses.
Provision for cancellation of fulfillment of pre-war contracts, including insurance policies.
Alsace-Lorraine freed of its proportion of German national debt.
Treaty of Bucharest to be renounced.
All parties to treaty to accept opium convention.
Belgium permitted to build Rhine-Meuse canal.
Germany to co-operate in international railway facilities.
Czecho-Slovakia given access to ocean both to south and north.
Kiel Canal open to all nations on equal terms.
Freedom of air over Germany for Allied aviation.
Freedom of transit through Germany mails, for Allies' persons, goods, ships, and Danube, Rhine and Moselle placed under commission.
International labor organizations instituted.
Occupation of German territory for fifteen years unless obligations are fulfilled sooner.
Germany accepts in advance treaties to be concluded by Allies with her associates in war.
Germany relinquishes all claims against Allies.
Peace treaty to be ratified as soon as possible.

Tea, like anything else, can be gotten in all kinds of qualities, and at all kinds of prices.....BUT

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Teas for Sterling all round Goodness and Intrinsic Tea-pot Value, have never been equalled.

THE FASHION PARADE.

Rows and rows of chairs—dainty gilt chairs, comfortable easy-chairs—all occupied by women, women who sat with serious, absorbed, cogitating faces, watching the procession that passed before them.

Forth they came, one by one, with mincing steps, posing with a curious stilted grace, and pausing every few steps to let the effect sink in. They had all the slimmest of silk-clad ankles and the highest of high-heeled shoon.

Their outline was all of one distinct type—a discreet widening of the shoulders, a gradual attenuation from the waist downward. In fact, the hobble skirt is with us again!

There was a gleam of tinsel everywhere, a graceful swaying of fringe. Strangest of all were the evening gowns—scantily directoire, with a loose flowing panel behind that dipped down and just flicked the ground as the wearer walked, like the touch of a bird's wing when it is unaccustomedly pedestrian.

Athwart a roped barrier we watched the scene. Effective Red Cross nurses guarded the doors of paradise, and only on giving a contribution to a well-known charity were you admitted to this holy of holies.

Mannequins they call them, but where once they used models of wood or wax to display their fashion wares, now they must have living moving beings. The very word is a corruption of "mannikin." Oh, quaint and curious world of womanhood!—London "Chronicle."

MILITARY TRAINING IN CANADIAN SCHOOLS.

The Militia Department estimates were taken up by the House of Commons in committee on Tuesday night and encountered practically no opposition. Hon. S. C. Mewburn told the House that the Government had not thought it proper to take up the question of the re-organization of the Canadian militia until the expeditionary force is back in Canada, when a committee including men with overseas experience will take up the subject.

Hon. R. Lemieux said that the success of recruiting in Ontario was largely due to the splendid military organization which existed in that province. He felt that the people should take pride in the militia and maintain it on as sound a basis as possible. He advocated the formation of cadet corps in colleges and high schools, and contended that military training should be regarded as manly sport which would tend to develop desirable qualities in the youth of Canada. General Mewburn thought it would be a good thing if Canada adopted some measure of military training and instanced the Swiss system as an efficient one.

D'ANNUNZIO THRILLS VAST AUDIENCE AT ROME

Listeners to Magic Oratory Heard Tread of Caesar's Legions

Describing D'Annunzio's oration at the Augusteum, Rome, on Sunday, May 4, Walter Duranty says:

"Imagine that you are sitting, one of crowded thousands, in a great amphitheatre. Every seat, every aisle, every point of standing room is occupied. There are women in deep mourning and women bright with colors. There is the olive drab of soldiers with the color-splash of honor ribbons on their left breasts. There are student organizations with their blazing insignia, and everywhere, too, there are flags—the tricolor of Italy and the standards of Trieste and Fiume and Zara and Spalato, with their brilliant coats-of-arms.

"Far below you on the stage is the figure of a man in the uniform of a soldier. For the last half-hour he has been speaking, and you have seen the crowd around you thrill in harmony with his words. Sometimes their faces show only passionate interest as they listen to the story of Cavour's first steps to build up their national unity. Sometimes their eyes flash with scorn of foreigners and foreign financial intrigues. Then there comes a look of profound, anxious, mystical devotion as the speaker tells how their friends and brothers fought and died.

"By now they are caught in the spell of D'Annunzio's magic. The divine fire of the poet melts and moulds them as he wills. Suddenly the orator pauses, and for a moment there is no breath drawn in the whole assembly. Then, with a note of conviction that is frightening in its simplicity, he cries: 'Do you not hear? Listen. Do you not hear the tramp of an army on the march? The dead are coming more swiftly than the living. And all along their route they find the footprints of those who went before them.'

"Although hours have passed since I heard those words, I am still shaken by what they evoked. At that moment there was not a person in the whole crowd who doubted that the dead were indeed present among us. Whether the existence of those who have passed beyond the veil is but a dream of human hope, or whether it was the effect of auto-suggestion of the mass, I cannot say; but, as the orator paused after that last appeal, one felt an appalling weight of pressure from beyond. It seemed in the silence that one could hear the distant tread of Caesar's legions.

"For fully a minute there was utter silence. The faces about me were drawn and pallid, yet afire as with religious ecstasy. The figure on the stage stood motionless, dark eyes blazing in the chalk-white face, arms upraised as though to summon the heroic ghosts of age dead warriors. There was awe in that silence, and fear, yet with them pride and affection.

"Then the tension relaxed, and a storm of applause burst, rising here and there to a cry of those who had fallen: 'To the last we are with you. Where you lead we follow.'"

Historic Christianity which beholds God incarnate in Christ, stands as a rock around which the tides of opinion ebb and flow. The Church has changed in some things, but not in this. It has modified, enlarged, diminished, or abandoned some articles of faith, but not this.—Henry van Dyke.

JAPAN'S POLICY IN CHINA.

Baron Goto Says Reforms are Necessary to Win World's Confidence.

In an address before the Japan Society at New York on Tuesday, Baron Shimpei Goto, former Foreign Minister of Japan, speaking as "a private citizen," said:

"In the judgment of the Japanese Government, it was necessary for Japan to establish an undisputed right over the German territory before she was in a position to restore it to China. In returning Kiao-Chau to China, Japan will undoubtedly make it plain that she will never acquiesce in the cession of that territory to any third power or in the arbitrary granting of concessions to foreign nations in the province of Shantung. Japan's policy with regard to Shantung has been influenced by the fear that the Chinese Government may not be able to keep the province—that it may be virtually mortgaged to a third power to the detriment not only of China but also of Japan.

"The coming few years will furnish a golden opportunity for the Japanese Government and people to translate into deeds their professed, and I believe sincere, desire to be China's friend and well-wisher. Japan should follow the American example and waive her claim to the Boxer indemnity and ask China to use the fund for the same purpose as the American fund has been used to facilitate the education of the youth of China.

"China must codify her laws in consonance with modern principles of jurisprudence and organize courts efficient enough to win the confidence of foreigners. In this difficult undertaking, upon which China must soon embark, Japan would consider it a privilege to be of some service to her. We wish to be the first nation to endorse China's desire to put an end to the inequitable, though inevitable, institutions which have so long hurt not only the pride but the interests of China.

"May we not hope that all the civilized nations who have played a prominent part in the formation of the new world regime will co-operate with us in the execution of the reform and rehabilitation which are most urgently needed in order to prepare China for the restoration of complete sovereignty?"

A GREAT WORLD MOVEMENT.

Mr. Hyndman in his work, "The Awakening of Asia," is perfectly right in his main theme. He sees, as all must see who have watched Asia from afar and studied her history, that there is a fresh and instinctive agitation among the immense hives of mankind in the East. It has nothing to do with cotton piece-goods, or land revenue assessment, or other comparative trivialities, which obscure the main theme. It has relatively little to do with direct contact with Europeans, for its manifestations are perhaps most marked in the heart of Central Asia and the far interior of China. The war may have stimulated the restlessness of Asia, but the stirring of dry bones was perceptible before Europe burst into flames. The process is tidal, and is still very far from the flood; but in essence it marks the beginning of one of those great half-unconscious world-movements which have occurred periodically.—"Times" Literary Supplement.

CAMOUFLAGE IN PEACE TIME.

Camouflage promises to take its place with other arts hurriedly developed to meet the exigencies of war conditions, but destined to remain permanently as a boon to mankind. Camouflage experts of the United States Navy, concerning whose activities little was divulged during the war, are now employing their talents in an effort to perfect a uniform system of camouflage for all vessels, intended to reduce the dangers of collision between ships by a design that emphasizes and accentuates the true course of the ship.

British naval experts are also interested in this endeavor, and camouflaeurs of both navies are agreed that just as it was possible to elude the German U-boats by means of a design that gave a deceptive impression of the true course which a vessel was steering, so it is possible to minimize the danger of vessels coming together on days of poor visibility.



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INTELLIGENCE OF THE RICH.

At a Labor meeting in a little South-country town the other day a discussion sprang up about the conscience and the intelligence of the rich. One speaker said they were clever, at least their leaders were, for they found a new red-herring at every election. This time it was "Make Germany pay, and hang the Kaiser." Next time it would be something else. "Anyhow, we are had every time," he said. But another speaker said he knew something of the rich, and they were not clever, though they had some animal cunning. "If they were clever they would have given us enough to satisfy us years ago, for we are easily satisfied; but they were too stupid and ignorant to do that." Neither of the speakers was a "Bolshevist," nor was it a meeting of Bolshevists, but of ordinary working men of the Home Counties, and it was interesting to hear them say what they really thought or felt.—Manchester "Guardian."

LITERARY REVIEW

HISTORY OF THE WAR.*

The history of the fourth winter of the war as described in the XXI. volume of Nelson's History of the War, is perhaps as much one of politics as of military activities for politics at this season took an unusually prominent part in all military operations, and even affected the results of many of the battles of the time. It was well known that Italy before the retreat of the Italian army in the autumn of 1917 had been politically corrupted and given over to pacifist propaganda. The Italian defeat (as the book shows) was largely due to the insufficient resistance of Cadorna's army, called in the plain language of their general himself, the "naked treason" of his troops. Cadorna's retreat after the battle is described as one of those performances in war which seem to succeed against crazy odds, and which consequently we call inexplicable. Against the Italians, Germany had employed for the first time General Ludendorf's new tactics of open fighting. These contained the elements of surprise and dispensed with the elaborate artillery preparation which made any swift movement over the broken ground impossible.

Startled and overwhelmed by the suddenness of the attack, the Italian Army not an hour too soon began its retirement to the Piave River, closely pursued by the enemy who threatened to cut off all retreat. During the first mad rush, before the Piave was reached, two stands were made, one at the Tagliamento River and one at the Livenza. These gave breathing space and a chance to reorganize the scrambling mob of soldiers and refugees. Only by a very narrow margin and a great sacrifice of men and guns was the escape made good across the Piave. Italy in twelve hours had lost what it had previously taken her twenty days of hard fighting to capture. The political outcome of this battle was a decision for unity of command made by Allied statesmen at the conference of Rapallo, afterwards ratified at Versailles.

Contemperaneous with the Italian engagement was the battle of Cambrai. The Cambrai action (in the opinion of the author) was an unwise one. To carry it out properly required more men than were at the time available to the Allies, while viewed in the light of the central strategy of war, Cambrai really effected nothing. One good, however, resulted from it. At a most critical moment for the Italians, it diverted enemy divisions from the Italian front.

Passing to events in Africa, the book records the conquest of East Africa by General Smuts as one of the most remarkable feats of British generalship. Here for the first time in history a British army encountered in a tropical wilderness an enemy force officered by trained Europeans who counted tropical Africa as their main defence.

The "History" also relates, how in like manner in other parts of the world, other generals at this time, were winning honors for Great Britain, Sir Stanley Maude giving up his life on the Tigris and Allenby making his historic entry into Jerusalem.

The darkest picture of the book is that of Russia in her extremity making peace with Germany at the signing of the Brest Litovsk Treaty. In spite of substantial gains in many quarters of the globe the falling away of Russia had caused great embarrassment to the Allies. A summary of the political situation at the close of the winter campaign showed dissatisfaction and unrest among the Allies, while the approach of spring found Germany strong, self-assured and looking forward with confidence to a time in the near future when she would dictate peace upon her own terms to her enemies.

The story of the last winter of the war is perhaps as thrilling and momentous as that of any previous campaign since 1914, but in volume XXI., as in the other volumes of this "History" there is a profusion of detail which though doubtless necessary is apt to confuse the reader and detract from the interest of the book.

*By John Buchan. Thomas Nelson & Sons, Publishers, 77 Wellington St. W., Toronto.

THE MESOPOTAMIA CAMPAIGN.*

(The "Guardian," Manchester.)

For the greater part of the Mesopotamia campaign Mr. Edmund Candler acted as oficial "Eye-witness," a post which during the war compelled him to leave untold many things he desired people at home to know. Now, liberated from the bonds of censorship, he is able to set forth a vivid and engaging narrative of the campaign in volumes which, he tells us, contain little that is officially inspired. He is a writer well equipped for his task. He accompanied the expedition for the relief of Kut, and was present at many of the scenes throughout the Mesopotamia operations down to their brilliant ending. In dealing with the military operations, besides his own experiences, he has relied largely on the information of officers of judgment who took part in the movements, and his descriptions of the numerous battles are clear, orderly, and generally successful in their treatment of conflicting evidence. The interest in the military story is freshened by the chapters in which Mr. Candler tells of scenery, towns, peoples, and antiquities of countries which he knows well.

There is a good deal of criticism in the book, but the author is always firm in his belief that the original sending of an expedition to Mesopotamia was a necessary and vital movement. It secured the safeguarding of the Persian Gulf, the defence of the oilfields, and the raising of a barrier in the way of any approach to India. It was only Mr. Candler holds, when the first stage—Townshend's wonderfully successful operations in the delta—was passed that the expedition laid itself open to criticism as a squandering of resources. He says:—

The first adventurous advance, in which Nixon's small force was drawn on towards Bagdad, with insufficient transport and no reserves to fall back on, was a blunder for which we paid dearly. The second advance, under Maude, in which we made good, was a glorious achievement. Whether the gain was worth the cost in the man-power and material so vitally needed nearer home is open to dispute.

The first volume tells the story of the operations that centre in the fall of Kut in April, 1916. In his early criticisms the author singles out "the blind precipitancy" with which the relieving force started on its task of extricating Townshend. It was originally intended that the troops brought over from France to form the bulk of the expedition should be reorganized in Egypt. "Who," Mr. Candler asks, "was responsible for the impression in December, 1915, that Townshend was in extremities at Kut?" Arising out of the hurried start of the expedition, he gives some startling facts about the lack of necessary material and supplies that shackled the movements of the relieving arm. The total casualties in this advance he reckons at nearly 22,000 (the garrison of Kut numbered 9,000), and much of this tragic loss he attributes to the needless urgency of an early start, combined with an ill-grounded contempt for the Turk as a fighter and a general absence of good leadership. "If there is any subject which needs to be treated in its naked truth it is war," Mr. Candler somewhere remarks, and from his own personal knowledge he is enabled to write some harrowing accounts of the terrible sufferings of the wounded after the battles on the way to Kut. One of his most touching memories is that while most of the British wounded philosophically recognized that something had gone hopelessly wrong, the Indians, with a knowledge of the comforts and alleviation of the medical service on the western front, could not in any way understand the absence in Mesopotamia of similar hospital arrangements.

Through all these gloomy days, Mr. Candler tells us, the spirits of officers and men remained wonderful. Time and again they attacked the strong Turkish trench system, and twice at least they were close to success. In their final assault on the Sannai-yat position, when the Turks asked for a truce, it is the belief of many who took part in the battle that victory was won; and in the night march round Dujaila Redoubt, of which an extremely interesting description is given, Mr. Candler thinks that it would have been feasible to press on over the seven further miles round the Turkish flank and to bring away Townshend from the beleaguered city. "In Townshend alone we had faith in those days," says Mr. Candler, "and the general impression was that the only way to save Kut was to extricate him by aeroplane and to place him in command of his own relieving force."

In the second volume we pass into a brighter atmosphere. Time and experience had replaced the blunders of the past by careful preparation and organization, adequate forces, and a wonderful change in the working of transport and the medical staff. A small example of the new order of things is seen in Mr. Candler's description of the efficiency of the Inland Water Transport:—

At Basra there was a model like a war-game showing the position of every one of the 600 ships on the river, with its distinguishing flag: and the controller of navigation at the end of the wire, with this kindergarten map in front of him, regulated all the movements of the fleet.

Another passage illustrates the careful foresight of Headquarters in a different sphere. In their stand at Ramadi on the Euphrates, after the fall of Bagdad the Turks had staked their fortunes on a waterless desert as a defence, but

Our system of water supply by hundreds of Ford vans gave us a mobility on which they had not counted: without it we could never have brought off the manoeuvre. Twelve thousand gallons were conveyed by motor convoy from the Euphrates to our troops: the vans travelled 75 miles between the river and the front in a day.

And above all the material advantages possessed by the army in the later stages of the campaign there was the presence of a great leader. In his graphic pages narrating the brilliant recapture of Kut and the entry into Bagdad Mr. Candler finds room for an attractive picture of the great commander, his modesty, repose, confidence, and strength:—

He was a master of detail. He had his eye all the while on the ultimate end and on everything that concerned the immediate means to it—supply, transport, operations, intelligence, the psychological factors. . . . In the dark days we prayed for a great man, and he was now on the spot. General Maude might have been born for the task.

*"The Long Road to Baghdad." By Edmund Candler. London: Cassell & Co. Two vols, 35s. net.

NOMADS OF THE NORTH.*

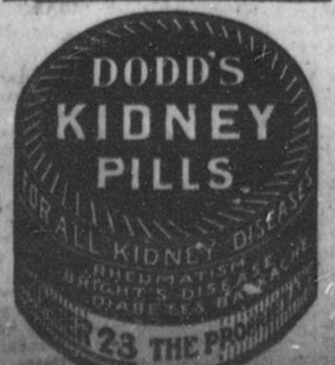
(The "Times," New York.)

In the new book which he calls "Nomads of the North" Mr. James Oliver Curwood presents another of those animal stories which he delights to relate. There are human beings in the tale, of course, but they are of importance principally as they affect the lives and fortunes of the two heroes, Miki, the dog, and Neewa, the black bear. Miki is only a puppy when the book opens, "one of the homeliest and yet one of the most companionable-looking pups ever born of a Mackenzie hound father and a mother half Airedale and half Spitz." With this mixture of blood in his veins, Miki of course could scarcely be expected to be anything but "just dog"; and that was what he was and remained, even though there was a moment when he came very near to joining his remote ancestors, the wolves. Neewa, on the contrary, was pure breed—a little round, fuzzy, roly-poly cub when he emerged with his old mother Noozak from the cave in which he had been born. Now dogs and bears do not usually consort together in harmony and friendship, and under ordinary circumstances nothing could have seemed less probable than that Miki and Neewa should ever become chums. But presently the human element stepped in, this human element being represented by Miki's beloved master, Challoner. Challoner killed Noozak and then, regretting what he had done, adopted little Neewa. At first the cub and the puppy did not get along especially well together—they fought, in fact—but after a while it so chanced that they were literally as well as figuratively bound together and fluna out to sink or swim as best they could.

It is with their subsequent adventures that the book is principally concerned. These were many, for they had to tackle not only the food problem, but also other dwellers in the wild, including the gigantic owls whose wings "measured five feet from tip to tip," and they had a good deal of fighting and any number of hardships. It was Miki, however, who suffered most, and worst of all his troubles were the culminating ones when he fell into the hands of a brutal master who whipped and clubbed him almost to death. But he was the pluckiest of the plucky, was Miki, and a magnificent fighter. He repaid Nannette's kindness with interest, and proved himself in every way worthy of the happiness which finally came both to him and to his chum, Neewa, now a full-grown bear, as well as to his friend and master, Challoner. The book is entertaining, and has a number of good descriptions of the North.

*"Nomads of the North." By James Oliver Curwood. Illustrated. Doubleday, Page & Co.

Truth harmonizes with all truth, but lies have to be made to agree.—Selected.



FARMERS MARKETS

DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE EGG AND POULTRY MARKET REPORT

Following is the Dominion Department of Agriculture Egg and Poultry Market's Report for Current Week:—

EGGS.

Market.	Specials	Extras	No. 1's.	No. 2's.
Prevailing Prices, Country Points:—				
Western Ontario	—	40—47	—	—
Central Ontario	—	40—46	—	—
Eastern Ontario	—	40—46	—	—
Quebec	—	40—45	—	—
Prince Edward Island	—	35—40	—	—
Manitoba	—	43—45	—	—
Saskatchewan	—	43—44	—	—
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick	—	—	—	—
Alberta	—	43—44	—	—
British Columbia	—	47—49	—	—
Retail Prices to Consumers:—				
Toronto	55	50—52	—	—
Montreal	55	50—52	—	—
Winnipeg	55	50	—	—
Calgary	—	50	—	—
Edmontoa	—	55	—	—
Saskatoon, Moose Jaw & Regina	—	50	—	—
Ottawa	50—55	45—48	—	—
Charlottetown	—	40	—	—
Vancouver	60	55	—	—

POULTRY.

Market	Broilers	Chickens 4 & up	Fowl 3	Fowl 3-4½	Roosters	Ducks	Geese	Turkeys
Live Poultry Quotations, Wholesale:—								
Toronto	60	30-32	30	35-36	27	—	—	30
Montreal	—	—	35	36-38	28	—	—	—
Winnipeg	—	27	—	25	—	—	—	—
Regina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calgary	—	22-24	—	22	16	—	—	—
Edmonton	—	21	—	20	—	—	—	—
Chicago	—	33	—	34	23	33	23	32-33
Buffalo	60-70	—	—	35-39	25-27	37-40	24-28	—
New York	—	25	—	36	21-22	30-35	21-22	30-55
Dressed Poultry Quotations:—								
Toronto	70	33-35	30	35-36	30	—	—	35
Montreal	—	32-35	—	36-38	28	—	—	—
Winnipeg	—	33		28	—	—	—	—
Regina	—	—	—	33	—	—	9—	—
Vancouver	48-50	45	—	38-42	—	—	40	50
New York	—	—	—	29-38	24-26½	—	—	—
Buffalo	—	28-36	—	33-39	27-28	—	—	35-47

THE PROVISION MARKET.

Live Hog Prices Closed 25c. to 50c. Lower Than Week Ago.

Montreal, Saturday Evening.

Owing to the unsettled feeling which prevailed in the Canadian live hog situation for the most part of the week on account of the labor troubles at some of the stock yards and packing houses in the west, the receipts for the week were, small and trade on the whole was much quieter. An easier feeling developed in the market and prices at Toronto closed 50c. per 100 lbs. lower than a week ago at $22 per 100 lbs. weighed off cars, and at $21.75 fed and watered. The Winnipeg market has also displayed some weakness and prices show a net decline of 50c. per 100 lbs. for the week, closing at $21 per 100 lbs. for selected lots weighed off cars. There was no trouble here among the packing houses, but as it was expected the trading was curtailed by some of the concerns, however, the demand was sufficient from others to absorb all the offerings and prices ruled about steady and closed at $22 to $22.25 per 100 lbs. for selected lots weighed off cars, showing a decline for the week of 25c. per 100 lbs. A steady trade was done in a jobbing way in dressed hogs and prices ruled unchanged, with sales of city abattoir fresh-killed stock at $30.50 to $31 per 100 lbs.

There were no important developments in the condition of the market for smoked meats during the week, prices being maintained, with a good steady demand for supplies for local and country account, and a fairly active trade was done, with supplies ample to meet all requirements. Sales of 8 to 10-lb. hams were made at 39c. to 40c. per lb., 12 to 15 lbs. at 37c. to 38c. and heavier weights at 35c. to 36c. Breakfast bacon sold at 43c. to 44c., Windsor selected bacon at 46c. to 47c. and Windsor boneless bacon at 48c. to 49c. per lb. The market for barrelled pork is quiet, the demand being only for small lots, and sales of Canadian short-cut in a jobbing way were made at $56 to $58 per barrel.

A good steady trade has been done in lard throughout the week in a jobbing way and the market has been fairly active, with a firm undertone. Canadian pure leaf grades sold at 34c. per lb. in 20-lb. wood pails and at 35c. per lb. in 1-lb. blocks, while American compound lard changed hands at 27c. per lb. in 20-lb. wood pails.

The receipts of provisions to-day were 645 packages lard and 78 tinned meats.

CHEESE MARKET IN EXCITED STATE.

Highest Prices at Country Boards in History of Trade.

Montreal, Saturday Evening.

In sympathy with the lower prices at the country boards at the close of at the country hoards at the close of last week the market here opened up easier on Monday and at the auction sale prices scored a further decline of 1-4c. to 1c. per lb., the pasteurized creamery selling at 50c. per lb., finest creamery at 49 3-4c., and for the lot of fine 48 3-4c. was bid and refused, and on Tuesday the offerings at Gould's Cold Storage sold at 47c. per lb., f.o.b., country points, which were the lowest prices of the week, as towards the close a much stronger feeling developed in the market owing to the fact that a number of orders came to hand from outside buyers for rounds lots without any limit on prices which resulted in the market being well cleaned up of all its surplus supplies at higher figures, and at the auction sale held on Friday the competition between buyers was so keen for the offerings that the prices realized as compared with those paid on Monday showed an advance of 4 3-4c. per lb. for all grades, the pasteurized selling at 54 3-4c. per lb., finest at 54 1-2c. and fine at 53 1-2c., which figures were 11 1-8c. to 11 3-8c. per lb. higher than the corresponding date a year ago. On account of the above, wholesale jobbing prices on Friday were advanced 2c. per lb., with sales of finest creamery at 57c. per lb. in 1-lb. blocks and at 56c. per lb. in solid packages, and these figures from the low level of the week show a rise of 4c. per lb. The market during the week was more active than for some time past and a fairly large volume of business was done.

The receipts of butter for the week ending May 10, 1919, were 7,924 packages, which show an increase of 2,859 packages as compared with the previous week and an increase of 1,885 packages with the same week last year, while the total receipts since May 1 to date show an increase of 1,078 packages as compared with the corresponding period last year.

We quote wholesale prices as follows:

Pasteurized creamer.. 55c. to 55½c.
Finest creamery .... 54½c. to 55c.
Fine creamery .. .. .. 54c. to 54½c.
Fine dairy .. .. 46c. to 47c.
Finest dairy .. .. .. 47c. to 38c.

As there has been no announcement made with regard to the Government controlling the make of cheese for the season 1919, the trade has evidently been advised that they could transact business on their own account and as the demand from English importers and American buyers for supplies during the week was good at satisfactory prices, a number of sales were made for shipment to England and the United States and on the whole quite an active trade was done. This naturally created a keen competition for the offerings at different boards throughout the country and the market in consequence has been in an excited condition and the prices paid were the highest in the history of the trade 30 3-8c. per lb. being paid at Belleville to-day, while the offerings at Napanee sold at 28 5-16c., Picton at 28 1-4c., Cornwall at 27 5-8c. to 27 3-4c., and Stirling at 27 1-2c. These prices as compared with those paid at some of the boards last week show a marked advance, some of them being 4c. per lb. higher, while as compared with the same week last year they show an advance of from 4 5-8c. to 7 15-16c.

The receipts of cheese for the week ending May 10, 1919, were 11,739 boxes, which show an increase of 9,192 boxes as compared with the previous week and a decrease of 3,297 boxes with the same week last year, while the total receipts since May 1 to date show a decrease of 5,065 boxes as compared with the same period a year ago.

New York, May 10.—Butter, lower. Receipts, 14,515 tubs. Creamery, higher than extras, 59 1-2c. to 60c.; creamery, extras, 92 score, 59c.; firsts, 57 1-2c. to 58 1-2c.; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 43 1-2c. to 44c. Cheese, irregular. Receipts, 4,251 boxes. State, whole milk, flats, current make, specials, 32 1-4c. to 32 1-2c.; do. average run, 32c.

LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, May 9.—Hogs, receipts 49,000; market opened 25c to 30c lower, closed mostly 50c to 60c lower than yesterday's average; estimated to-morrow, 10,000. Bulk, $20.25 to $20.45; heavy weight, $20.40 to $20.55; medium weight, $20.15 to $20.45; light weight, $19.90 to $20.40; light light, $18.75 to $20.15; heavy packing sows, smooth, $19.50 to $20; packing sows, rough, $18.75 to $19.50; pigs, $18 to $19. Cattle, receipts 30,000; beef steers and feeders slow, steady; bulls, canners and best she stock, 15c to 25c lower; others steady; calves, 25c to 50c lower; estimated to-morrow, 10,000. Beef steers, medium and heavy weight, choice and prime, $16.75 to $19.50; medium and good, $13 to $17; common, $11 to $13.50; light weight, good and choice, $13.50 to $17; common and medium, $10.25 to $13.75; butcher cattle, heifers, $7.75 to $14.50; cows, $7.50 to $14.25; canners and cutters, $5.75 to $7.50. Veal calves, light and handy weight, $13.50 to $14.50. Feeder steers, $10 to $15.25; stocker steers, $8 to $13.25.

Sheep—Receipts, 9,000; best woolled lambs, 20c lower at $19.65; bids on others off more; some fat ewes, 75c to $1 lower; estimated 6,000. Lambs, $4 pounds down, $17.25 to $19.65; 85 lbs. up, $17 to $19.50; culls and common, $12.50 to $17; springs, $18 to $20.25; yearling wethers, $15.50 to $17.50; ewes, medium, good and choice, $12 to $15; culls and common, $6 to $12.

Buffalo, May 9.—Dunning & Stevens' live stock report:—Cattle, 20 cars, slow. Hogs, 30 cars, lower; heavy, $21.25 to $21.40; yorkers, $21.25 to $21.25; pigs and lights, $20.50 to $20.75; Canadian hogs, $21.10. Sheep, 20 cars, lower; top lambs, $16.75 to $17; yearlings, $14 to $15; wethers, $13.50 to $14; ewes, $12 to $13. Calves, 2,000, slow; tops, $16; fair to good, $14.50 to $15; grass calves, $5 to $8.

MONTREAL CLOSING PRICES

The day's transactions and price-ranges follow:

Stocks.	Min. price.	Asked.	Bid.
Ames	36½	36½	36½
Asbestos	63¾	—	—
Do. pfd.	80	80	80
Atlantic Sugar	31	30	31
Do. pfd.	86	86	86
Bell Telephone	130	—	—
Brazilian	53¾	56¾	56¾
*B.C. Fishing	54¼	52¾	52½
Brompton	58	58	58
C. Car	31½	31½	31½
C. Cement	67½	67½	67½
*Do. pfd.	100¼	100¼	100¼
C. Cottons	90	89	89
Do. pfd.	86	—	—
C. G. Electric	116	115	115
C. Loco.	67	67	67
C. Steamship	46	45½	46
Do. pfd.	84½	84¼	84¼
C. Smelting	28½	28½	28½
D. Coal pfd.	98	—	—
D. Steel	61	60¾	60¾
D. Textile	115¾	115	115
Laurentide	216½	215	216
MacDonald	27¼	27	27
M. Cottons	70	—	—
Do. pfd.	103	—	—
*M. Power	91	91	91
N. Breweries	87¼	84	87
Do. pfd.	92	92	92
*Penmans	94	94	94
Quebec Ry.	20	19¾	19¾
*Riordon	120	120	120
Spanish R.	21¾	21½	21½
Do. pfd.	86¾	—	—
Shawin.	125½	125½	125½
St. L. Flour	97	—	—
Steel of C.	63	62½	63
Tookes	32	31½	32
Do. pfd.	80	—	—
Wabasso	78	78	78
Woods Mfg.	92½	—	—
Banks—			
xMontreal	219½	219½	219½
Bonds—			
C. Loan, 1925	98	98	98
C. Loan, 1931	98	98	98
C. Loan, 1937	100¾	—	—
Vict., 1922	100½	100⅝	100⅝
Vict., 1923	100¼	100¼	100¼
Vict., 1927	102¼	102¼	102¼
Vict., 1933	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
Vict., 1937	106	105½	106
Mi., May, 1923	100½	100½	100½
Mi., Sept., 1923	101	—	—
M. T. Debs.	74¼	—	—
Quebec Ry.	68	—	—
Riordon	96¼	—	—
Wayagamack	88½	—	—
UNLISTED SHARES.			
Can. Felt	22	—	—
Laur. Power	74¾	73	73⅝
N.A. Pulp	7	6¾	6⅝

*Ex-dividend. x-Ex-rights.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

POEM ON DEATH.

J. L. M., Ont., asks:—May I as one of your correspondents ask you to print in your paper or give me information as to where I may procure the poem, the last verse of which is quoted below?

"Death worketh, let me work too.
Death undoeth, let me do.
As busy as death let me be.
Till my soul rest in eternity."

Ans:—We refer this to our readers.

REQUESTED VERSE.

W. E., B. C., asks:—Would you kindly publish Henry Glassford Bell's "Mary Queen of Scots" in your columns.

Ans:—We regret that the poem is too long to print.

SOY BEANS.

W. H., Alta., asks:—You have had several articles in the "Weekly Witness," treating on Soy Beans. I would like to get about 10 lbs. of seed to plant as an experiment. What kind would you recommend for Southern Alberta? Where can I get the seed? I would like to get a small bottle of culture at the same time. The seed will be planted on dry land.

Ans:—Soy beans generally require much the same conditions as regards climate and soil as is the case with corn. In all parts of Canada one of the early varieties should be chosen. Of these there are many, one of which is the Early Yellow (usually to be found on the market.) Macdonald College, St. Anne de Bellevue, has on hand a limited quantity of Early Yellow seed which they will send out in case only a small amount is wanted for trial. If however a large area is to be sown it can be got from the seed merchants. Some seed may be procured from Dean L. S. Klinck, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. This institution may also supply you with Nitro-Culture.

CANADIAN IMMIGRANTS.

S. E. P., Ont., asks:—At a meeting held yesterday of a woman's organization in our town, one of the audience told of being recently in one of the railway stations, and while waiting for a train entered into conversation with a uniformed woman who she thought belonged to the Traveller's Aid. Their talk turned on government examination of woman immigrants for a literacy and mental test, and the representative of the Traveller's Aid said this test was not enforced on women entering the country as soldiers' dependents: that forty women had been disembarked from one vessel the previous week who were mentally weak and degenerate, that employment agencies in Great Britain are in collusion with Canadian employment agencies to send out women to fill the many vacancies for domestics; that soldiers, British born who had enlisted in Canada and were returning here were given a fee by these agencies to bring women—not related in any way to these returned men—out as their dependents; that the term "dependent" was so elastic that it was almost impossible to show up the imposture that is being put on the country.

We as a society want to bring this matter—if it is true—before the Government and the public, but unfortunately the woman who made the statements had omitted to get the name of her informant or the name of the Social Service branch she represents. We were at a loss to know how to proceed for information when I thought of the good old "Witness," and I knew I would get reliable information from the editor.

Ans:—After careful inquiry we are of opinion that the situation is by no means as serious as represented. Examination is certainly less strict in the case of soldiers' wives and families coming into Canada, and there are no doubt occasional persons who will take advantage of the indulgence granted to the soldier. We believe, however, that these are only isolated cases, and that the woman you mention as belonging to the Traveller's Aid is taking a much more gloomy view than facts warrant. Regarding the bringing out of domestics there has been of late just one party, of fifty women, brought out by Mrs. Bowden. We have not gathered facts that would warrant the action proposed.

ENGLAND'S HYMN.

A. S. G., P. E. I., asks:—Could you publish in your column the verses of "Land of Hope and Glory." I think it is called "England's Hymn." We have the record on our gramaphone, but I am old and cannot catch the words. I would enjoy it more if I had the words, the music is lovely. I have read the "Witness" for fifty years, and value it highly.

Ans:—Perhaps some of our readers can furnish the words.

BOOKS FOR THE BLIND.

A. C., Que., asks:—A brother who became blind a few months ago is learning to read by the Braille method, and wishes to procure some books in Grade 2. We would greatly appreciate your kindness if you will advise us whether there is a free circulating library of Braille books in Montreal, and if so, the address; also whether there is a bookstore there where such books can be purchased?

Ans:—Montreal is not well equipped in the way of books for the blind. There is a library for the blind in Toronto. If you write to the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, 36 King St. E., Toronto, they will supply you with books or whatever information you may require. As there are three methods of Braille at present being used on this continent, the New York, the American, and the English Braille, it would be well in asking for the books to state which kind is desired.

BELGIAN WOMAN WANTED.

D. B. S., Ont., asks:—We take the "Witness" and value it highly. I want to get a Belgian woman to help me with my work. I noticed that some one wrote who wanted to get a Belgian boy, and I have mislaid the paper. Will you kindly tell me where to write.

Ans:—At present there do not seem to be many Belgian women available for service. If you want a woman to work for you, however, you might write to Mrs. A. Taylor, Salvation Army Working Women's Home, 398 St. Antoine street, Montreal.

STANDARD TIME.

H. A. Y., B. C., asks:—(1.) What is the number of Protestants in the House of Representatives U. S. A.? What of Catholics? (2) Was Sandford Fleming the prime mover in bringing about Standard Time? (3.) Has Nicholas Cotsworth's perpetual calendar been adopted by any country? (4.) A school inspector once said in referring to a line of poetry, "And all the air a solemn stillness holds," that it could be turned around. He queried thus: Does the air hold the stillness or does the stillness hold the air? For myself I don't see how the stillness could hold the air, but would be pleased to have your answer.

Ans:—We regret that we cannot tell you what are the religious affiliations of the different Members of Congress. We have made inquiry at Washington but the information, apparently, has never been brought together in printed form.

(2.) Yes. Before the adoption of Standard Time there had been a great deal of confusion. Standard Time, a device to do away with this confusion, was planned in 1878-79 by Mr. (afterwards Sir) Sandford Fleming, and published in the Journal of the Canadian Institute of Toronto for 1879. On the initiative of this organization, Mr. Fleming's proposals were officially communicated to the leading governments of the world, with the view of securing an international unification of the method of designating the hour of the day for common use. Naturally connected with the proposal was that of a prime meridian, from which all longitudes should be reckoned. United States invited an international conference, which was held in Washington in 1884, for the purpose of proposing a standard meridian to which longitudes and times should be referred. Before the Conference was called the Railway Managers of the United States had adopted the system.

(3.) Not that we know of. About the best form of perpetual calendar yet devised was arranged by Capt. J. Herschel. It covers a period from 1798-2000, but it can be extended easily in either direction.

(4.) Were you ever on a merry-go-round? We have been, and the more we think of the inspector's question, the more we feel like the merry-go-round.

NOTED GENERALS.

H. C., Vt., asks:—(1.) Was it an act of Providence or German treachery that cut short the great career of the "Hero of Kartoum"? (2.) In the "Virginians" is Trackeray right in saying that Wolfe never spoke again after receiving his death - wound? (3.) Can you publish in rhyme a list of the Governors and Governors-General of Canada from Champlain to the present time?

Ans:—(1.) Do you mean Gordon or Kitchener? Gordon was the "Hero of Kartoum." He was slain by Arab treachery. Kitchener, there is little doubt, met his death through the treachery of German agents.

(2.) In the "Virginians" you refer no doubt to George Warrington's comment upon his brother's letter, as follows: "After the great action in which his general fell, the dear brother who accompanied the chief wrote home to me one of his simple letters. . . . I remember he wrote from the testimony of a brother aide-de-camp who was by his side that the General never spoke at all after receiving his death wound, so that the phrase which has been put into the mouth of the dying hero may be considered as no more authentic than an oration of Livy or Thucydides."

The evidence as cited is too slim to go on. According to the accepted story, the dying general hearing the cry, "they run, they run," and learning that the enemy were in retreat, said "Now God be praised, I die happy."

(3.) We are sorry that we cannot give you such a list in rhyme. Here it is in prose however:—The French Governors of Canada were: De Mesy, 1663-1665; de Tracy, 1665-1668; de Courcelles, 1668-1672; Frontenac, 1672-1682; de La Barre, 1682-1685; Denonville, 1685-1689; Frontenac (second time) 1689-1689; Frontenac (second time), 1689-1698; de Callieres, 1698-1703; Vaudreuil, 1703-1726; de Beauharnois, 1726-1747; de Galissoniere, 1747-1752; Duquesne, 1752-1755; de Vaudreuil, (the last French Governor), 1755-1759. The English Governors-General were: Gen. Jeffrey Amherst, Sept., 1760-1764; Gen. Jas. Murray, 1764-1766; Gen. Guy Carleton, 1766-1778; Gen. Fred Haldimand, 1778-1784; Gen. Robt. Prescott, 1797-1807; Gen. Sir J. H. Craig, 1807-1811; Gen. Sir Geo. Prescott, 1812-1815; Gen. Sir J. C. Sherbrooke, 1816-1818; Duke of Richmond, 1818-1819; Earl of Dalhousie, 1820-1828; Lord Aylmer, 1831-1835; Earl Gosford, 1835-1838; Lord Durham, 1838; Sir J. Colborne, 1838; Lord Sydenham, 1839-1841; Sir Chas. Bagot, 1842-1843; Sir C. T. Metcalfe, 1843-1845; Earl Cathcart, 1846-1847; Lord Elgin, 1847-1854; Sir E. W. Head, 1854-1861; Lord Monck, 1861-1868; Lord Lisgar, 1869-1872; Lord Dufferin, 1871-1878; Marquis of Lorne, 1878-1883; Lord Lansdowne, 1883-1888; Lord Stanley, 1888-1893; Lord Aberdeen, 1893-1898; Lord Minto, 1898-1904; Earl Gray, 1904-1911; Duke of Connaught, 1911-1916; Duke of Devonshire, 1916.

PROHIBITION.

A. L., N.B., asks:—Do you know of any way a working woman can help get prohibition?

Ans:—You are happy in living in a province where Prohibitory Law has been obtained. It is now only necessary for the citizens of New Brunswick to see that such law is enforced. The temperance people should everywhere be organized to secure the enforcemnt of the law. Push the circulation of prohibition papers to save the people from the misleading those interested in an opposite sense. There should be everywhere a W. C. T. U. The example of one province has always its effect for good or evil upon the other provinces.

MILCH GOATS.

Subscriber, Ont., asks:—Will you kindly tell me where milk goats may be obtained and their price?

Ans:—This information appeared in our issue of August 13th (page 8), a copy of which we are sending you.

Fires Break Out

and thieves break in. Don't risk the first, or invite the second, by keeping money in the house.

Put it in The Merchants Bank, where it will be safe from loss—always available—and earn interest at highest current rates.

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We have doubled our factory capacity, and are determined to supply our customers far and near. See advt. on page 10.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs Active and Firm, Poultry Strong, Maple Product Firm.

Montreal, Saturday Evening.

There has been no important change in the condition of the egg situation during the past week. The inquiry for supplies from English importers continues good and if ocean freight space was available for May shipment, the movement in this direction would be large, but the prospects are that there will be more offering later on in the season, when probably an active business will be done for export account. The demand for supplies for home consumption also continues good on account of the very high prices ruling for other lines of meats, and quite an active trade was done. This, coupled with the falling off in the receipts owing to the fact that reports from Ontario points indicate that the peak of production has been seen for this season, has tended to keep the market very firm and full prices for all offerings have been paid since this day week. The receipts to-day were 3,292 cases, as against 2,397 for the same day last week and 2,444 for the corresponding date a year ago. The receipts for the week ending May 10, 1919, were 21,094 cases, as compared with 22,819 for the previous week and 12,925 for the same week last year. The total receipts since May 1, 1919, to date were 30,262 cases, as against 22,636 for the same period in 1918.

We quote wholesale jobbing prices as follows:

Selected eggs .. .. 00c to 52c
Straight gathered .. .. .. 49c to 50c
No. 2 eggs .. .. 46c to 47c

Owing to the continued good inquiry from American buyers for maple sugar for shipment to United States points, a much stronger feeling has prevailed in the markets throughout the country and on spot during the week and prices scored an advance of 2c per lb., and sales on spot of some fair-sized lots were made at 26c to 27c per lb. There has been no important change in the condition of the market for maple syrup, but prices have ruled firm, with a fair amount of business passing on spot in 13-lb. tins at $2.15 to $2.25 and in 8½-lb. tins at $1.75 to $1.85.

The condition of the market for beans is unchanged, prices having ruled steady, but the volume of business shows little improvement owing to the fact that the demand is principally for small lots to meet actual wants of local buyers, and in consequence the market on the whole has continued quiet with sales of odd small lots of Ontario hand-picked at $3.75 to $4.20 and Quebec beans at $2.50 to $3.25, while car lots of the former are quoted at $3.25 per bushel.

The tone of the market for potatoes has remained very firm during the week on account of the continued small supplies coming forward and the keen demand for the same from all sources. There has been no actual advance in prices, but the prospects are that without receipts increase in the near future they will reach a higher level. The demand for car lots has been good, with sales of Quebec white stock at $2 to $2.10 per bag of 90 lbs. ex-track, and in a wholesale jobbing way at $2.25 per bag of 90 lbs. ex-store. The market for onions is very strong on account of the scarcity, and prices in a wholesale jobbing way are quoted at $4.50 per bag of 70 lbs. ex-store.

Owing to the recent heavy demand from English importers for cold storage dressed poultry, the surplus stocks in Canada have been well cleaned up, and in consequence the undertone to the market is strong, with prices tending towards a higher level. The trade during the week for domestic consumption and for shipment to outside points has been active and especially so in chickens and fowl.

We quote wholesale prices of cold storage poultry as follows:

Choice turkeys, per lb. .. .. 48c to 50c
Milk-fed chickens .. .. .. 45c to 47c
Ordinary chickens .... 40c to 43c
Fowls, heavy .. .. 37c to 38c
Fowls, light .... 33c to 34c
Ducks, No. 1 .... 42c to 44c
Ducks, No. 2 .. .. 40c to 41c
Geese .. .. 31c to 32c

Chicago, May 10.—Eggs, unsettled. Receipts, 41,364 cases. Firsts, 42c to 43¾c; ordinary, firsts, 41½c to 41¾c; at mark, cases included, 41½c to 43c; storage packed, firsts, 44½c to 44¾c; extras, 44¾c to 45c.

New York, May 10.—Eggs, firm. Receipts, 32,184 cases. Fresh gathered, extras, 48½c to 49c.; fresh gathered, firsts, northern section, 45½c to 47c; do. southern section, 45c to 46c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby western hennery, white, fine to fancy, 53c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby western hennery, whites, ordinary to prime, 48c to 52c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery, browns, 49c to 50c; do. gathered, browns and mixed colors, 44c to 48c.

SELDOM SEE

a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his ankle, hock, stifle, knee or throat.

ABSORBINE

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

will clean it off without laying up the horse. No blister, no hair gone. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. $2.50 per bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions, and Book 6 R free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins; allays Pain and Inflammation. Price $1.25 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Liberal trial bottle postpaid for 10c.

W. F. YOUNG, Inc., 404 Lymans Bldg., Montreal, Can.

ABSORBINE and ABSORBINE, JR., are made in Canada.

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POULTRY.

Minorcas.

R. C. Black Minorcas, winners at Ottawa of four 1sts, three 2nds, three 3rds, and special Minorcas A.O.V. Eggs, $3.00 per 13. AUSTIN NEVILLE, Box 80, Buckingham, Que. 19 6

Houdans.

Peerless Houdan Eggs, from prize winning pen, splendid layers, $2.50 per setting. HERBERT D. ROBERTSON, Box 912, Truro, Nova Scotia. 19 6



Beautiful Farms Make Enjoyable Homes

Tomato Culture

(By W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist.)

The chief aim in growing tomatoes for the general market or for home use is to have early fruit. The profits from early tomatoes are much greater than from later ones. This being the case, it is desirable to have the plants well advanced when they are set out in the open. To have them well advanced it is necessary to start them early. In southwestern Ontario seed is sown in greenhouses during the month of February. In colder districts the time extends to April, but it is sown in most places during the month of March. From nine to ten weeks should be allowed from the time of sowing until planting out, the plants not being set out until danger of frost is past. When the seed is started very early in greenhouses and transplanted several times, it is three months or more from time of sowing until time of planting out.

Every grower of tomatoes should grow his own seed. By careful selection from individual plants from year to year, the variety may be much improved from the standpoint of earliness, uniformity and productiveness. If home-grown seed be not used, it should be obtained from reliable seedsmen who are known to have good strains.

The seed is sown in rich, loamy soil. If started in the greenhouse, it is usually sown in boxes or flats containing three to four inches of soil. There should be thorough drainage in the boxes, obtained by boring holes in the bottom. If seeds are planted in the dwelling house, boxes or pots also are used. When sown in the hot-bed the seeds are usually sown thickly, in rows about four inches apart. The seed is planted from one-quarter to one-half inch deep and after covering with soil the latter is pressed down with the hand to firm it. The soil should be kept moist, but not wet. As soon as the rough leaves appear, the little plants are pinched out about two inches apart each way into other flats or hot-beds. When grown for very early fruit they are again transplanted, when they have filled the space between them, to about four inches apart each way. A final transplanting is made to about six inches apart each way in hot-beds or cold frames, or they are planted in four to six-inch pots and given plenty of room to develop. When grown in the hot-bed they should be transplanted at least twice. Strawberry boxes have been found very satisfactory to put the plants in at the final transplanting. What should be kept in mind and aimed at is the production of a stocky, sturdy plant which will have some fruit set upon it when it is planted in the field. A larger crop of earlier fruit can be obtained by pinching off the top of the plant after it has about six good leaves, which will result in laterals developing at the axils of the six leaves which are left on. These axillary shoots will each bear flowers if the plants be given sufficient room, and, if far enough advanced when set out, it may be readily seen that the crop of early fruit will be much larger than from the terminal shoot. To obtain the first ripe fruits as early as on the unpruned plants, the seed should be sown about three weeks earlier. Plants which have been pinched back should eventually be between seven and eight inches apart in the hot-bed to give the axillary shoots a good opportunity to develop. Plants should be hardened off well by giving good ventilation and removing glass in hot-beds in daytime for several days before setting out, as they will stand cool air much better after planting.

In growing plants for the canning factory and in growing the medium and late sorts, much less trouble is taken. The seed is sown during the month of March and the young plants are transplanted once or twice. At the final transplanting they are about five inches apart in the hot-bed or cold frame.

Soil and Planting.—Tomatoes do best in a warm soil, either a good sandy loam or a light clay loam being suitable. It should be moderately rich in available plant food. Soil rich in nitrogen induces too much vegetative growth, but while the fruit is earlier on the poor, light soils there is not much of it, hence one moderately rich in nitrogen with an adequate supply of phosphoric acid and potash is best. A soil which has been manured for a previous crop is usually in good condition for tomatoes, and they do well after clover as a rule. Each grower must learn for himself what his soil needs most. The ground should be thoroughly prepared for tomatoes, as for all other vegetables.

As the tomato is a tender plant, it is not set out until danger of frost is over, the time ranging from the middle of May in the warmer sections to the first week of June where frost comes later.

Tomatoes should be planted four or five feet apart each way for field culture, but in the garden, where they may be trained if necessary, three feet each way is sufficient for the early varieties and those that are staked, or four by two and one-half feet for greater ease in getting among the plants. Care should be taken in planting not to disturb the soil about the roots of the plants while taking them from the hot-bed. The great advantage of having plants in pots or individual boxes is now very apparent, as those in this condition are not checked in their growth to any extent when planted out, and to obtain early fruit it is necessary to have as little checking of the growth as possible. If the plants become drawn up and lanky before they are set out they should be planted deeper in the ground than they would otherwise be. Roots will soon be thrown out from the buried stem. By planting tall plants deep in this way they will not be so easily broken by wind as they otherwise would be. Moreover, should there be a frost after planting, killing the plants to the ground, by removing two or three inches of the surface soil new shoots will soon be thrown out, the plants may be saved, and will soon grow rapidly again. This is a good plan in any case in the North, where severe spring frosts are liable to occur. It is desirable to mound up the soil about plants to support them and protect from frosts.

As cut-worms are often troublesome about the time the plants are set out, poisoned bran in the proportion of 1 pound Paris green thoroughly mixed with 50 pounds moistened and sweetened bran, should be at once scattered on the surface soil about the plants. The cut-worms will eat this and die.

After planting, the chief work is cultivation, which should be done both ways in the plantation. Some hoeing will also be necessary. The surface soil should be kept loose from the day the plants are set out until they meet one another.

No training of the plants is practiced in field culture as a rule, but if the weather should be wet and the soil found to be too rich, causing rank growth, it will check the growth somewhat if the plants are turned over. Usually, however, this is not necessary nor desirable. It is a good plan to mould up the soil towards the plants a little with the cultivator and hoe, as this gives them support.

In the home garden a very good way of growing tomatoes is to train them to stakes, and this method is becoming popular with market gardeners who desire to get fruit of the best quality. By this method only one stalk is allowed to grow, the lateral shoots being pinched out as they appear, but leaving the flower clusters and all leaves on the main stem, the terminal shoot being tied to the stake as it grows. Stakes 5 feet long and about 1½ inches in diameter are needed. Wires may be used for supports instead of stakes if desired. Tomatoes grown by this method are very clean and more attractive-looking than those grown on the ground.

In parts of Canada where the nights are cool in summer, as on the prairies and in some parts of British Columbia, it has been found that tomatoes will ripen sooner when staked than when the plant is left on the ground, and even in the warmer parts they are sometimes earlier. Tomatoes trained to stakes may escape a light frost when plants on the ground are badly injured.

The tomato is not affected by many insect pests or fungous diseases. If tomato plants are sprayed with Bordeaux mixture, beginning in the hot-bed and keeping the plants covered until the fruit is nearly ripe, several diseases can be controlled, and the flea beetle, which is sometimes quite troublesome, is prevented from doing much injury.

The best varieties of tomatoes change from time to time. At present, the Earliana, of which there are several strains varying somewhat in earliness and smoothness, is the best extra early, and Alacrity, a very early variety of the Earliana type, originated at the Experimental Farm, ripens a very large proportion of its crop early. Bonny Best and Chalks Early Jewel are also very good sorts, the latter being a good main crop variety also. They are smoother than those of the Earliana type. Of later varieties, Matchless and Trophy are two good scarlet sorts, and Livingston Globe and Plentiful, two of the best purplish-pink varieties. Ignotum is especially good for canning.

WHAT'S A PURE-BRED BULL WORTH?

"Say, if your neighbor tells you he can't pay $300 for a pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus bull, show him the Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, Sioux City, Seattle or any other market figures for beef steers that these bulls get for the feed lots," says Charles Gray, Secretary of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association." The other day a load of grade Aberdeen-Angus steers sold on the Chicago market for an even $20 a hundred pounds, and weighing as they did 1,360, they brought their owner $272 each. Ask Emil Dirks of Bryant, Iowa.

On December 2nd last, another load of yearlings sold on the Chicago market for $20 a hundred pounds—yearlings, mind you—bringing their owner over $250 each. A load from Mississippi brought over $260 at the East St. Louis market last July. Other loads from Alabama, Tennessee, Illinois, Indiana, Nebraska, South Dakota, Missouri and other states have brought well over the $200-a-head mark for months and months. Why a man can go to one of these bull sales, buy a bull and use him all summer, castrate him and by the following January put him on the market for more than he cost.

"Talk about what a pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus bull is worth! Say, down South, where the tick has held back live stock for a half century, they still have the native Spanish stock that Columbus brought over, only some of it has probably slipped back a few degrees. They call these natives "Piney woods cattle," or just critters. Francis Coleman of Alabama, who went down there from the horse business in Illinois, estimates a pure-bred bull is worth more than a $2,000 Percheron stallion, and he uses figures to prove it! One of these bulls will add more than $100 to each calf from these native cows over what their steer calf products would bring from the scrub bulls when the two get a market. At that rate, the siring of 20 calves worth the extra hundred dollars each over the scrub steers from both scrub bulls and scrub mothers makes the $2,000 each season. The difference between northern native cattle and these poorest southern specimens is wide, of course, but the principle holds good. The pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus adds beef, quality, early maturity, black color and natural dehorning to any of our scrubs or grades. For grading up, the first generation gives the half-bloods, the next the three-quarter; then the seven-eighth, the fifteen-sixteenths, the thirty-one-thirty-seconds, and by that time the calf crop is getting so near pure-breeds that you can begin replacing them with the kind with pedigrees without having to spend a fortune to get started.

MUSHROOM CULTURE.

There has been a growing interest in mushroom culture during recent years, partly due to the high prices obtained for them and partly because of the large profits said to be made in growing them. The following information should prove useful to any one desiring to growing mushrooms:

It is of the greatset importance to have good spawn. If the spawn or mycelium is dead there will be no mushrooms, no matter how carefully the bed is looked after. Therefore, mushroom spawn should be obtained from reliable sources.

Spawn is the mycelium of the mushroom and may be compared to the vegetable part in flowering plants, while the mushrooms themselves correspond to the flowers. The bricks in which spawn is bought are merely the carriers of the mycelium which, when the proper conditions are given, continues its growth and eventually produces mushrooms. The mycelium is produced from spores which fall from the mature mushrooms and germinate. The spawn-bearing bricks which are purchased are composed of horse and cow manure and sometimes a little loam. The compost is moulded into the form of bricks and while still moist they are inoculated with mycelium. This grows and permeates the bricks, which, when filled with the mycelium, are dried and stored ready for sale. If the bricks are not kept dry until they are needed for spawning the mycelium is liable to be injured, and, as the older the bricks are the more likelihood there is of their being subjected to unfavorable conditions, fresh spawn should be used. The pure culture spawn differs from the other in that the mycelium is first grown from the tissue of young mushrooms or from the spores in sterilized compost, by which method the best varieties and strains may be grown pure.

The manure for the bed should be partly rotted horse manure; cow manure is not so good. This is usually obtained from livery stables and should be mixed with straw bedding for best results, although mushrooms will grow in manure when mixed with sawdust or shavings which have been used as bedding. It is piled in a place sheltered from rain and kept from burning by turning several times at intervals of four to seven days until the violent heat is over, by which time it is thoroughly mixed and of comparatively uniform consistency and has lost its rank smell. This will take three weeks or a little less. To heat well, the pile should be at least four feet deep, or more if the weather is cold. If the manure is very dry, enough water may be added to make it moist, but not wet. The bed may be made in a cellar under a house beneath greenhouse benches, or in any fairly dark place where the temperature in the room does not go much above 60 deg. F. or under 50 deg. F. From 55 deg. F. to 58 deg. F. is a good range. A lower temperature for a few days will delay the appearance of mushrooms, but may not otherwise prove harmful. Mushrooms do best where there is good ventilation, providing moisture and temperature can be controlled. When the manure is put in, it is tramped down solid, and this can best be accomplished by putting on about three inches at a time and pounding down well until there is a depth of fifteen inches, although less will do where the temperature is near 60 deg. F. all the time. When the manure is put in, it should be of such a consistency and moistness that it will not crumble in the hand if squeezed yet is not so moist that water will come out. The temperature of the bed should rise to about 100 deg. F. and after it has reached its maximum and has fallen to between 70 deg. F. and 80 deg. F. the bed is ready for spawning. Good results are obtained if the bed is spawned at 65 deg. F. The spawn should be broken into pieces as large as a butternut or small egg, or larger, and the pieces inserted every eight to ten inches or even farther apart and from one to two inches deep in the manure, lifting it up when putting in the spawn, after which the manure should be pressed firmly against the spawn and the whole bed made firm. From five to eight days after spawning, according to how fast the temperature is going down, from two to three inches, or even less, of good loamy soil is spread on top of the manure. If there is a tendency to dryness, a light covering of hay or straw may be put over the manure until it is time to put on the soil, after which the straw is removed. The mycelium should begin to run in about two weeks, or less if it is good, and sometimes the soil is not put on until it is seen as a white, cobweb-like growth extending in different directions from the pieces of spawn. If it can be avoided, the bed should not be watered at all, as watering, especially shortly after spawning, often causes injury. It is best to keep the floor and walls damp, the moisture given off from these furnishing the soil with enough. If the room is very dry, light watering the bed with tepid water may be done very occasionally, but there is danger of rotting the mycelium from watering. A covering of hay over the bed will help to keep in the moisture until the mushrooms come. The growing of mushrooms during the summer months is not satisfactory, as maggots are very troublesome and difficult to control. If the bed is prepared in the fall the mushrooms should appear in seven or eight weeks and the bed continues bearing for from two to three months, but results with mushrooms are very uncertain. The amateur sometimes obtains a good crop, and other times there is failure, although apparently the same treatment is given.

DON'T START WITH TOO MANY—KEEP ONE BREED—CULL THE EWES—SAVE BEST EWE LAMBS

Better start with a few ewes and grow into the business. With good care sheep increase rapidly.

In a few years a good-sized bunch of ewes can be grown from a small start.

LABOR INVESTMENT IN PREPARATION OF THE SEED-BED.

The merits of investments are determined by the assurance of satisfactory returns. Judged upon this basis, the labor expended in the preparation of a good seed-bed is one of the best investments open to the farmer.

It is remarkable that such a large number of grain growers overlook the fact that a properly prepared seed-bed constitutes one of the principal factors leading toward a successful harvest. It is an insurance in favor of maximum crops and in behalf of minimum injury from such trying conditions as cold weather during the spring when the young plants are just showing above the ground wind, and drought. A little consideration will serve to impress upon even the farmer without very much experience the folly of putting good seed into an improperly prepared seed-bed.

During recent years seed has constituted no small part of the expense in connection with crop production, as it has been high-priced and hard to obtain. In order to reduce the risk of unfavorable climatic conditions resulting in partial crop failure every attention should be given prior to seeding to the cultivation of the soil.

Spring ploughing should be packed as ploughing proceeds. In the event of a packer not being available a lively stroke of the drag harrow will serve to fill the majority of the air spaces, preventing too free circulation of air and aiding in the conservation of moisture. It is impossible to lay down any hard and fast rule as to the number of double diskings which will be required to put the land in condition. When handling the black loam soil of Central Alberta one light double disking of spring-ploughed stubble land, followed by one stroke of the drag harrow, is, as a rule, quite sufficient to put the land into good condition for seeding. This double disking, of course, is subsequent to the use of the packer following the plough, or the stroke of the drag harrow which is given in lieu of the packing.

We have found it of distinct advantage to use the combination or surface type of packer immediately following the seed drill. The use of this implement at this time brings the soil and seed into immediate contact so that the seed secures the required moisture for prompt and uniform germination; makes possible the development of a better root system in the young plant, insuring it to the greatest possible extent against drought or wind injury; and secures a more uniform growth than is possible where the packer is not used.

The objection to the use of a roller instead of the packer is based upon the fact that no surface mulch remains, making it possible for moisture to rise and evaporate from the surface, and therefore renders the soil more liable to blowing.

During this coming spring one of the great difficulties throughout this section of Alberta will be to secure uniform germination of the seed, since the soil last fall contained the smallest amount of moisture on record during the last twelve years. It will, therefore, be of the utmost importance that every farmer adopt those methods in his practice next spring which will tend toward the conservation of the moisture that is in the soil now and of that which may fall during the early part of this next season.

G. H. HUTTON,
Superintendent, Experimental Station, Lacombe, Alta.

CALF RAISING, HOW DONE MOST ECONOMICALLY.

Calves which are so reared as to attain ample size, constitution and capacity are most valuable. Hence economical rearing is the attainment of these desired characteristics at the least possible cost. No matter how good the calves are at birth they may be stunted and ruined as future producers, or else reared at a loss, if not fed most carefully.

The following basic principles in calf rearing are well proven:—

1. The only sure way of herd improvement is to rear the best calves which are sired by a good pure bred sire.
2. Poor calves of poor breeding are not worth rearing.
3. Calves inheriting size, vigor, and constitution are reared most cheaply.
4. The safest way of keeping a herd free from tuberculosis and abortion is to rear it.
5. The calf reared on its dam costs 25 to 50 percent more than the pail-fed, whole-milk calf, unless land pasture are very cheap.
6. Whole-milk, pail-fed calves cost two to three times as much at six months of age as calves fed skim-milk, buttermilk, whey or calf meal.
7. Skim-milk is the best single substitute for mother's milk but if not available may be replaced with buttermilk, whey, or a good calf meal.

Feeding the Young Calf.

Dairy calves had better be taken away from the cow at birth and not allowed to suckle unless weak, unable to drink, or if the cow's udder is very severely inflamed. It is essential that the calves receive their mother's milk for the first four days, at the rate of 8 to 10 pounds, divided into three or four feeds. Continue the whole milk for three weeks, at which time start replacing a part of the same with skim-milk so that when the calf is six weeks of age it may be receiving 12 to 14 pounds of skim-milk with 2 ounces of the flax-seed jelly or a good calf meal which is a cream substitute.

When the calves are three weeks of age, start feeding a small quantity of whole oats in the manger, also commence feeding a small quantity of fine clover hay and give them an opportunity to drink clean, cold water at least twice per day.

When the calves are over six weeks of age the quantity of skim-milk fed should be gradually increased from 12 to about 20 pounds daily, given in two feeds. If calf meal is being fed, gradually increase from 2 ounces to a pound or a pound and a half per day.

The whole oats fed dry in the manger should be replaced at the end of two weeks' feeding with a grain mixture composed of equal parts bran and crushed oats or bran, crushed oats and ground corn. This dry grain should be fed to calves five weeks of age at the rate of 1-8 pound per day, increased gradually to 1 1-2 pounds per day.

If skim-milk is scarce, it may be taken out of the ration at 4 months. Gruel feeding with or without whole milk, skim-milk, buttermilk, or whey may generally be stopped after the calf is 5 months of age. The best calves are raised on milk or milk products and a good meal, but fair calves may be raised by discontinuing milk or milk products after three weeks.

If spring-dropped calves, do not expose to heat and flies, but keep in a dark, cool box-stall until four months of age, after which they may have a quiet paddock. If fall-dropped calves, keep in a clean, bright, comfortable, warm box-stall. The latter should receive a limited ration of roots (turnips or mangels), or a mixture of roots and ensilage. Salt should be regularly fed either mixed with the dry meal or with the roughage or in the shape of rock salt. The amount of roughage fed depends on the age of the calf. Roots are essential to the most economical development of the best young stock. Fine clover or alfalfa hay will give the best of results. Calves from two to three months of age will consume, daily, 3 pounds of turnips and ensilage (equal parts) and 1 1-2 pounds of clover hay. Calves from 4 to 6 months of age will consume, daily, 10 pounds of roots and ensilage and two pounds of hay. Calves from 7 to 11 months of age will consume 16 to 18 pounds of roots and ensilage and 3 pounds of hay.

Feeding of Senior Calves.

Fall-born calves from 6 to 12 months of age should during their first summer be provided with a good grass paddock. During the intense heat they should be allowed out during the nights only. It may often be found profitable to continue a grain ration composed of 2 parts of bran, 2 parts of oats, and 1 part of corn. However, after the calf is 6 months old, if well developed, the grain ration may be made secondary to the roughage ration, providing a good quality of roughage is available. The calf should never be allowed to lose weight but always be kept gaining.

To Have Better Calves.

1. Give suitable feeds—what the calf likes—and avoid overfeeding.
2. Feed regularly—make all changes gradually.
3. The light, cheerful pen in winter and the dark, cool pen in summer give best results. Both must be clean, well-bedded, well ventilated, and free from draughts.
4. Feeding gruel too hot blisters the mouth and muzzle, feeding too cold may scour the calf. Keep the temperature uniform.
5. Don't forget the regular salting and fresh drinking water.
6. Remember that variety and palatability in nourishing feeds make toward successful feeding.
7. Destroy worms, ringworms, and lice.
8. Proper quarters and clean feed will largely prevent infectious diseases.

E. S. ARCHIBALD,
Dominion Animal Husbandman.

THE CARE OF BROOD MARES AND FOALS.

Farmers! Help to build up the draught horse industry of the Dominion for the reconstruction period which the war has forced on the world; new markets are available and prices will remain high for some time. Discard your scrub mares and quit patronizing the cheap scrub stallion. Select the best and breed the best; the basis of success is in the foundation stock.

Every good farmer should keep a few brood mares and endeavor to raise a few good colts every season. Brood mares require the very best of attention and should have plenty of exercise coupled with good, wholesome food and water. Changes in food are not advisable and should be avoided. Dusty or mouldy hay is conducive to abortion. It should not be forgotten that there is a vast difference between proper feeding of horses that are idle and those that are working. Brood mares will not thrive on poor rations and should not be permitted to run at a straw stack and eat an undue amount of coarse fodder. They should have the best on the farm in limited quantities. Oats, bran and a few roots, together with good wild or timothy hay form an ideal ration for brood mares.

As parturition draws near, the mare should be placed in a light, clean, well-bedded box-stall. Disinfect the stall frequently and allow the mare plenty of exercise, using judgment in feeding. Reduce the grain and gradually increase the proportion of bran. Make no sudden changes, merely reduce the quantity.

Every year a large percentage of colts is lost through navel or joint ill. This is due, in a large measure, to lack of care and filthy surroundings. Great care should always be taken to have the foal come in a good, clean, well-bedded and well-lighted box-stall, thoroughly disinfected. The germs which cause joint ill enter the circulation of the foal at the navel or umbilical cord. As a precaution, binding of the cord is advised. However, these germs are easily controlled by the use of a strong solution of carbolic acid which should be kept on hand and the navel cord washed two or three times daily until the colt is beyond all danger of contracting the disease.

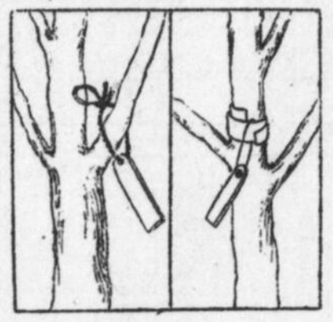
W. H. GIBSON,
Superintendent, Experimental Farm, Indian Head, Sask.

LABELLING TREES.

A Connecticut reader sends to the New York "Sun" a clipping from a fruit journal. The article makes this suggestion: "Bore a small hole, preferably one-eighth of an inch in diameter, through the stem or trunk of the young tree at any desired height from the ground. Pull a six-inch strand of No. 14 wire through the hole." The article then explains how to fasten a German silver or brass key check, such as are sometimes used on key rings, on to the wire.

It is bad practice to cut or injure the bark of any tree except in case of absolute necessity. A good operator would as soon think of boring a hole through the leg of a calf or other animal for the purpose of attaching an identification tag as to think of unnecessarily wounding a tree. The wound weakens the trunk, invites the attacks of insects and disease and will cause a blemish from which the tree can never wholly recover, and sooner or later the tree may break at that point under the pressure of high winds, particularly when the tree has become older and more valuable.

Markers on trees should be put on



Label attached with cord.
Label attached by means of a strip of zinc.

with cords made in large loops, hung on the branches so the branches will have ample room for growth. The tags can be numbered, all trees of the same kind having the same number. These numbers are recorded in a book which shows just what the trees are. The tags can be durable wood, made light with the numbers painted on them, or they can be of metal with the numbers stamped on them.

Another method of fastening labels to trees that is harmless is by narrow strips of zinc wound about the limb loosely so as to expand with the growth of the trees.

Never fasten labels to trees with wires bound closely about the limbs, as they will cut the bark as the limb expands. Make it a rule never to cut the bark of a tree on trunk or branch unless it is necessary, and then cauterize and paint the wound.

HORSE-RADISH PROPAGATION.

The old-fashioned way of growing horse-radish was to establish a few roots in the corner of the garden and allow them to remain there indefinitely.

Since the growing of horse-radish has become a commercial proposition, improved methods have developed in the production of this crop so that larger and more desirable roots are developed. Each fall or winter the entire plant is dug up. The roots which are large enough to grate up are sold for that purpose. The slender side roots, as thick as a lead pencil and from four to eight inches in length, are saved and stored by spreading them six inches deep on the ground and covering them with about four inches of soil until the following spring, when they are used to establish new fields.

Early the next spring these sets are planted in rows three feet apart and twenty inches apart in the row. The sets are placed so that they all slant in the same direction at an angle of forty-five degrees. The sets must have the end up just as it grew, else it will be a very long time in starting to grow. To make it possible to get each set right end up they are always cut square across at the upper end and slanting at the lower end when the cuttings are made.

A few weeks after a new field is set several new leaf crowns and new side roots will develop. During the growing season some growers follow the practice of cutting off all but the strongest leaf heart and removing those side roots which develop along the upper half of the original set.

THE USE OF WATER AS PROTECTION AGAINST FROST.

At the 1918 annual meeting of the Michigan State Horticultural Society C. F. Schneider, section director of the Michigan weather bureau, recommended the use of water as protection against frost. He said:

"The use of water liberally sprayed or sprinkled over vegetation is a method of preventing frost that has been known for many years. I remember my father's habit of protecting a few peach trees by placing a tub of water under the tree and then placing large loosely twisted pieces of rope from the tub to the upper branches of the tree.

"In a general way I would suggest tank waggons for orchards with gasolene force pumps and spray nozzles so that the trees with buds or fruit can be thoroughly drenched, after sunset or before midnight. A similar and smaller affair might be drawn through vineyards, strawberry patches, potato fields and gardens and even corn fields.

"The use of water may be suggested as a cure for frost. A liberal application of cold water to frosted plants before dawn may possibly draw out the frost in a manner similar to rubbing the hands, nose or ears when frosted with snow before exposing them to the warmth of a living room. On frosty nights not only should water be applied as a preventive but when possible it should again be applied early in the morning, before sunrise, as a possible cure of frostbites.

"In June, 1913, I was the guest of Joseph Horner at Newaygo Lakes. His house and garden are water piped, and with plenty of hose he could reach all of his acre of garden and orchard. On Saturday morning, June 8, the sky cleared and the wind veered to the north, and we both agreed that the local conditions strongly indicated frost that night. We waited until evening and then with the hose drenched everything in the garden, including corn, beans, peas, potatoes, young tomato plants and some very young fruit trees. It was 11 o'clock before everything was well drenched.

"The frost came and was hard enough to kill every potato patch for miles around, but Mr. Horner had absolutely no frost damage in his garden. Another frost occurred the following night but another thorough drenching with water saved everything again.

"An investment for drenching fruit trees or crops is one that will last for years, and if it saves a single crop may pay for itself within a single year."

ANSWERS TO GARDEN QUESTIONS.

ROSE BEETLES.

T. S.—Hand-pick and shake the bugs off in the early morning, then rake in good hardwood ashes round the bushes several times during the season. If you have not wood ashes use sifted coal ashes, these seem to discourage the larvae or the beetle. I'm not sure which. Do not put very young chickens near the bushes as the chafer is apt to poison them.

PEONIES FOR THE NORTHWEST.

Mrs. A. H. A.—The only really bad climate for peonies is one that is too warm. They do wonderfully in the Northwest. Write your nearest experimental farm or nurseryman for a list of the tried varieties, and if possible get your stock from them. If they have not the special plants you want, any reliable nurseryman will get them for you.

WINTER INJURY OF FRUIT TREES.

C. G. B.—The sun scald of fruit trees is caused by alternate freezing and thawing of plant tissue on the south-west side of tree trunks. Although the amount of injury is said to vary greatly with the season, it is often found in the most northern orchards, and especially on apple trees. Sun scald seems to be a late winter injury as distinguished from crown rot, which is perhaps an early winter injury. Sun scald is said not to be due to late growth or unripened condition of the trees in the fall, while crown rot is due to this cause. A practical method of preventing sun scald is to spray or paint the trunks of the trees with whitewash in fall or early winter.

CARDINAL FLOWER.

C. F.—The lobelia cardinalis or cardinal-flower will thrive in any good garden soil. You can transplant it or watch for the seed (plants and seed can be obtained from firms dealing in hardy wild flowers) and raise it from seed in your garden. It will be very much at home in the wet spot beside the trees in your meadow as it does not at all mind having the water two or three inches deep. The finest clump of it I ever saw grew year after year on a spit of land at the mouth of a brook, when both the brook and the lake it flowed into rose two or three feet over it in the spring. The soil washed down often baked hard round the clump of brilliant red, but when it finally vanished from that point and the neighboring woods. It was because greedy lovers of flowers carried it all off, not because the cardinal flower grew discouraged.

BUTTER AND CHEESE PRODUCTION IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC IN 1918—TOTAL VALUE $30,680,791.

The Bureau of Statistics of the Province of Quebec is now publishing a bulletin relating to the production of butter and cheese in the factories of this province setting forth the production of 1917 and that of 1918.

The figures respecting the year 1917, extracts from the "Statistical Year-Book" are definite, while those of the year 1918 are only an estimate based on the preliminary reports of the inspectors of the butter and cheese factories. However, the deviation between the preliminary information and the definite figures for 1918, which will probably be known within a couple of months, will not be more than 1 or 2 per cent.

Number of Factories.—In 1917, there were 598 butter factories, 895 cheese factories and 482 combined factories (butter and cheese), making 1,975 in all, while in 1918 there were 624 butter factories, 902 cheese factories and 432 combined factories, making 1,958 factories of every kind. With the establishment of skimming stations, the number of the smaller butter factories gradually diminishes, which permits of the large factories being better equipped and a superior product manufactured.

Number of Cows.—In 1917, the number of cows that supplied the butter and cheese factories was 545,869, while it reached 581,392 in 1918, being an increase, in absolute numbers, of 35,523 cows.

Butter Manufactured.—The production of butter increased in 1918. In 1917, 34,394,162 pounds of butter were marketed, while in 1918 the figure reached 37,281,000 pounds, or an increase of 2,886,838 pounds.

Cheese Manufactured.—The production of cheese has considerably declined since last year. In 1917 this production amounted to 67,833,017 pounds, while in 1918 it only gave 61,911,840 pounds, being a decrease of 5,923,177 pounds.

Average Sale Price.—In 1918, dairy products attained prices until then unknown. Thus, in 1217, the average price of butter per pound was .3978, while in 1918 it reached .4458, being an increase per pound of .0480; cheese in 1917 sold at an average price per pound of .2089, while in 1918 it found buyers at .2270, being an increase of .0161 per pound.

Value of Dairy Products.—In 1917, all the butter manufactured in the province was valued at $13,689,360, while in 1918 this figure attained the value of $16,622,085, which is $2,932,785 more than the previous year. Cheese had brought, in 1917, the aggregate sum of $14,172,273, while in 1918, the total sales give the sum of $14,058,706, which is $113,567 less than the previous year. In resume, the dairy products manufactured in 1917 brought the sum of $27,861,573, while they reached in 1918 a value of $30,680,791, which gives the sum of $2,819,018 more in 1918.

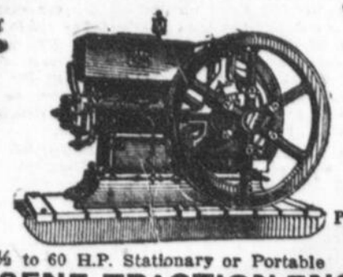
A pair of sharp shears with a stiff spring are better than a knife for use in castrating young lambs.

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STERILIZING THE SOIL.

Many growers of vegetables under glass and florists also have at one time or another been troubled with nematodes or eelworms in their greenhouses. These cause gall-like masses or swelling on the roots of the plants, and the root system is so injured by them that the crop of vegetables or flowers is almost or quite a failure. They are particularly injurious to the tomato. Sometimes by changing the soil frequently they may be got rid of, but they are a constant source of worry to those who have had experience with them unless the soil is sterlized.

One of the simplest methods of sterilizing is the "Inverted Pan" method. Galvanized iron pans are made eight inches in depth and whatever size is most convenient to use, the length and width depending on the width of the beds or benches. Those used at the Central Experimental Farm are ten feet long by three feet ten inches wide. They are used crosswise in wide beds and lengthwise in narrow ones. In order to strengthen them, they are braced with iron straps inside and have two handles at each end so that they can be easily lifted. The pan is turned upside down over the bed and pressed down a little into the soil, and steam is introduced through a half-inch pipe, but in order that the steam may spread rapidly through the soil a half-inch pipe is fastened to the bottom of the pan or top when it is inverted. In this pipe are three half-inch openings about three feet apart. In the Farm greenhouses two of these pans are operated at once by connecting them with half-inch pipe, the couplings being three-quarter inch. In large greenhouses steam could be obtained from the greenhouse boilers, but in this case the greenhouses are heated with hot water, so that a steam engine outside furnishes the steam at a pressure of from one hundred to one hundred and twenty pounds. It is connected with the pans by means of steam hose. The soil is subjected to this steam for one hour. To show how thoroughly the soil is penetrated by this steam, it may be said that a potato is cooked within twenty minutes eight inches deep in the soil. After on hour the pans are moved along to a part of the bed not yet sterilized.

FORCING RHUBARB IN WINTER.

The forcing of rhubarb in winter should be much more general than it is. With very little trouble an abundant supply of this appetizing vegetable can be had in the fresh condition from the middle of January until spring, if desired. A few good-sized crowns or pieces cut off the plants in the garden will furnish enough stalks for a family. As the crowns or plants from which the stalks are to be forced have received the necessary nounishment during the season, it is not necessary to plant them in soil when forced, although soil may be found the most convenient material in which to put the plants as the roots must be kept moist for best results. Excellent results have been obtained by filling in between the roots with moss which is kept moist. Even coal ashes about the roots will be found satisfactory. The plants are dug just before winter sets in and before being put into the cellar they are left somewhere to freeze solid. An exposure of frost for from ten days to two weeks is desirable, as they force more quickly afterwards if they have been frozen. The plants are now put close together in the cellar for forcing, either in boxes or on the floor. They may remain in total, or almost total, darkness while being forced. Though they are forced in the dark the color of the forced rhubarb is a very attractive shade of pinkish red. The one lot of plants will continue to throw up stalks for six weeks or two months, or until the roots are exhausted, but to ensure a supply until spring some roots may be kept frozen and not forced until the first lot is ready for use. The temperature at which the rhubarb is forced should not be very high. Between 50 deg. and 60 deg. F. is a good range, and rhubarb will force at even lower temperatures. The time the rhubarb is ready for use will depend on the temperature of the cellar.

If it is desired to grow plants especially for forcing, seed of the Victoria, Linnaeus, or some other good variety should be sown thinly and about half an inch deep early in the spring. If several rows are sown they should be from two to three feet apart. When the plants are well up they should be thinned out to about six inches apart, and then the ground kept well hoed or cultivated throughout the growing season. If the conditions are favorable they will make strong plants by autumn from which some of the stalks the following spring would be large enough to cut. It is not, however, desirable to cut any stalks from those that are to be used for forcing. After the second season's growth the seedling rhubarb plants will be large enough for forcing.

FARM GARDEN AND HOME

THE PRETTY MARIGOLDS.

WHAT a pity it is that the French and African marigolds smell so vilely. At any rate they seem to smell vilely to me—some people may appreciate their peculiar perfume—although I delight in the beauty of their different forms and the radiant brilliance of their coloring. Out-of-doors, I do not mind the scent of the African and French marigolds (I rather like the fragrance of the common pot marigolds, indoors or out), but in a room it is oppressive.

If pot marigold seed cost £10 a pinch and had to be sought at the



South Pole, there would be plants of it in every up-to-date greenhouse and patches of it in every stylish garden. Nothing gives a finer blaze of rich yellow coloring. I remember, writes an English gardener, that in a garden I had a dozen years ago, someone had once sown pot marigold seed; in fact, he seemed to have sown nothing but pot marigold, Sweet William, pansy and antirrhinum seed. I



had plants of them everywhere; they grew out of walls, in the niches of fence rails, in spouts—especially the marigolds. I am charmed with all these four plants, but they are out of place in rose beds and on bathroom window sills; and I had to wage war upon them. In three years I was just getting the better of them. So much for their simplicity of culture and



ability to perpetuate their species without undue eugenic supervision.

The marigolds exhibited as cut flowers in special classes, or in classes for annuals, at shows, are supposed to be only half-hardy, but I have known them to sow their own seed and flourish in the warmer corners of South-country gardens.

They are worth growing well, however; that is to say, they are worth sowing in pots or boxes indoors, early in spring, or out of doors now, where you want them to bloom, in good medium-to-light soil, with no fresh manure in it, thinning to from 3in. to 18-in. apart, and watering freely in hot weather. When they begin to bud a thorough soaking of the ground with tepid water some evening followed by a pint of ale-colored liquid made by immersing a peck of soot and a peck of animal manure in a bag for a few hours in a tub of water, will bring bigger and finer colored flowers.

The plants "bush" generously, as a rule, themselves, but if they are slow to do so one need only nip out the tops of the main shoots to induce this procedure—the principle applies to early-flowering chrysanthemums, Michaelmas daisies, and a host of other garden favorites; indeed, to almost all the familiar plants.

It will be seen that the African and French marigolds are not much trouble really. Insects rarely trouble them.

The smaller of these marigolds go well with most other plants as edgings; the taller make handsome groups if grown three or more together. I dislike them in set beds, especially when all the yellows are not absolutely true and akin. For planting out among bulbs, which are not to be removed from their flowering quarters, the faster-growing and taller marigolds are capital; they soon cover up the fading stalks of tulips and the like.

French And African.

A few cents will give you seeds enough to set out a garden and you can grow them in the open. These cheap seedlings are of no particular variety, but this matters little unless they are intended for show. They give plenty of yellow color, ranging from pale lemon to deep orange, and mixings thereof. If better-class stuff is desired—and you must have it if you propose to plant a bed or exhibit—this can be got in seedling form for a few pence per dozen from nurseries, or grown from seed sown at once in a frame or in the open.

The African marigolds are big plants with large self-colored blooms generally, though there are dwarf sorts (Veitch's Dwarf Lemon and Dwarf Orange), and there are varieties growing 18in. or less in height. The French are the daintier and smaller plants, with blotches and stripes of various colors. Legion of Honor and Diadem are first-class varieties: dwarf free flowering singles with bright yellow flowers, blotched brown, and chestnut-red flowers, margined yellow, respectively—both varieties are about 9in. high.

I also recommend Star of India and Silver King as very pretty.

But, I repeat until the hybridists can produce a bloom tha tis as pretty as, and at the same time sweeter than, either the African or the French marigold, I shall continue to prefer the common "pot." This, of course, grows about a foot high; and although I call it the common pot I must add in justice to a flower that is surely if slowly becoming more fashionable under the dignified title of "calendula officinalis fl. pl.," there are now quite a number of named varieties on the seedsmen's catalogues.

CUTWORMS.

The general term "Cutworms," writes H. T. Fernald, Ph.D., of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, refers to the caterpillars of the Noctuids or owlet moths, but all Noctuid caterpillars are not necessarily cutworms. There are two classes of cutworms, those which feed on weeds, vegetables, and flowers, which are the ones here treated, and those which feed on the leaves and buds of trees.

The cutworms attack almost any succulent and juicy plant, such as grass, clover, corn and wheat, garden vegetables and flowering plants.

The moths lay their eggs, 200 to 500 in number, in masses of rank vegetable growth, usually on the stalk, though sometimes on the leaves. This occurs about the last of August or the first of September, and about the last of September or the first of October the young caterpillars begin to feed on the plant upon which the eggs were laid. After they have grown to about three-fourths of an inch in length, they go into a dormant state for the winter in the ground and remain there until spring. They then come to the surface and eat whatever plant food they may find until full grown, this being generally between the last of June and the last of July. They have the appearance of being stout with an inclination to taper at both ends and they are usually dull-colored, greasy-looking, dingy-brown, gray or greenish, with some light and dark longitudinal lines and sometimes with oblique dashes. The head is large, shiny and usually of a red or reddish brown color. The first ring or collar bears a darker colored, shiny, horny plate as also does the last segment of the body.

When full grown the caterpillars cease feeding and work their way into the soil for a depth of four to six inches, and there form an oval cell by rolling and twisting about until it is smooth and compact, and then change to brown, conical pupæ.

Usually in July and August the moths emerge from these pupæ and fly at night, feeding upon the nectar of flowers and other sweet exudations from trees or plants.

The life history of this insect is completed about the last of August when the eggs are laid for the new generation.

The presence of cutworms becomes noticeable in a field as soon as the plants are set out or when the seeds have begun to sprout. Plants all through the field will have fallen or will have disappeared. If examined they will be found to have been cut off at the surface or a little below the surface of the ground by the cutworms and this injury continues until the worms are full grown.

Because of their large size and hairless bodies these insects are an easy prey to many enemies. The robin is especially effective as it destroys more than any other bird. Poultry, especially chickens, destroy many of them and if trained to follow the plough they will do effective work. The beetle larvæ known as the cutworm lion and the cutworm dragon, as well as the toad, help much to keep this insect pest in check.

Remedies.

There are two kinds of remedies to be applied to this insect: preventive and destructive. Of the former "clean culture" is the most important. As the moths usually deposit their eggs in rank growth, it is advisable where the land is not seeded down to keep it clean and not let it grow up to weeds. Fall ploughing will in many cases prove quite beneficial, provided it is done early.

If on preparing a garden for planting any crop liable to attack, cutworms are noticed as abundant, complete the preparation of the field, then spray some clover heavily with Paris green, and then cut the clover and scatter it here and there over the field. The cutworms coming up after food will feed on this and be poisoned.

After a crop is in a different treatment is necessary. Take a peck of dry bran, add one-fourth of a pound of white arsenic or Paris green, and mix it thoroughly into mash with two gallons of water in which has been stirred a pint of sorghum or other cheap molasses. (Arsenic and Paris green are deadly poisons. Handle them with great care.) This amount will be sufficient for the treatment of about one acre of cultivated crops. After the mash has stood for several hours, scatter it, in lumps about the size of a marble, over the fields where the injury is beginning to appear and about the bases of the plants set out. Apply late in the day, so as to place the poison about the plants before night, which is the time when the cutworms are active. Apply a second time, if necessary. Keep children, live stock, and chickens away from this bait. In this way nearly all of these pests will be destroyed and it is not often necessary to repeat this treatment. (From U. S. D. A.)

For larger fields a recently discovered and very effective modification of this last method of control is as follows: Take 20 pounds of coarse flaked bran, 1 pound of Paris green, 2 quarts of molasses, and 6 oranges or lemons. Stir the molasses into a gallon of water; add the juice of the fruits and their rinds finely chopped; stir in the Paris green and bran, adding enough more water to make into a dough dry enough so it can be spread broadcast by hand, and spread the whole over the field at or after sunset. The success of this method is largely dependent upon getting the fruit flavor and some of the Paris green on each flake of the bran, making these flakes both attractive and poisonous to the cutworms; therefore mix thoroughly. The amount given above should be enough to cover from 3 to 5 acres.

In gardens considerable protection may be obtained by sinking a stiff paper cylinder into the ground around the stem of each plant.

POULTRY.

SANITATION.

The health of poultry is of paramount importance in its relation to results secured in poultry raising, and the maintaining of health is dependent upon the constitutional vigor of the stock and sanitary methods employed in management.

The first rule of good poultry keeping is to have healthy and vigorous stock. Every bird in the flock should possess a sound constitution, otherwise it is impossible to breed good stock. The constitutional vigor of a bird should be the first test to which it is submitted in selecting it for the breeding pen, and poultry breeders should develop the ability of selecting a good from a poor bird.

There are several external evidences of good vigor. A healthy appearance, combined with a brilliant red comb, a full, bright eye and a glossy plumage are strong evidences of a sound, vigorous constitution. In a good breeder the head is short and broad and the neck is of fair length, not snake-like in appearance, and is well attached to the shoulders, which are broad. The back is fairly long and the body is deep and well meated. The legs are short and strong and are well placed under the body.

The proper feeding of fowls is important to keep them in the best possible condition. The food given to poultry should always be wholesome. An abundant supply of green food is always necessary. It is wise to avoid overfeeding at all times, but more particularly when the chicks are young; overfeeding affects the digestion and lowers the vitality.

Clean and fresh drinking water should always be provided. The drinking vessel is the most effective means of spreading disease among the birds, for this reason it is very necessary to take every precaution in keeping the vessels clean. It is a good practice to put in the drinking water some antiseptic, such as potassium permanganate, which can be bought at any drug store. Make a stock solution by putting the potassium permanganate one inch thick in a jar and filling the jar with water. The water will dissolve most of the permanganate, but more of the crystals should be added from time to time. Whenever the poultry is watered add enough of the stock solution to give the drinking water a deep purple-color. In addition to this, the drinking vessels should be cleaned and disinfected regularly.

Where poultry is kept on the same soil year after year, and if the soil is not cultivated regularly, it soon becomes tainted and unsuitable for poultry keeping. For this reason it is very necessary to give the fowls new acreas of land as frequently as possible and cultivate the areas on which they have been raised. The cultivation of the soil and growing green food does much to keep the soil sweet and clean. A good run may be made for a poultry yard by using a mixture of 5 lbs. Kentucky Blue Grass, 5 lbs. Canadian Blue Grass, 7 lbs. Perennial Rye Grass and 3 lbs. White Clover.

In the matter of housing, it has been pointed out previously that the house must provide plenty of light and fresh air, and that it must be dry and draught-proof. Aside from this, it must also be clean. Every poultry house and coop should be cleaned thoroughly at least once every year. To clean the poultry house, remove the litter and scrape the floor thoroughly. Then wash the floor, roosting quarters, nesting quarters and all other parts of the building, using a scrubbing brush if necessary to remove all of the dirt. To make sure that the house is cleaned thoroughly, give it another washing over all parts of the interior. After the second washing, if done properly, the house is ready to be disinfected.

To disinfect the house it is necessary to spray or apply with a scrubbing brush a good disinfectant. The disinfectant should be applied twice, allowing time between for it to dry. Some good disinfectants include zenoleum, izal, formaldehyde and carbolic acid. Use the first two in strengths of ten per cent. solutions; that is to nine quarts of water add one quart of zenoleum or izal. A five per cent. solution of commercial formalin makes an excellent disinfectant; use a liberal amount, and, in applying formalin, protect the hands with gloves. After the house is thoroughly disinfected, then apply a mixture of one quart crude carbolic acid with three parts kerosene. The house should now be clean and ready for use again.

External Parasites.

It is not enough to clean and disinfect the house but once a year; the house should be disinfected regularly throughout the year. Unless disinfection is done regularly, the lice and mites will increase very rapidly. Poultry infested with lice or mites are not profitable, because these parasites live on the blood and tissue of the poultry. The lice stay on the poultry most of the time, while the mites visit the poultry at night and remain under the roosts or in other secluded places during the day. Disinfection should be done once a month during the colder seasons of the year and twice a month during the warmer seasons.

A good method of ridding fowls of lice is to treat them with mercurial ointment U.S.P., made with a lard base. On each fowl rub three small pieces of ointment, each piece about the size of a pea, one beneath the vent and one under each wing. Rub the ointment on thoroughly and the fowls should be practically free of lice.

Vices.

There are two vices, egg eating and feather pulling, which fowls often contract, particularly among confined flocks kept under unsanitary conditions. When once started, either of these vices usually spread rapidly; therefore, every effort should be made to keep the flocks under the most sanitary conditions and to provide means for the birds taking plenty of exercise.

To prevent the egg eating vice from developing, provide dark nests. Feed the scratch grain in the litter, which should be six or eight inches deep. The mash mixture should contain meat food of some kind, such as beef or fish scraps. Feed plenty of green food and keep oyster shells or some other source of lime supply before the birds at all times. If sour milk or buttermilk is available, provide it regularly. As soon as the vice is commenced, remove the worst offenders and improve the conditions of feeding and management.

The vice of feather pulling can be prevented by keeping birds in sanitary conditions, providing plenty of exercise, green food, an abundant supply of meat food in the mash mixtures, and sour milk or buttermilk as drink.

M. A. JULL.

DARK NESTS.

Hens like to hide their nests, therefore, these should be partly dark. They are less likely to eat eggs in dark nests. A good place for the nests is under the dropping board. They should be so placed that the eggs can be gathered without stooping. Hens like to fly up to lay. Nest boxes should generally be about one foot square and six to eight inches deep so that the nest material will prevent the eggs from breaking, and the hens can not roll eggs from one nest to another. The partitions between nests should permit hens to go from one nest to another, otherwise they will fight and break eggs. Fine hay is the best nest material. Provide nest eggs. The hen then feels a sense of security.

Water basins should be large enough so that when filled the water will last for twenty-four hours. They should be easily cleaned and made of such material that they will not break if dropped or frozen. The best water dish is a galvanized iron pan, with top larger than bottom. It should be placed a little above the floor and provided with a cover to prevent the water from becoming dirty. A self feed grit box should be placed where the hens can have constant access to it and can not roost upon it.

H. ATWOOD.

THE EGG.

The physical structure and the chemical composition of eggs.—The external covering or shell, consists principally of lime and organic matter. The organic matter imparts to the shell the greater part of its strength. This may be shown by heating a piece of shell so as to destroy the organic matter. This leaves the shell very fragile.

The shell is porous, thus permitting the moisture in the egg to evaporate slowly. During incubation the porosity of the shell allows the escape of the carbonic acid gas which is generated through the activity of the life processes, and its replacement by the life-giving oxygen from the outside atmosphere.

Closely investing the inside of the shell are two membranes, called the shell membranes. When the contents of the shell shrinks, either on account of evaporation or a lower temperature, these two membranes separate at the large end of the eggs, one of the membranes remaining in contact with the shell and the other remaining in contact with the white of the egg. The space thus formed, called the air cell, gradually increases in size as evaporation proceeds.

In immediate contact with the inner shell membrane is the white of the egg, which is composed of denser and less dense albumen arranged somewhat in a spiral manner around the yolk. Floating in the white is the yolk. This is surrounded by the vitelline membrane, and at opposite poles of the yolk are attached two twisted cords of dense albumen called the chalaza. On the upper surface of the yolk and under the vitelline membrane is the blastoderm or germ spot where growth begins. In whatever position an egg is laid on its side the germ spot is uppermost so as to be most favorably located to receive the heat from the hen's body during incubation. The means by which this result is accomplished are as follows: the yolk, taken as a whole, is not quite so heavy as an equal volume of white, and consequently it floats in the albumen. Moreover the lower part of the yolk is slightly denser than the upper part near the germ spot, and the attachments of the chalaza are below the axis of the yolk, all of which aid in maintaining the position of the yolk so that the blastoderm is always on the upper side close to the shell membranes. Here we have a glimpse of one of Nature's wonderful adaptations of means to an end.

The composition of hen eggs is as follows:—

	Percent of Weight of Egg.
Shell	10.81
Yolk	32.47
White	56.72

Average Chemical Composition.

	Water	Protein	Fat	Ash
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Yolk	49.81	15.49	33.34	1.05
White	86.37	12.14	.85	.56
Entire Egg	64.79	11.92	11.22	.67

The table shows that the yolk is very rich in fat, and also contains more protein and ash than the white. We shall see later that the composition of the egg has an important bearing upon the proper composition of a ration for laying hens.

H. ATWOOD.

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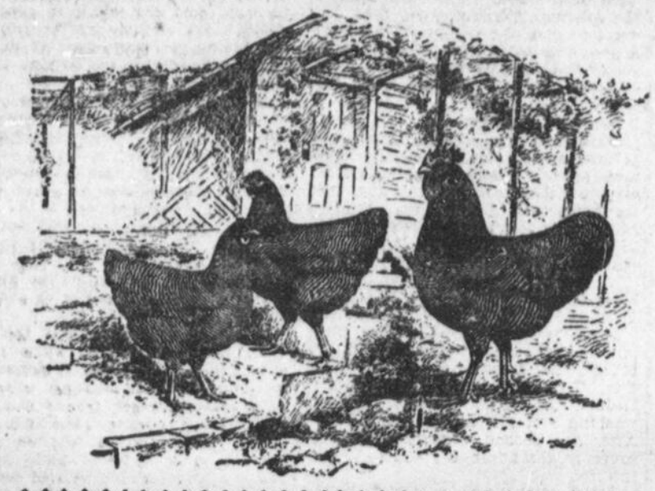


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POULTRY FOR PROFIT

EGGS BY WEIGHT.

System of Selling That Would Do Away With Inequalities.

During the past two years we have heard a great deal about the advisability of selling eggs by weight. Now, if this proposition is really advisable, why is it not practised? It is claimed that since practically all the food products are sold by weight, so should eggs. I do not know whether bananas and oranges should be sold by weight or not. I do not know whether selling bananas by weight would affect the banana industry or would tend toward the production of larger bananas.

It is claimed that the true basis of value in the eggs is their weight just as much as it is in the case of cattle. We have reports of eggs being sold by weight in Denmark, Austria and other countries. I believe it has recently been tried in New York. It has been tried at different places in other times, but the practice has usually been abandoned.

It would seem more fair to sell eggs by weight than by count, since eggs vary a great deal in size and, up to the present, there is practically no premium paid for good eggs. The practice of selling eggs by weight should also be comparatively easy. If a housewife steps into the meat shop and asks for two pounds of beef the clerk slices off approximately two pounds. It may be one pound and two ounces or two pounds and four ounces, and the housewife pays for the actual weight and not for two pounds for which she asked. Now the same housekeeper may ask the clerk for one dozen eggs for which she may pay thirty-five cents. Now she may get a dozen of eggs which weighs one pound or it may weigh one pound and fourteen ounces. It is seen then that there is considerable difference in the actual value of these two dozens of eggs as far as the food value of the eggs is concerned. The standard weight for eggs is one pound and eight ounces to the dozen, and it really makes no difference to the storekeeper whether he sells larger or smaller eggs, because he has bought them at so much a dozen regardless of the size. Then we see that it is to the advantage of the housekeeper to buy eggs by weight. She then pays for what she gets, pound per pound, regardless of the number.

Now, can the storekeeper sell eggs by weight? Just compare the amount of work involved in counting a basket containing ten dozen eggs and weighing the same basket. It does not seem that there is much difference. Possibly the average storekeeper could weigh the eggs almost as quickly as he could count them. Certainly there are some storekeepers who could weigh eggs more quickly than they could count them. When a storekeeper is skilful in handling three eggs in each hand, using both hands at once, the counting of eggs is both rapid and easy. The average storekeeper, however, could certainly weigh eggs as rapidly as almost any other produce, and moreover, it would seem that the storekeeper should buy his eggs at so much per pound because it would be very difficult for him to buy by the dozen and sell by the pound. A case of eggs should weigh 45 pounds, exclusive of the case. The consumer's practice in purchasing food products is to buy at so much per pound weighed in. This is not done with eggs. If a country producer ships ten cases of eggs to the commission house in the city, he is paid so much per dozen. In the meantime, the eggs probably have evaporated 15 per cent. of their weight, consequently, the commission house is losing approximately 15 per cent. of the price per dozen. The loss in weight, of course, may be due to the way in which the producer handles his eggs or it may be due to the methods of transportation. At any rate, there is a loss which is not now accounted for.

Although it seems only right that eggs should be sold by weight and it also seems simple and practicable, still there are difficulties to overcome. The first of all is prejudice. Producers, dealers and consumers are very conservative in changing the old for the new. Also there would be the second difficulty of establishing some basis which would control the loss in weight, due to evaporation during shipment. This is a big factor. As far as the producer is concerned, it would be cheaper to produce large eggs. Large eggs weigh heavier, command a higher price, and for a given weight of eggs at so much per pound fewer hens would be required on the farms than where small eggs are produced.

Selling eggs by weight would encourage breeders to produce large eggs, as it would give the hen laying a large egg a decided advantage over the hen laying a small egg.

M. A. JULL.

GRADING UP THE F' CK.

More than ever has it become necessary to get the largest possible egg production in order to get the maximum returns out of the poultry industry. The cost of producing eggs is relatively higher than it was a few years ago, therefore, the average hen must be more efficient than those of bygone days. The average farm flock needs to be greatly improved in order that farmers may secure adequate returns. Farmers should endeavor to improve their flocks by a grading system, but if they are not prepared to change the old flock for a new well bred flock in one season. In the grading up process male birds should be purchased from a reputable breeder from year to year. Do not make the serious mistake of buying a male bird from a party one year and another one from another party the next year, because this is a very serious mistake and leads nowhere, as far as increase in egg production is concerned.

First select the poultry breeder from whom you wish to secure your male birds and then stick to him from year to year. Be sure, however, that the party from whom you are going to order the male birds is breeding bred-to-lay stock. The greatest improvement in egg production can only result when properly selected male birds are chosen. The greatest increase in egg production results from the use of properly bred males since they have a greater influence in increasing egg production than do females. It is obvious, therefore, that the selection of the cockerels is extremely important. Bred-to-lay birds are essential, and they should come from good producing females.

By securing bred-to-lay males from the same breeder year after year the farmer would be able to grade up his flock consistently and a gradual improvement should result from year to year. There need be no particular objection to in-breeding so long as the constitutional vigor of the flock is maintained. On the other hand, a consistent line of breeding work is very important.

Don't think you can make a success of poultry because you have failed at everything else.

Don't give up hope however without a fair trial, it may be just where you belong.

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Wanted.—A smart young woman, as housekeeper and partner in raising poultry and vegetables. Must have references. Have no objections to one small child. R. H. MORRISON, Sky Farm, Dominion, N.S. 16 6

Wanted—Persons to grow mushrooms for us at home; from $15 per week upwards can be made by using waste space in cellars, yards, gardens, etc. (start now); illustrated booklet sent free. Address MONTREAL SUPPLY COMPANY, Montreal. 13 8

MALE HELP WANTED.

The day that you can show that you can handle a position as railway telegrapher, you can step into it, at a beginning salary of between $115 and $145 monthly. The call for telegraphers is more acute than ever. The new 8-hour day and increasing traffic on the railways makes the demand for young men who know the work greater than ever. Increasing pay-promotions rapid from the start. Get in line for greater opportunities, bigger pay cheque and the most fascinating work in the world. "Railway Telegraphy." We can fit you in a short time. Start to-day. For full particulars apply DIER'S RAILWAY TELEGRAPH SCHOOL, 148-154 Bank Street, Ottawa, Ont. 17 6

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Trained nurses earn $15 to $25 a week. Learn without leaving home. Send for free booklet. ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, Dept. 14, Toronto, Canada. t f.

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TEACHERS WANTED.

Teacher wanted for the Rock Spring Rural School District, Protestant; salary $960 to $1200 a year, depending on qualifications. Board $9 a week; one mile from school; duties to commence at once. Apply stating qualifications, age, experience, salary, etc., to E. J. YOUNG, Parry, Sask. 18 3

Two Protestant qualified teachers wanted for the school of the village of Campbell's Bay, Co. Pontiac. One teacher holding a Model, and one an Elementary diploma. Applicants state experience and salary expected. Application to be in the hands of the undersigned not later than May 10th. GEO. H. SMITH, Chairman. 18 2

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Three Aberdeen Angus Bulls for sale, serviceable age; prices reasonable. ALBERT COX, Belwood, Ont. 19 6

Highland Home Herd of Registered Aberdeen Angus cattle; high class animals of both sex always for sale. J. A. McLEOD, Plainville, Ont. 19 6

Will sell from our herd of high testing registered Holsteins one yearling bull, bull calves two, R. O. P. cows. S. M. PEACOCK, Aylmer, Ont. 19 12

Beauharnois District Holstein Breeders' Club. Choice young Bull Calves for sale; also other stock. R. E. HUSK, secretary, Glenelm, Que. Athelstan, N.Y.C. Carrs, G.T.R. 18 6

Registered Jersey Bull, 14 months old, weight 550; fit for service. Black tongue and switch. Apply A. BURCHILL, Kemptville, Ont. 18 6

Jersey Bull Calves, pure bred, registered, by imported sire, $25.00 each. JOHN ANNESSER, Tilfury, Ont. 18 6

Pure bred and high grade Holstein heifer calves, from heavy producing dams; also Ohio Improved Chester White Boars, fit for service; and 7 weeks' old pigs for April and May delivery; express prepaid; pedigrees furnished. Write for prices. ARTHUR GEORGE, Putnam, Ont. 14 6

Ayrshires for Sale.—Type Bull, 16 months' old, weight 850 lbs., from a cow qualified in R.O.P. test, with 8,000 lbs. milk and 445 lbs. butter at three years old. Also 20 choice calves, also from cows qualified in R.O.P. test, born since November, 1918. Yorkshire Boar, two years' old; cause of sale: too much in-breeding in neighborhood. M. STE. MARIE & SON, R.R. No. 2 Compton, Compton, P. Que. 16 6

For Sale.—2 Holstein Bulls, one year old, registered, 14 Holstein heifers, one year, 10 Holstein cows, registered, giving from 50 to 70 lbs. of milk, from 5 to 8 years old, 10 spring calves, males and females, 3 Chester White hogs, 3 months old and 3 females similarly aged. All these are of the most excellent choice. Apply to DR. JOS. COMTOIS' FARM, St. Barthelemy, Berthier Co., Que. 15 6

Willow Brook Farm offers three Ayrshire Bulls, ten to twelve months, from R. O. P. cows. R. R. DODDS, Guelph, Ontario. 15 6

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For Sale or exchange, reproducing black percheron, weighing 1,800 lbs., 9 years old. Registered in France and in Canada. Property of Syndicate of East Leeds. Easy conditions. Apply to GEDEON LANDRY, West Brompton, P.Q. 15 6

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Registered Berkshire Boars, 7 months old, $25 each. THOS. LOGAN, Maxwellton, Sask. 16 6

Pure-bred Tamworth Boars, of choice breeding, farrowed March 15. For particulars apply to A. ROSS CRAIG, Almonte, Ont., R. R. 4. 19 6

For Sale.—Two Chester White Hogs broods and two great Yorkshire broods farrowed in March and April, 1919, 4 spring calves. Apply to JOHN TOURIGNY, St. Eulalie, Que. 16 6

Big Type Chester Whites—Fourth importation just arrived. Now offering 100 pigs, ready to wean; two litters sired by a 1,000-lb. boar. JOHN ANNESSER, Tilfury, Ont. 18 6

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For Sale—Pedigreed registered Scotch Collie Pups, with brains, natural, eager workers, born heelers on cattle, alert, watchful dogs, intelligent companions. CHARLES BEASLEY, Vankleek Hill, Ontario. (Farmer.) 14 6

1 Spaniel (Retriever), 2 Fox Terrier Bitches, 1 two-year-old, Black and Tan, 2 Pointers, 2 years old and well broken. JAMES CLARKE, Amherstburg, Ont., Box 160. 17 8

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Siberian Hares and Flemish Giants, two months' old, four dollars per pair. Good stock. OLIVER BUCK, Milton West, R. R. 6, Ont. 15 7

For Sale—Prize-winning Belgian Carneaux, all young mated pairs. Send for prices. STOVER BROS., Elginburg, Ont. 16 6

For Sale—Rufus Red Belgian Hares, pure bred stock. H. L. JOHNSON, 37 Grey St., Chatham, Ont. 19 3

Genuine Flemish Giant, young stock; trio, $5.00. WESTHILL BREEDERS, P. O. Box 2868, Montreal, Canada. 19 6

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FOR SALE—SILVER BLACK PATCH and Red Foxes. T. R. LYONS, Waterville, Kings Co., N.S. 32 24

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Seed for Sale—About 2,000 lbs. of Timothy Seed, grade No. 1, $16 per hundred; bags 50c extra. WM. C. C. BERTRIM, R. R. No. 2, Navan P.O., Ont. 14 6

Potatoes—Certified Northern grown Green Mountain type Seed Potatoes, at $2.25 per bag f.o.b. Money to accompany orders. J. R. HUTCHISON, "Valley Farm," Slate River, Ont., near Fort William. 16 4

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U. S. and Canada prize-winning chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys. BLUE RIBBON POULTRY FARM, West Minneapolis, P.O., Hopkins, Minn. 15 6

Breed from prize-winners. White Rocks, Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, $3.00 for 30; $10 for 100 eggs. Bronze Turkeys $3 for 15 eggs. THOS. COMMON, Hazel Cliffe, Sask. 14 7

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Bronze Turkeys and Toulouse Geese Eggs now ready at $5.00 per 10. Mixed settings if desired. Few choice Toms and Ganders on sale yet. Order from this ad. Eggs ready for you. No waiting. We purchase everything in pure-bred land and water fowls—Chicks, Eggs, etc. **Book**—History and origin of all breeds of land and water fowls, with 196 natural color engravings, $2.00 per mail. Indispensable to all poultry raisers. We want a few pairs of Pea Fowls. Write us first if in need of anything. We have it or know where it is for you. Will save you trouble and expense. Few settings of choice Partridge Rock Eggs at $3.00 per 15 eggs. Always enclose stamp for assured reply. YAMASKA POULTRY FARMS, St. Hyacinthe, Que. 14 8

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Hatching Eggs.—Rhode Island Reds, Silver Campine, 15 eggs $1.25. CHAS. DOBSON, Oxford, Nova Scotia. 16 7

Eggs from Exhibition Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, African Geese, Pekin Ducks. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for special prices. W. H. LOTZ, New Hamburg, Ont. 16 6

For Sale—Eggs, 38 varieties poultry, 5 bantams, 9 ducks, $2 per 13 or $14 per 100; 6 varieties geese; 3 turkeys, $5 per 11. Won 1,260 prizes, medals, specials, 1918, 1919. Catalogues, Phone 124. LUXTON & SONS, Mt. Forest, Ont. 14 6

Chas. Bickert, 10259 106th St., Edmonton, Alta., breeder of White Wyandottes, White Orpingtons, R. I. Reds and S. C. Black Minorcas. Eggs, $2.50 per 13. Stock for sale. 14 6

Lakeview Poultry Yards.—Eggs for sale—Barred Rocks, Blue Andalusians, Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, and Pekin Duck Eggs, $3.00 per setting, from all prize stock. Also Belgian Hares. W. J. COLVILL, Port Hope, Ont. 18 6

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, Single Comb White Leghorns, White Plymouth Rock. January at Saskatoon won twenty-one prizes, three silver cups. Eggs, $3.00 per 15; White Rock Cockerels, $5.00 each. H. K. GOLLNICK, Box 83, Regina, Sask. 18 3

Wimer's Beauties.—Light Brahmas and Barred Rocks, the largest bred and bred to lay: Light Brahma eggs, 15, $2.25; 30, $4.25; Barred Rock eggs, 15, $1.75; 30, $3.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. FRED WIMER, Box 199, Canora, Sask. 17 6

Hatching Eggs.—From bred to lay Barred Rocks and White Leghorns; quality and fertility guaranteed; $1.50 and $2.00 per fifteen eggs. R. J. PARKINSON, Granton, Ont. 17 6

Five prizes on five entries at Winnipeg. Send for my mating list. Ten breeds. HORACE WARDLE, Sedley, Sask. 17 6

For Sale—Stock and eggs Light Brahmas, White and Part Cochin, Part Black and S. L. Wyandottes, White Dorkings, S. S. Hamburgs, S. C. Anconas. Eggs from $2.50 to $4.00 per 15 eggs. F. R. MARTIN, Box 68, Lambeth P.O., Ont. 17 6

Maple Grove Poultry Yards, Colborne.—Irish Pit Game Eggs, $3 per 15; Light Brahmas, laying strain, $3 per 15 eggs; Black Langshans, $3 per 15 eggs. All stock is No. 1. WILLIAM JAMIESON, Colborne, Ont. 15 6

Chantry Farm.—Eggs from two good pens of prize-winning Black Leghorns at $5 and $3 per 15; also, utility pen at $1.50 per 15, or $7 per 100. Can spare a few settings Silver Grey Dorkings at $5 per 15; same mating that produced Guelph 1st cockerel and 2nd pullet. EDWARD H. DE GEX, Kerwood, Ont. 15 6

Eggs for hatching.—Light Brahmas, Blue Andalusians, White Leghorns (Rose Strain), Anconas (Gies Strain), Black Cochin Bants. Eggs, $2.00 per 15. Something special—Red Pyle Plymouth Rocks, $4.00 per 15. H. A. McCOLL, Box 72, Norwood, Ont. 17 6

Cockerels, Baby Chicks, hatching eggs, from bred to lay S. C. White Leghorns. Catalogue free. COOKSVILLE POULTRY FARM, Cooksville, Ont. 7 12

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Hardy, vigorous Northern grown plants, leading varieties, $1.00 for 100, prepaid; Senator Dunlap, 1,000 plants for $4.00; 3,000 plants for $10.00; by express f.o.b. Greatest everbearing raspberry, St. Regis; dozen strong canes, $1.00, postpaid; 100 by express, $7.00. Order early. RIVERSIDE NURSERY, West River, N.S. 15 6

Strawberry Plants.

Early Jersey Giants, Wm. Belt, Steven's Late Champion, Golden Gate, are money makers: $1.25 per 100, $4 per 500, $8 per 1,000. Order now. V. E. GOWANLOCK, Scarboro Jct., Ont. 11 9

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Ford owners, stop cranking, put on Simplex Starter and start your own Ford from the seat in safety. Sample to introduce, $14.00; regular $20.00; circulars free. FRANK LOFTUS, Phelpston, Ontario. 14 6

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POULTRY.

Plymouth Rocks.

If you want Canada's heaviest laying strain of trapnested Barred Plymouth Rocks, write me. Fully climatised for Quebec winters, open front houses, free range. I won first utility pen at Sherbrooke, 1919, thirteen pens competing. Eggs, $2 and $5 per 15. REV. W. J. H. LUMMIS, R. R. No. 2, Warden, Que. 14 6

Barred Rocks—Large birds, heavy layers. Pen 1, consisting of 7 pullets, laid 190 eggs in 31 days. Pen 2, consists of 12 one and two year hens. Both pens headed by large, pedigreed males. Eggs, $1.75 per 15; $3.00 per 30. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. A. HOVEY, Clinton, Ont. 18 6

Barred Plymouth Rock Chicks; winter egg producing strain. Inquire prices. Hatchable eggs, 15, $1.50; 30, $2.50. WOODCREST FARM, Perth, Ont. 18 6

Bred-to-lay White Rocks, $1.50 per 15; $7.50 per 100. Large brown eggs. SAM HASTINGS, Schomberg, Ontario. 18 6

Barred Rocks, Park and Guild strains; large birds, heavy winter layers. Satisfied customer reported five pullets laying when five months old. Eggs, $1.75 per 15; 30 eggs, $3.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. A. HOVEY, Clinton, Ont. 18 6

Bred to lay Barred Rocks, winners 1st and 2nd at laying contest, Guelph, 1918; eggs for hatching, $3 per 15; $5 per 30. J. R. STORK, R. R. 3, St. Catharines, Ont. 18 6

Plymouth Rock laying strain, from Agricultural College, $1.50 per setting. MRS. BERRY, 52 Queen St., Guelph, Ont. 17 6

For Sale.—Bure bred White Rock eggs, tested, from prize stock, $1.25 per setting. D. S. GRAFF, Muirkirk, Ont. 16 6

Eggs from Canada's best laying strains, Barred Buff and White Rocks, $1.50 per 15; $6.50 per 100. ELDON LAIRD, Thedford, Ont. 16 6

Bred-to-lay Barred Rock Eggs for hatching, from special pens, including several prize birds. Customers report hatches of hundred percent. Settings, $1.50 per thirteen. H. E. STEVENSON, 102 Eglinton Ave., Toronto. 17 4

Rhode Island Reds.

Eggs—R. C. R. Reds, pure bred stock, $2 for 15; cockerels, $3.50. GERALD WHEELER, Assiniboia, Sask. 15 6

Pure-bred Rose Comb Rhode Island Red eggs, $1 per 12, bred to lay strain. Apply MRS. JAS. H. McINTYRE, Box 71, Apple Hill, Ont. 17 6

Rose Comb Rhode Island setting eggs from prize winning stock; good winter layers, $2.00 for 15; $3.75 for 30; $10.00 per 100. C. W. DEER, Tiny, Sask. 15 5

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds—Eggs $2 per 15; 100 $8. Baby chicks, 100 or less, 25c each. WM. RUNCHEY, R. 9, Dunnville, Ont. 14 6

Single and Rose Comb Reds—Eggs, fifteen for $2.00; thirty for $3.50. Cockerels, $4.00 each. White Wyandotte eggs same price: pullets or hens, $2.00 each. All choice farm raised stock. JAMES MACKNESS, Chatham, Ont. 14 6

Good winter laying single comb Reds. Eggs from my Guelph, Hamilton and Waterdown prize-winners, $5 for 15, $8 for 30. DR. VANCE, Waterdown, Ont. 2 18

Pure-bred single comb Reds—Handsome, hardy birds, splendid layers. Fifteen eggs from carefully selected breeders, $1.50; thirty, $2.75. GEO. WHITE, Box 301, Strathroy, Ont. 11 12

Sussex.

Red Sussex.—The great English utility fowl. Wonderful producers of meat and eggs. Especially adapted to Canadian climate. We breed for utility and exhibition combined. Winners leading shows. Eggs, $3.00 per setting. Write for information. W. D. McGLENNON, Colborne, Ontario. 17 6

Wyandottes.

White Wyandottes.—For beauty and egg production my strain is unsurpassed. I will have a limited number of eggs for hatching from my best pens at $3 for fifteen, and $5 for thirty. Satisfaction guaranteed. Order early. W. M. NEWMAN, Wiarton, Ont. 17 3

Regal Dorcas White Wyandottes, America's finest strain, winners at New York and Boston, splendid layers of dark brown eggs. Official records, 200 to 255 in North American laying contests. Vigorous, matured cockerels, $4.00 and $5.00 each. Eggs, $3.00 and $5.00 per setting. Free illustrated catalogue. JOHN S. MARTIN, Port Dover, Ont. 17 6

Bred-to-lay White Wyandottes, Martin's Dorcas and Tom Barron strain. Eggs, $3.00 per setting, two settings, $5.00, postage paid. ALBINO POULTRY FARM, Morden, Man. 16 6

Send for K. C. McDiarmid's White Wyandotte folder. Hatching eggs and eight-week-old pullets. K. C. McDIARMID, Russell Co., Marion Ville, Ont. 12 16

Eggs from quality heavy laying White Wyandottes, headed by choice males, from high record hens, $1.50 per 15, $2.75 per 30. J. LOUCKS, Newburg, Ont. 14 6

Silver Wyandottes—the beauty and utility breed—Eggs for hatching $2.25 per 15. Special Exhibition $3.50. The strain produced the first Ottawa pullet last winter in largest class ever exhibited in Canada. M. McDOWELL, Cavan, Ont. 16 8

Partridge Cochins.

Baby Chicks & Hatching Eggs.—Barred Rocks, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Golden Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds and White Leghorns. Pure Bred Utility Stock. Incubator capacity 9,000. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Write for prices. TAY POULTRY FARM, Perth, Ont. t. f.

Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, Spanish White Wyandottes, Anconas, Campines, White Leghorns, African Geese, Indian Runners, Muscovy Ducks, Guineas. MRS. JOHN ANNESSER, Tilbury, Ont. 15 6

Eggs for Sale—Light Brahmas, Partridge, Golden Wyandottes, Black Spanish, Houdans, Silkies, $2.50 per 12, from prize fowls. A. LAPOINTE, Tincap, Ont. 16 6

S. C. White Leghorns, Dan Young's strain, N.Y., White Wyandottes. Choice pens of heavy layers, mated with cockerels from special egg producing strains. Leghorn chicks, hatched in June last, laid in February, when eggs were 80 cents per dozen. Eggs, $2.00 per 15. W. H. CARRUTHERS, Bowmanville, Ont. 18 2

Eggs from good stock, Martin strain White Wyandotte, also Golden Seabright and White Cochin Bants and W. Leghorn, at $3.00 for 15 eggs. W. HUDSON, 727 Delaware Ave., Chatham, Ontario. 15 6

FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS

ADVERTISING RATES.—Under this heading advertisements will be inserted without display at a cash-with-the-order rate of one cent a word per insertion, twenty-five cents being the minimum amount of an order for a single insertion, and forty cents the minimum amount for orders of more than one insertion. SIX consecutive prepaid insertions will be given for the price of FOUR. A number or a single letter to be counted as one word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the 'Witness' Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made.

Copy for insertion in these columns should be in the 'Witness' Office not later than Friday morning to secure proper classification in following Weekly Edition.

POULTRY

Ancona.

A. C. Apps, Brantford, Ont., sixteen years a successful breeder Sheppard's Famous Anconas. Eggs, single comb, $7.00, $5.50, $3.00, $2.00; Rose Comb, $7.00, $5.00, $3.50 per fifteen. Fine Sicilian Buttercups, $2.00. 16 6

Greatest winter layers. Stock direct from Sheppard, $3 setting. Also Ferris strain White Leghorns and White Plymouth Rocks, setting $2. Wild Ducks, great layers, mature very early, perfect decoys, setting $2.00. Free range; guaranteed. Hares of all kinds. ROBSON L. DAVISON, Amherst, Nova Scotia. 16 6

Pure-bred Ancona hatching eggs, single or rose comb, three dollars per setting of fifteen. Splendid winter layers. ALBERT LEADER, Carman, Manitoba. 16 6

Rose Comb Anconas.—Our win at Guelph, seven ribbons on ten entries, including 1st cockerel and 2nd cock. A few cockerels and eggs for sale. WM. J. SHARP, Tilbury, Ont. 7 13

Do you want birds that look beautiful and persistently lay large white eggs? Then order a setting of Ancona eggs at $2.00 from T. M. FOTHERGILL, Mount Hope, Ontario. 9 11.

Andalusians.

Pure-bred Blue Andalusian eggs, $3.00 per setting of 15. ALBERT F. MOORE, Roland, Man. 17 6

Blue Andalusian Eggs, $2.00 per 15. Stock from breeding winners in B.C. HENRY BRAIN, Sardis, B.C. 19 6

Brahmas.

8 Light Brahma Cockerels, $2 to $5 each, according to quality wanted. Birds returnable if not satisfactory. H. A. McCOLL, Box 72, Norwood, Ont. 17 6

Brahmas, light and dark; Cochins, buff, partridge and white; Rabbits, Angora and Giants of Flanders; Pigeons, extra fine light and dark Brahmas, and white Cochin cockerels; Jersey Cows and Calves, exhibition stock always for sale. ST. JEROME FARM, County of Terrebonne, P. Que. M. NANTEL. 19 6

Partridge Cochin Bantam Eggs for hatching, fifteen for two dollars. S. BEHR, Tavistock, Ont. 18 2

Ducks.

Pure-bred Indian Runner Ducks, great layers. Eggs, one dollar and fifty cents per twelve. K. BROWN, St. Mary's, Ont. 18 6

Campines.

My Perfection Silver Campines won all the prizes this year at Lambton's Greatest Poultry Show at Petrolia; great layers and bred to show; eggs, $1.50 per setting; 70% hatch or another at half-price. JAS. F. HILLIS, Oil Springs, Ont. 16 3

Dorkings.

Burns' Silver Grey Dorkings have been winners for years. Try them once. Eggs $3.00 per 13. GORDON BURNS, Paris, Ont. 16 6

Leghorns.

Single Comb Brown Leghorn Eggs, from well marked birds, good laying strain, $1.25 for 15. MRS. A. AYRE, Hampton, Ont. 19 6

Rose Comb Brown Leghorn Eggs for hatching, $1.75 per 15; $3 per 30 eggs. Proven winter layers. W. C. WILSON, R. 2, London, Ont. 13 7

S. C. White Leghorns, Barron strain, bred-to-lay eggs for hatching, $1.50 per 15. W. S. FERGUSSON, Plattsville, Ontario. 18 6

Pure-bred S. C. White Leghorns. Eggs $1.00 per setting; $6.00 per 100. THOS. INSTANCE, Basswood, Man. 18 10

Hatching Eggs, from pure-bred Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, $1.50 per 15; free range. R. W. SCOTT, R. R. 5, Grandview, Manitoba. 18 6

Single Comb White Leghorns; imported stock, great winter layers. You will never regret ordering settings of this good paying strain of layers. After April 15th will offer at special price, two settings for only $2.50. G. P. LeGRAND, New Carlisle, Que. 14 6

Buff Leghorns—Eggs $3, per 15; cockerels, Black Siberian Flemish Giants, Hares. Write for folder; stamp appreciated. J. E. GRIFFIN, Dunnville, Ont. 14 6

S. C. White and Buff Leghorns.—If you want Exhibition and egg producers send me your order; 15 eggs $3.00 and $5.00. You want the quality. Write for circular. FAWCETT'S POULTRY AND BELGIAN HARE FARM, Box 320, Dunnville, Ont. 17 4

Lay-a-lot S. C. White Leghorns, trapnested the year through. Only tested hens used as breeders. A laying strain of Barron blood foundations. Eggs at $2.50 for 15. J. A. BUTLER, M.D., Newcastle, Ontario. 17 6

Barrons' large bred-to-lay single comb White Leghorns. Eggs, $1.50 per 15, $4 per 50, $7 per 100. E. ANDERSON, Fleming, Sask. 15 6

Rose Comb White Leghorns, prize winners and excellent winter layers. My pens include many noted winners, including 3rd prize cock, Guelph, 1918. Eggs packed to carry any distance, $2.00 per 15, $3.50 per 30, $5.00 per 50. Satisfaction guaranteed. G. A. WHITING, Box 96, Orillia, Ont. 15 6

Single Comb White Leghorns.—When wanting the very best in hatching eggs, either exhibition or utility, write S. W. WILTON, Mt. Brydges, Ontario. Satisfaction guaranteed. 18 6

Minorcas.

S. C. Black Minorca, utility and exhibition strains. Eggs $1.50 per 15; $6.50 per 100. Baby chicks 22c. ELDON LAIRD, Thedford, Ont. 16 6

Rose Comb Black Minorcas, Guelph winners. Stock and eggs for sale, $3 and $4 per setting. MARTIN SCHIEL, Waterloo, Ont. 19 6

Orpingtons.

"Golaust Buff Orpingtons," win 20 ribbons at Guelph, Hamilton and Brampton. Have one pen headed by cock winner 1st pen Toronto Exhibition, 1918, mated 8 grand females, winners at above shows. Eggs, $5.00 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. E. HEITRINGTON, Georgetown, Ont. 16 6

Buff Orpington Eggs for hatching, $3 per fifteen. Good winter layers. MRS. CHAS. MORRISON, Goodsands, Ont.

FARMS FOR SALE.

150-Acre Equipped Farm $3,400, Last Year's Income $4,795,

2 miles R.R. town. Machine-worked fields, has grown 1,000 bushels potatoes on 2¾ acres, grew 51 bu. oats per acre last year; pasture for good herd, estimated 350 cords pulp wood, 300 cords hardwood, 150,000 feet timber will alone pay for farm; much fruit; 6-room house overlooking near village, 30-cow barn, etc. To settle affairs now, $3,400, easy terms, gets everything, including pair horses, 5 Holsteins, other stock, long list implements. Details this money-maker, page 10, Catalogue Bargains 19 States, copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 654 C.F., Old South Bldg., Boston.

360-Acre Farm in Buckingham Co., Va., 7 miles Scottsville; 15 acres cleared; white oak timber; somewhat run down, $6,500, $500 down, balance $500 year. HARRY VAIL, New Milford, Orange Co., N.Y. tf

Eleven-acre Fruit Land in West Kootenay, 7 cleared, 4 partly cleared, all fenced; good soil, no stone, 200 fruit trees, 150 planted 5 years ago, a five-room house, barn, chicken houses and outbuildings; a very fine location right on the waggon road, 1 mile between two stations and schools. B. MUNCH, Perry Siding, B.C. 17 6

Come to British Columbia and make your home on the Pacific Coast, in the fertile Fraser Valley. All kinds of fruit, mild climate, rural advantages with city conveniences. Write for description folder and full information. THE HOME-MAKERS LIMITED, 508 Pender street west, Vancouver, B.C. 17 6

40 Acres of Apple Orchard, on a 70-acre farm, young bearing trees; select varieties; situated on the beautiful Bay of Quinte, Prince Edward Island County. The finest apple belt in the province. Write for particulars, photo, etc. Address Box 267, Picton, Ont. 15 6

Good Farms for sale, in the vicinity of Thornloe, New Ontario. Write, stating requirements, WM. AGAR, Thornloe, Rt. 1, Ont. 16 6

Lot 40 x 208, Cad. 65, Sub. 63, Clanranald avenue, Notre Dame de Grace. Will sell on easy terms or exchange for farm, auto or motor boat. R. H. MORRISON, Dominion, Nova Scotia. 16 6

For Sale.—640 acres with mile frontage on the Mossey River; 400 acres under cultivation; one mile from station; a choice property. D. F. WILSON, Fork River, Man. 15 6

Sixty Rainy River Valley farms, good soil, roads, phones, overflow wells, near station, school, stores, creameries, flour mills. Homeseekers correspond; acre, $3.00 to $10.00. MARTIN, Lavallee, Ontario. 16 6

250 Acre Farm, near Kemptville. This farm is all wheat land, fronting on the Rideau River. This land is the best between Ottawa and Kingston, and a reasonable cash payment will secure for good buyer as owner is leaving country. For further particulars, apply WALSEY PERCIVAL, R. R. No. 4, Kemptville, Ont. 15 6

For Sale—162 acres, thirteen miles from Port Arthur, Ontario; timber, creek, and level, soil rich, cleared farms up

WHEN "BEAR CAT" WENT DRY

BY CHARLES NEVILLE BUCK

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(CHAPTER II.—Continued.)

Cupping his hands at his lips, he sent out a long whoop, but before he did that he took the precaution of concealing his sack of sprouted grain under a ledge. Then he bent listening for an answer—but without reward, and disappointment mantled in his gray eyes as he dropped to the age-corroded rock and sat with his hands clasped about his updrawn knees.

It was very still there, except for the industrious hammering of a "peckerwood" on a decayed tree trunk, and the young mountaineer sat almost as motionless as his pedestal.

Then without warning a lilting peal of laughter sounded at his back and Turner came to his feet. As he wheeled he saw Blossom Fulkerson standing there above him and her eyes were dancing with the mischievous delight of having stalked him undiscovered.

"It's a right happy thing fer you Turner Stacy, that I didn't aim ter kill ye," she informed him with mock solemnity. "I've heered ye brag thet no feller hereabouts could slip up on ye in the woods, unbeknownst."

"I wasn't studyin' erbout nobody slippin' up on me, Blossom," he answered calmly. "I hain't got no cause ter be a-hidin' out from nobody."

She was standing with the waxen green of the laurel breaking into pink flower-foam at her back and through the oak and poplar branches showed scraps of blue sky—the blue of June.

A catch came into Turner's voice and he said somewhat huskily, "When they christened ye Blossom they didn't mis-name ye none."

Blossom, he thought, was like a wild-rose growing among sun-flowers. When the evening star came up luminous and dewy-fresh over the darkening peaks, while twilight still lingered at the edges of the world, he always thought of her.

But the charm was not all in his own eye; not all the magic endowment of first love. The mountain preacher's daughter had escaped those slovenly habits of backwoods life that inevitably coarsen. Her beauty had slender strength and flower freshness.

Now she stood holding with one hand to the gnarled branch of a dogwood sapling. A blue sunbonnet falling back from her head left the abundance of her hair bared to the light so that it shimmered between brown and gold.

She was perhaps sixten and her heavily lashed eyes were brownish amber and just now full of a mirthful sparkle.

"Ye seemed ter be studyin' about somethin' almighty hard," she insisted teasingly. "I thought for a minute that mebbe ye'd done growed thar."

Turne Stacy smiled again as he looked at her. In his eyes was unveiled and honest worship.

"I was a'studyin' about you, Blossom. I don't know no way ter do that save almighty hard. Didn't ye hear me whoop?"

The girl's head nodded.

"Why didn't ye answer me?"

"I aimed ter slip up on ye, if I could, Turner, but I didn't low it would be so plumb easy.—You made believe that yore ears could hear the grass a-growin'."

The youth took a sudden step toward her and stood close, so close that her breath touched his face fragrantly as she looked up with a witching mockery in her eyes. His heart fluttered with the clamor of impulse to seize her in his arms, but his half-lifted hands dropped to his sides.

He was not quite twenty-one and she was only sixteen, and the code of the mountains is strict with the simplicity of the pioneer. A woman gives her lips in betrothal or, giving them lightly, drops to the caste of a light woman.

So the boy drew back with a resolute jerk of his head.

"I was a-studyin' erbout some day, Blossom," he said, "when thar's a-goin' ter be a dwellin'-house down thar. Not a house of warped timbers whar the hawgs scratch their backs under the floors—but a real house. Mebby by thet day an' time thar'll be a highway men kin travel without torment." As he paused, at a loss for power of architectural enlargement, the girl sighed.

"Then I reckon ye don't hardly 'low ter raise thet house in my lifetime, Turner," she teased. "I'll most likely be too old ter visit ye thar afore a highway gits built."

But he shook his head. "I aims ter speed up ther comin' of sich things," he announced with the splendid effrontery of youth. "Hit hain't been so long since ther fust wagon crossed Cedar Mountain. We're liable to see balloons comin' afore we die."

"Aunt Jane Colby was tellin' me about that first waggon to-day at dinner," Blossom assented. "She says one old man asked folks whether it was true or whether he was fitified. He said: 'What manner of contrivance air thet? Hit's got four wheels an' one pair's bigger then t'other pair, an' two of 'em goes round faster then t'other two an' the Lord A'mighty only knows how hit manages ter keep up with hitself.'"

They both laughed with young condescension for the old-fashioned and then Turner went on, haltingly by reason of callow diffidence.

"Ef thet house couldn't be reared in time fer you ter come to hit, Blossom—hit wouldn't be no manner of use ter me a-tall."

"Does ye aim ter make me a present of a house?" she challenged and again the provocative allurement of her swept him so that the smooth sinews of his arms tightened as if with physical effort.

"I means thet someday—when I've done something worth doin' an' when ye're a leetle bit older yoreself, Blossom, you're agoin' ter marry me, an' we're goin' ter dwell thar—together."

The girl's cheeks reddened furiously and for a moment she made no response, then she declared with a stout self-assertion designed to mask her confusion, "I reckon I'll hev somethin' ter say about thet."

"Ye'll have everything ter say about hit, Blossom, but"—there was a purposeful ring in his voice that hinted at ultimate victory—"but some day I aims ter persuade ye ter say, 'yes.'"

Her cheeks were brightly pink and she pretended to be engrossed in the demeanor of a squirrel that chattered quarrelsomely at them from a nearby poplar. Turner Stacy dropped his voice until it was very soft.

"I kin bide my time an' wait twell ye're ready, Blossom, but if ye don't never say hit, I don't hardly see how I kin go on livin'."

"I'm right glad ef ye likes me, Turner," she demurely assured him. "We've growed up together an' ef ye was to go away somewhar's an' leave me, I reckon I'd nigh die of lonesomeness."

Distrust of effusiveness was bred in his bone. Laconic utterance was his heritage, and now that his heart demanded expression and his eyes kindled with the dreamer's fire, he stood struggling against the fettering of his tongue. Then abruptly, tumultuously he burst out, talking fast.

"I hain't got ther gift of speech, Blossom; I only knows thet hit hain't enough ter jest have ye miss me ef I went away. I knows thet when ye stands thar with ther sun on yore hair hit would be springtime fer me, even ef thar war snow on ther hillsides an' ice in ther creek. I knows thet I'm standin' hyar on solid rock. Yore paw says these-hyar hills were old when ther Alps hadn't riz up yit outen ther waters, but when I looks at ye, Blossom, this mountain's shakin' under me. . . an' yore face is ther only thing thet's steady afore my eyes."

He broke off with something like a choke in his throat and Blossom was trembling a little under that first impact of new emotion that comes with the waking of the senses. Then she remembered the stories of his escapades and her eyes clouded. Her hand fell flutteringly on his arm.

"If—if ye cares thet much about me, Turner, I wish—I don't aim ter nag ye—but I wish ye'd promise me thet ye won't give men cause ter say ye drinks too much."

Turner's brow contracted and his lips stiffened. The defensive mask which seemed sullen because it was his idea of impassiveness set itself again, but he nodded.

"Thet's a fair thing," he said slowly at last. "Drinkin' hain't hardly a thing a gal kin understand noways. I hain't jest a common drunkard, Blossom. Thar's times though when I feels es ef I war a-livin' in a jail-house—an' seekin' ter git free. Thar's su'thin' in me—I don't know jest what—thet's always fightin'. These hyar hills with their ign'rance an' dirt an' poverty seems ter be on top of me 'stid of underneath me. Thet's when I drinks too much. Fer a little spell I seems ter dream I'm free."

A few minutes later the girl started down the "yon" side of the wooded slope, going with a light step and humming a ballade that had come across the sea with the beginnings of America, and the boy looked after her with a passionate tenderness that was far from stoical.

If most of his dreams were intangible and misty, this, his greatest and brightest dream, was at least clear and vivid.

When he could no longer see the flash of her blue dress between the interlacing branches he turned, and drawing his sack of sprouted corn out of its hiding place, hefted it to his shoulders. He would have to hurry now to finish his task and get back by dusk.

CHAPTER III.

Old man Bud Jason stood at the door of his tub-mill, leaning on the long hickory staff which he always carried. He stood gauntly tall even now that his once-broad shoulders sagged and his mane of hair was white, and from his lips came a querulous mumbling as though he were awaiting some one tardy of arrival. At last, though, he gave a grunt of relief when the thicket far above him stirred and the figure of Bear Cat Stacy appeared, bending under his load of grist.

He turned then into the shack and drew out a sack of meal from the bottom of a pile, and as he finished this task a shadow fell across the door. Turner Stacy let his burden fall and availed himself of the opportunity to drop into a sitting posture on the step of the shanty, resting his back against a post. His broad chest heaved and a profound sigh of relief broke from his panting lips. The old miller stood regarding him for a little while without words, then broke into volcanic utterance:

"May God Almighty holp a country whar a young pa'r of shoulders your'n don't find no worthier use than manpowerin' good corn acrost ther ridges ter turn hit inter bad licker."

Turner Stacy glanced up with mild surprise for the sentiment.

"I hain't nuver heered ye cavil with a man's license ter use his own corn as he sees fit, afore, Bud," was his casual reply, and the white-bearded one wagged his head and laughed tremulously after the fashion of the old.

(To be Continued.)

"G'morning, Brown; dreadful rainy weather, isn't it—not fit for a dog to be out in."

"That's what my wife said when she sent me out to look for Fido."

THE BIG BROTHER OF SABIN STREET

(Continuing the Story of "The Bishop's Shadow.")

By I. T. THURSTON

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The Story to Date.—Theodore Bryan begins settlement work among the boys of Sabin Street. He is assisted by his college friend, Ted Marston. In the same building Mrs Knowles carries on a similar work for women and girls.

CHAPTER XI.—Continued.)

The girl yielded with evident reluctance, but the hard lines about her mouth and the sombre shadows in her eyes did not lighten. She obeyed as one who bided her time, and Mrs. Knowles shook her head sadly as she led the way into the house. "The good Lord only knows how this poor soul is to be held," she said to herself more than once as she saw the misery in the face so young, yet so plainly branded with the marks of hard and sad experience.

XII.

THE SEED OF THE CRUSADE.

For one day Mrs. Knowles succeeded in keeping Della Pruden. Strong as she was, her days and nights of watching during the baby's sickness, and her passionate rebellious grief over its loss, had exhausted her body and spirit. But she was young, and the brief rest restored her strength, and the second morning found her restless and uneasy. She talked little even to Mrs. Knowles—to Marjorie she would not talk at all. Her gratitude for what the girl had done for her baby had withered quickly as she realized Marjorie's all-unconscious attitude towards her. The proud spirit of the daughter of poverty resented fiercely the feeling that the other girl all unconsciously revealed. Marjorie was willing to help—to give generously—but in her giving she reached down, not out—and Della Pruden was not one of those who are content to accept condescending kindness from any one. She shut her heart and lips, and cast dark glances at the girl who had everything that she—Della Pruden—had not, and Marjorie, not understanding, perplexedly wondered over it.

The second morning after breakfast, Della declared that she could stay no longer. "You've been good to me," she said to Mrs. Knowles, "but I've got to get to work. I can't stay idle any longer. I——"

She turned as the door flew open, and little Annie Neal appeared on the threshold her face white as chalk, her wide-open eyes full of a blind terror.

"I've come for you," she cried out to Mrs. Knowles, in a pitiful, choked voice. "Mummy sent me. She's—she's dying."

"Not your mother, Annie!" Mrs. Knowles exclaimed, putting her arms closely about the little trembling figure.

Annie shook her head. "No, no!" she sobbed out, "not mummy—it's Mis' Shanley. He knocked her down—her man did—hef 'n' the baby, and mummy says they're goin' to die, and won't you come—quick?"

"I'll go this minute," Mrs. Knowles replied. "Marjorie, you keep Annie here. That is no place for her." She added the last words in a whisper.

Annie was quite wiling to stay, and in two minutes Mrs. Knowles was hurrying down the steps. As she reached the sidewalk she found Della Pruden at her side. She nodded approval.

"Yes, you may be needed," she said quietly.

Della's brows were drawn together in a black frown. "It ain't the woman. She's nothing but a rag—that Shanley woman," she muttered between her teeth, "but if the baby ain't dead——" She left the sentence unfinished, but Mrs. Knowles understood.

About the door of the house they found a group of idle men discussing the tragedy.

"Where is Shanley?" Mrs. Knowles asked one of them, and was told that he had been arrested, and would be held for trial.

The two women went up the stairs to the room where the Shanleys lived. In the dark, narrow hallway, half a dozen frowsy women, whispering with heads together, stared at the newcomers, and silently made way for them to pass, craning their necks to peer curiously into the room as the door was opened. There were two rooms. On one of the beds lay the woman, a district nurse, in blue and white, leaning over her. A second nurse was trying to quiet the baby, whose monotonous wailing cry filled the place. Only the oldest of the children, a girl of thirteen, was there; the others had been banished to the streets that the rooms might be more quiet.

Mrs. Knowles drew one of the nurses aside and asked a few questions.

"There is no hope for the mother," she was told. "The doctor has just gone to see about getting her into the hospital where she'll have better care than she could here; but it is only a question of time, and probably a very short time at that. It is concussion of the brain. The baby may live—we can't tell yet."

"Poor little thing! One might almost hope——" Mrs. Knowles said, and the nurse nodded quick understanding.

"Yes, it seems as if it would be better, for it's a sickly creature anyhow."

As she spoke the wailing cry suddenly ceased, and the two women turned to see Della Pruden holding the child to her breast.

"If anything will save the baby it will be that. We haven't been able to make it take any food," the nurse whispered, and Mrs. Knowles added softly:

"And it may save that girl as well. Her own baby was buried two days ago."

"It is strange, too," the nurse commented, "for one of the women in the house tried to feed the baby so, and could not."

Mrs. Knowles, watching the two, turned suddenly aside. The mingling of sorrow and pity in Della Pruden's strong face, as it bent over the child in her arms, made the good woman's heart ache with sympathy.

"It's the only way," she thought, "and it's the old law of love. In giving to that wretched little worse-than-orphaned creature, she may heal her own sore heart. God grant it. At any rate it will help her through these first hard, empty days."

The woman on the bed lay motionless and silent. "She has not moved or spoken since she fell, her head hitting the stove," the nurse explained. "The ambulance is to come for her soon," and in fact, almost as she spoke the sharp clang of its gong sounded from the street below, and a few moments later the men came with a stretcher and carried the unconscious woman away.

The oldest girl, her face swollen and discolored with weeping, silently followed the stretcher down to the street. There she found the other three children among a throng that had quickly gathered about the ambulance. There had been little to nourish the growth of family love in the starved lives of the little Shanleys. The mother now being carried out of their sight had given them cuffs and harsh words far more frequently than kind ones, but after all, she was "mother," and to her children the world seemed dark and desolate in this hour. So the common loss and the common fear drew the children together, and the younger ones crowded close about their sister, who put her arms around them as they stood, a pitiful little group, gazing after the ambulance as it drove off, its gong sounding a warning through the narrow, dirty, swarming streets.

"Kin we go up-stairs now, Jinny?" one of the little boys whispered, as the crowd rapidly dissolved, the children straggling off in search of fresh excitement.

"Ye—es, I guess so," Janie said, turning back into the house, and presently the three sidled doubtfully into what they called home. The younger ones cast curious, frightened glances about the place of dreadful memories. Father in prison, mother dead (they already so regarded her), these strangers in authority here—their childish hearts were heavy with fear and dread. But the big mother heart of Mrs. Knowles understood, and she was quick to help.

"Have they had any breakfast—the children?" she enquired, and one of the nurses replied:

"Not here. We've had no chance to do anything for them."

Janie volunteered the information that "Mis' Fagan an' Mis' Nolan gave them something—the others—I wasn't hungry," she added, and turned her face aside, wiping her sleeve across her swollen eyes.

In an instant Mrs. Knowles' arms were around the girl, as she whispered softly, "Poor child, cry all you want to. I know how hard it has been for you."

But the sight of Janie's tears had opened other fountains, and as the younger children began to whimper, she hastily drew away from the kind arms that held her. "I—I mustn't cry, you know, 'cause if I do, they all will, and that'll disturb m—the baby," Janie said. She glanced hastily at the little one lying still on Della Pruden's bosom. "Is she goin' to die too—the baby?" she questioned fearfully. "Some of the women down-stairs said she was—I heard 'em whisperin' about it. She's my baby—I want to hold her myself," she pleaded.

"We can't tell yet, dear," Mrs. Knowles answered gently, "but Della and the nurse will take care of the baby—better care than you could, even though you love her, and you can hold her by-and-by. Now I want you and the children all to go home with me. Your little brothers and sister ought to have a good breakfast, you know."

"They c'n go. I'm goin' to stay here," Janie declared with decision. Deep in her heart she was afraid to go—afraid that if she should go away, even this poor semblance of a home would vanish, and the baby that she loved follow its mother out into the unknown.

Mrs. Knowles, with her quick sympathy, guessed something of what was in the child's mind. "You must come or the little ones won't," she urged, "but I promise you Janie, that in a little while you shall come back here; and no one is going to take the baby away before we come back—not at all, if she gets better."

"If she don't, I hope they'll hang father dead!" Janie broke out in a sudden fierce passion of rage and despair.

Mrs. Knowles drew the hot, tear-stained little face against her shoulder again, but she said no word. Perhaps the yearning tenderness in her eyes and her touch made stronger appeal to the child than any spoken word could have done, for after a moment Janie lifted her flushed face and said, "If you promise that they"—she nodded towards Della and the nurses—"won't let the baby be took away while I'm gone, I'll go with you, 'cause I know Susie an' the boys are hungry. We didn't any of us have much supper last night. Mother——" she choked suddenly on that word and could add no other.

"I promise you, dear," Mrs. Knowles said, and went across and spoke in a low tone to Della and the nurses. Then she returned to the forlorn little group huddled about Janie. "Come," she said, and catching up an old cape, Janie led the way, and the others clattered after her.

At the next landing, Mrs. Neal stopped Mrs. Knowles to enquire where her Annie was. She looked well content with the reply.

"I didn't worry 'cause I made sure you'd keep her," she said. "The poor little thing was scared 'most out of her senses over the awful row up there this morning." She turned and patted Janie's sharp shoulder kindly. "She's a good girl—is Janie," she added to Mrs. Knowles. "Many's the time I've seen her roundin' up these young ones out of the streets an' runnin' errands for her mammy. The good Lord help ye, child," she ended; then as she turned back to her own door, added, "Let Annie come home with Janie, will ye, ma'am?"

Mrs. Knowles nodded assent, as she went on with the children.

Marjorie, reading by the fire, while Annie and Elizabeth played by the window, looked up in quick dismay as Mrs. Knowles came in with the four dirty, draggled, forlorn-looking children. A whispered word from Mrs. Knowles made her understand, but her sympathy for the wretched little brood was marred by her disgust at the idea of being near them or touching them.

"Tell me what you want cooked and I'll do that," she said, "while you—get them ready."

And indeed they were sorely in need of "getting ready" before they would be fit to sit down at Mrs. Knowles' table. But, watching Marjorie's face, Janie's own flushed hotly. She had heard and understood, and clutching Susie's hand, she turned and started swiftly towards the door. Mrs. Knowles, however, was before her.

"Dear," she whispered, "they'll relish their breakfast better—Susie and the boys—after they're brushed up a bit. Of course you've had no chance to do anything for them this morning. You take Susie into this bathroom, and I'll take the boys to the other. It won't take long to wash their hands and faces and brush their hair." She turned and added, "And, Marjorie, if you'll set the table and scramble some eggs, I guess you needn't cook anything else. There's plenty of fresh bread and butter and milk, and I filled the cooky jar yesterday."

Janie flung a defiant glance at the young lady when the children were ready for their meal. To her partial eyes, the clean faces and smooth heads left nothing to be desired, even if the garments were in sore need of washing and mending. Pug noses and freckles, and straggling, tow-colored hair, may not be prepossessing on other people's children, but on your own, if you are a "little mother" of three or four, it is very different.

"And anyhow," said Janie defiantly, down in the depths of her loyal little heart, "our baby's real pretty—so there!"

She had it in her heart, had Janie, to eat no mouthful, herself, of the food that the "proud" young lady had made ready; but, poor child, she was so hungry that she could not resist when Mrs. Knowles heaped her plate so liberally. And the world did not seem quite such a dreary, hopeless place to her, when at last the four left that bountiful table.

But now Janie was eager to be gone—eager to make sure that the baby had not been spirited away in her absence; and she waited with scant patience even while a basket was packed with food for her to carry home.

"Tell Della that I'll be over again before bed-time," Mrs. Knowles said, "to see how the baby is."

"Yes," returned Janie hastily. "Come, Susie — come, boys," and the four clumped noisily across the hall to the door, but there Janie, remembering her "manners," looked back to call "an' thank you, ma'am, for the breakfast 'n' this," holding up the basket.

From the window, Mrs. Knowles watched, with pitying eyes, the four children hurrying down the street, Janie urging on little Susie's stumbling feet, and the two boys tagging at her heels.

"What will become of them?" the good woman sighed. "I suppose they'll have to be put in some institution."

"Wouldn't they be just as well off as in such a home as they have had?" Marjorie questioned.

Mrs. Knowles shook her head. "No, I think even a poor mother is better than none. I don't believe in institutions for children; they need homes and mothering."

But she came back from the Shanleys' that night with her face radiant.

"Marjorie, what do you think?" she cried out. "Della Pruden is going to stay with those poor Shanley children and keep the home for them. Isn't that splendid?"

"Do you mean support them? But of course, she couldn't do that—five of them—and one a sick baby," Marjorie returned.

"But that is just what she has undertaken," Mrs. Knowles declared, with shining eyes.

"Oh, but how can she?" the girl said. "Just to keep the house—the rooms—and get the meals and look after them all, would be as much as any girl could do. When would she have any time to earn their living?"

"Heaven knows. The poor do what they have to do. But what a splendid thing the kindness of the poor to each other is, Marjorie! Our giving of our surplus money and our spare time looks small enough by contrast, does it not?"

(To be Continued.)

THE WRACK-STRAWS

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BY JANET LAING

Chapter the Fifteenth.—Continued..

"Certainly," said Miss Gellatly, "and she left me a message for you, Miss Caroline. She said she hoped you would excuse her for a few minutes, as from what Miss Charteris said she thought she might probably require assistance."

"Assistance?" said Miss Caroline. "What kind of assistance?"

"I do not know," said Miss Gellatly. "She did not say. She seemed rather hurried."

The eyes of the conference were still fixed upon Miss Gellatly, who was politely awaiting their removal before returning her own to her book, when a sudden diversion was caused by Miss Emily rising in her corner and clearing her throat very loudly.

"Caroline and friends," she began with a kind of gulp. Then she stuck, apparently hopelessly.

"Proceed, Emily," said Miss Caroline. "If you have anything to say, say it."

"Yes, I am sorry I have something," said Miss Emily, stumbling over her words in her haste to deliver herself. "I would give anything not to have to say it, but my duty compels me to speak out."

"To speak out, Emily?" said Miss Caroline severely. "Have you then been concealing something?"

"Yes, I have, Caroline," said Miss Emily on the verge of tears, her lace lappets trembling, "and believe me I blame myself. But Miss Charteris assured me she would inform me at once if she saw any necessity for action, and—and so I temporised."

"Temporised?" said Miss Caroline frowning.

"Yes, I should have informed you at once," said Miss Emily, "that Green was thought to be a German spy."

"A German spy!" exclaimed Mrs. Bellairs. Then sitting back in her chair she gave way to silent laughter.

No one noticed her, however, except Maggie, who whispered to the cook that Mrs. Bellairs was in a fit, and was promptly told to shut up.

All other eyes were fixed upon Miss Emily.

"The mistake I made," she went on tremulously, "was in trusting to Miss Charteris. She—she is not trustworthy."

"Not trustworthy!" exclaimed Miss Caroline, and Mrs. Bellairs's mirth ceased as suddenly as it had begun. She sat now quite grave, though a trifle breathless, listening intently to every word.

"No," said Miss Emily, "sorry as I am to say it, when something did happen she told me nothing of it."

"When something did happen?" said Miss Caroline sharply. "Explain yourself, Emily."

But Miss Emily had reached her limit.

"Go on, Arbuthnot," she said faintly.

Then she sat down on her seat again and covered her face with her hands.

Arbuthnot needed no second telling.

"What Miss Emily means, m'm," she said, starting up in her place, "is that when Miss Charteris was informed by me that there was a strange young woman in Green's lodgings——"

"What?" exclaimed Mrs. Bellairs.

"Arbuthnot," said Miss Caroline, "kindly be careful what you are saying. A strange young woman in Greens lodgings? Do you mean the West Lodge?"

"Yes, m'm, I do," said Arbuthnot. "I saw her there myself, early in the morning, doing her hair, m'm—long black hair it was—and lowerin' the blind as if the place belonged to her."

The sensation which followed this satisfied even Arbuthnot.

Miss Caroline, however, quelled it instantly into silence.

"Go on," she said peremptorily; "and you informed Miss Charteris of this?"

"Yes, I did, m'm," said Arbuthnot, "thinkin' she would tell you, m'm. But never a word has she told seemin'ly either about Green bein' a spy or his accomplice."

At this, however, Mrs. Bellairs rose up in a white heat.

"And quite right, too," she exclaimed, flinging the words across the room at Arbuthnot. "Green a German spy with an accomplice? Nonsense! He is nothing of the sort!"

A dull flush mounted in Arbuthnot's face.

"Beggin' your pardon, m'm——" she began.

"Rather beg his pardon," said Mr. Tosh, rising indignantly. "He is the detective to whom I was referring."

"Then it was not Sir Joseph Bird?" said Mrs. Fennimore.

But no one heard her except Mrs. Bellairs, who was still standing.

"No, he is not Sir Joseph Bird," she announced. "He is something very much better. If he is a detective, as you say, sir," she went on, turning to Mr. Tosh, "he is one only for the time being. His name is not James Green. His name is Frederick Lorimer. He is my nephew and a distinguished soldier. He was severely wounded at the first battle of Ypres, where he showed conspicuous gallantry for which he received the V.C."

Here Mrs. Bellairs sat down amid a sensation yet unequalled.

"And as for the young woman with the black hair," said Mr. Tosh, as soon as he could make himself heard, "I have been considering the matter and am now convinced that it can be easily explained. The young woman referred to by Arbuthnot was not, it is now clear to me, there for any reason—any reason connected with Gr—with Mr. Lorimer. She was there unknown to him for reasons connected with the West Lodge itself, which is, I am informed, provided with an underground passage where accommodation might be found for any amount of plunder."

Now whether Mr. Tosh would have gone on then giving details of how he had received this information will never be known, for just at that moment Maggie, eluding the grasp of the cook, leaped up from her seat, exclaiming—

"Eh, mercy! There's a thrashin'-machine comin'."

A sudden cessation of the conference followed. The talk gave place to a tense silence.

"I hear it, I hear it!" said Maggie again. "Oh—or else it's guns practisin'."

"You and your guns!" said the cook angrily.

But certainly there was a peculiar noise.

And it was like a thrashing machine which was presently joined by another thrashing machine and another and another until there were dozens of them. And as every moment there seemed to be more and more of them, the windows and doors all over the house began to rattle. The ornaments on the mantelpiece jingled wildly. Then all at once, with a terrific crash of glass, came a sound as of a hundred wardrobes falling downstairs simultaneously.

They had all sat as though petrified until that moment. Now they all leapt up with their eyes fixed as though by instinct on Miss Caroline. And she, finding them looking at her, said three words in her ordinary voice. They were quiet inaudible, but by her lips they knew what she had said, and with one accord, following her example, they kneeled down side by side and waited.

It seemed hours to them, holding their tortured ears while the foundations of the earth seemed to be returning to chaos, but in reality it was only a few minutes before the intolerable noise began to decrease. It was soon only a buzzing in the distance. They were still kneeling, however, as though paralyzed, when the shrill familiar sound of the telephone bell again suddenly struck through the troubled silence.

Miss Caroline raised her head. All eyes were hidden except Maggie's round ones in the back row. These met hers wildly and stared at her as though fascinated.

Miss Caroline nodded sideways towards the door. The unfailing Maggie scrambled to her feet and presently the kneeling company could hear her talking in the hall.

This was easy, because Maggie had the ineradicable habit of speaking at the telephone as though she were addressing a deaf person. What she said was not conducive to devotion. On the contrary it was very disturbing. Yet still Miss Caroline gave no signal to rise.

"The fact is," said Mrs. Bellairs to herself as her stiff knee began to be sore with kneeling, "Caroline is not praying now. She is only listening."

So were they all. They could not help it.

"What?" said Maggie three times very loudly.

Then—"Eh, mercy!" twice.

Then—"My faix! That's terrible!"

Then—"What'll Mr. Tosh say?"

Here that gentleman stirred uneasily.

Then—"What are they doin', did ye say? Oh, they're prayin' the now. But I'll tell them. Yes. I'll tell them."

Then—"Who will I say was speakin'?"

To this there seemed to be a long answer.

Then—"Eh, mercy!" exclaimed Maggie again. "I wonder ye're no feared!"

Here she was rung off suddenly.

At this, as though she had been waiting for it, Miss Caroline rose from her knees and they were all standing expectantly when Maggie burst into the room.

"That was Mrs. Dodsworth speakin'," she began breathlessly. "An' she says she's the thief."

"The what?" said Miss Caroline sharply.

"The thief, m'm," said Maggie again, "an' she was the young woman wi' the black hair, too, an' she's rung up to save ye further worry about her. She's got clear off she says—but she said to tell ye," here Maggie gasped for air, "that the East Lodge is burnt," here she turned triumphantly to Mr. Tosh, "and the West Lodge is all fallen in for a bomb from the Zeppelin fell beyond it—an' she says it's a mercy it didna fall on the lodge because o' all the patrols that's under there—though if the lodge has fallen in anyway I dinna see what odds it can be to the patrols, puir craters. But that's no' the worst," continued Maggie, revelling in the chance that caused her for once to be the centre of her little world, "that's no' near the worst." Once more she gasped for air. "Miss Charteris an' Mr. Lorimer's buried below the West Lodge in a underground passage."

At this the surrounding silence was broken by a wail from Mrs. Bellairs which was echoed all round the room in a hubbub of lamentation. Every one was mourning and speaking at once when Miss Caroline made a sign for silence.

"Then if our two young friends are buried," she said firmly, "I now call for volunteers to dig them out. And we should be thankful," she added, "that they are in a passage, which having, as all passages must have, two ends, thus affords two chances of escape."

"Bravo, Caroline!" said Mrs. Bellairs, removing her handkerchief from her eyes.

"Here's me then, m'm," said Arbuthnot, looking more wrinkled than ever as she came forward. "And before," she added, turning to the others and speaking in a choked voice, "before I had said what I have said about them two I wish I had been buried myself."

At this there was a murmur of approval and Mrs. Bellairs rose and crossed the room to her.

"Never mind, Arbuthnot," she said. "It was my nephew's own fault throughout. When a man's a V.C. he's a V.C. and he shouldn't try to be anything else. But never you fear," she added, "we'll get them out."

"I'll go, Caroline," she went on stepping forward.

"And I'll go, Miss Caroline," said Miss Gellatly unexpectedly.

"To think," she added, "of those two down there! It's a romance. The brave soldier and the lovely maiden. I'll go at once and get my boots on."

"Will I get the spades, m'm?" said Maggie, "an' the lanterns."

One by one they all volunteered.

"Though what I'm to do when I get there I know not," said Mrs. Pitmirran.

"You can wheel me in my bath-chair for I am going," said Miss Eldershaw.

"Oh, thank you," said Mrs. Pitmirran with a sniff, "one of the servants can do that for you."

It ended of course in Maggie having to do it.

Mrs. Fennimore was the only exception.

"I really cannot see," she said, "what object would be gained by my going. It is very unlikely indeed that we shall find those two unfortunate young people alive, I shall be delighted, however, to telephone to the police and ask them to come to your assistance as soon as possible."

"Madam, I have already done so," said Mr. Tosh, "and the man in the police office, who seemed rather excited, said there was no one in except himself."

"Indeed?" said Mrs. Fennimore. "I am sorry for that. All the same, though it seems nasty to say it, I really cannot see why, because Mr. Lorimer and Miss Charteris have exposed themselves to danger and suffered for it, I should do likewise. I never could stand night-air since I had pneumonia."

Just as she said these words, however, Maggie burst in again.

"Oh, and I had forgot to tell ye, m'm," she said to Miss Caroline, "all the jewels and silver is with—with the gentleman that was Green, m'm. He got them all from her but one before she got away—and he has them there with him, m'm."

"Bring my fur coat," said Mrs. Fennimore suddenly.

"But I thought you wasn't goin', m'm," said Maggie.

"Never think, my girl," said Mrs. Fennimore, and in five minutes she was ready.

(To be Continued.)

DIM EYES CURB RHINO.

(The 'Rocky Mountain Herald.')

The rhinoceros would be just as formidable as the buffalo were his sight as good. But he has to go a bit slowly because of dependence on the sense of smell. Once within a few yards of his object, where his weak eyes can distinguish it—then look out! His charge is something terrible, and the only safe place is a tree. When African natives are asked what animal they most fear, nearly all of them do not hesitate to say the rhino.

A Magazine Page For Home-Makers

AN EXPERIMENT IN BOYS.

MOTHERS, as well as fathers, can learn much from the experiences of the father in Hugh S. Fullerton's story, parts of which we give from the "Country Gentleman."

Early last summer Phillipps, my neighbor, and I discovered that we were up against the boy problem hard. My oldest youngster, Ted, aged fourteen and a half, and Phillipps' boy Walter, aged fifteen, suddenly had grown too big for their breeches, as my dad would have expressed it. I remember that when I reached that stage dad effected a partial cure by taking me into the woodshed and giving me a larruping with a harness trace; but remembering my feelings for months, yes, and years afterward, I had no faith in that kind of cure.

They are good boys, as boys go—not extraordinary in any way that we can see, but just clean, average kids with lots of pep and go, and the usual amount of mischievousness—perhaps a dash more—the same animal instincts and much less outward evidence of respect for their dads than we had for ours.

From the time he was ten years old Ted had certain chores to which he must attend, and in return I gave him an allowance with the idea of letting him learn to take care of his own money. Such things as his mother asked him to do he was not to expect pay for.

Last spring both Phillipps and I went into gardening more extensively than we had ever done before, because of the war situation. I soon discovered there were many more small jobs round the place than I had believed possible, and darkness frequently found me with tasks unfinished. Phillipps, too, found his work too hard to do after hours.

The fact is we had laid out too much work in our early enthusiasm and had counted too much upon the help of the boys.

In June there was a crisis in our family affairs. I had told Ted to do some work in the garden and yard that day but, after having done part of it, he and Wally had taken their car and gone on some excursion. It being Saturday I reached home about one o'clock, found the work undone and the car gone—and I was angry.

Phillipps argued that a good old-fashioned licking would bring them both to their senses, while I claimed that more can be done by arguing with a boy of that age and showing him wherein he is wrong, provided the boy is the right sort. The boys had not actually defied us; they simply had dropped work for the afternoon and it was probable they thought they were entitled to Saturday afternoon off. The longer I thought over the matter the less anger and the more anxiety I felt.

After dinner that evening Ted went away to spend an hour or two with some boys and girls. I did not mention his failure to do the task laid out, but he remarked, rather guiltily, that he intended to get up at daybreak on Monday and work in the cool of the morning.

I waited on the front porch until he came home, about nine o'clock, and told him I had waited so as to have a talk with him. I told him my ideas of what a boy should do—that the family is a community in which each owes the other helpfulness, that each should contribute his or her share according to ability, and that I believed he had been neglecting his duty and adding to the burdens of the other members. He admitted everything, said he knew he had not been doing well, and added:

"Dad, I know right well I haven't been working as I should this spring. I have tried to, but I can't get up interest."

"You ought to," I said sharply, aggravated by his statement. "A boy who can't take interest in his own home, in helping his mother and father and smaller brothers, who won't take pride in making it a real home instead of just a house and lot, is wrong somewhere."

"I do want to help and I do take pride in it, when you let me," he exclaimed hotly. "But you won't let me."

He was near tears and I saw that there was something behind his words that I did not understand. I cooled off and told him if I had done anything to keep him from it I did not know what it was, and if he would explain we probably would know better what to do.

"Tell me just as you would tell any employer who didn't treat you right," I suggested. "Forget I'm your dad and talk man to man. Then we can understand each other better."

"That's just the trouble," he declared. "You don't do business with me as you would with a person outside the family. You boss me round as if I was a baby or didn't have any sense, and you bawl me out worse than you ever did anyone who ever worked for us. When I make a mistake with the car you talk as if I was a fool. I can't do anything right in the garden——"

"Hold on, son," I said, seeing that he was getting excited. "Let's get this straight. You think I don't treat you right?"

"No, not just exactly," he said. "I can't explain what it is, dad. Maybe you got used to talking to me that way when I was a kid and didn't know anything, and you forgot that I'm getting older."

"There's another thing, dad," he said: "You say to me 'Now, let's make this a business proposition; and then you don't stick to it."

"You mean to say that I don't keep my promises?" I demanded, beginning to get a trifle warm under the collar, as I always have prided myself on keeping my word even in the smallest matters.

"It isn't just that either," he said, trying to think how to explain. "You make it a business proposition and say 'I'll pay you just as I would anyone else and expect you to do as good a job,' but you don't do it."

"But I always have paid you; paid you liberally—more perhaps than was good for you," I expostulated. "If I ever have forgotten to pay you then you should have reminded me of it."

"You don't understand what I'm trying to get at, dad," he said. "I don't care for the money. You always have given me all I needed and more than most of the boys get. It's the way that's the trouble. Take that job of waxing the floors you gave me. That was extra work for Mike when he took care of the furnace, car and yard. You paid him two and a half for waxing and polishing all the floors in the house. You made it a business proposition with me and you paid me a dollar—and paid it as if you were doing me a favor."

"Anything else?" I inquired, getting angrier.

"Well, there was the house windows. You gave Mike ten cents a window for washing them, and when I did forty-two you gave me a dollar, and I did a better job than he did."

"Oh, I see," I commented. "You want an increase in wages. You're threatening to go on strike for more pay ——"

"Oh, dad," he said, almost ready to cry, "I knew you wouldn't understand. I don't care for the money; I told you that. If you had given me ten cents for washing the windows, or not a cent, and said 'Ted, you saved the family four dollars,' I'd have been satisfied and felt I was doing something."

Suddenly I saw a glimmer of light. The boy wanted credit for doing the work—wanted recognition, and I had been treating him as a kid. When we parted for the night I think we understood each other better than we had in several years.

Monday morning both boys were in their gardens soon after daylight, trying to make amends for their neglect. Phillipps was watering his front lawn and I could see that he was not in a pleasant mood. He had quarreled with his son and I saw from Wally's vicious swing of his hoe that he was sullen and resentful.

"Tell you what I'll do, Phillipps," I said: "I'll trade boys with you. Let Wally work for me and I'll send Ted over to work for you. Maybe they need a change of bosses."

"Both of us will get the worst of the bargain," he said. "Neither of them is worth his salt."

"Oh, I don't know," I said, laughing, and told him of my talk with Ted.

"He thinks he could work better for someone else," I said. "I admit that I have rubbed it into him when he didn't deserve it. Why not trade boys and see how it works? Let's pay them what we'd pay anyone else. They won't feel so free to drop work any time they see fit, and it may show them what they are going up against when they have to go to work in earnest."

"I believe that boy of yours hit the nail on the head," Phillipps said. "I always have made it an axiom never to have any business dealings with any member of my own family, but I never applied it to my immediate family."

We called the boys and put the proposition to them. At first they were taken a little aback, but after we explained they warmed up to the project.

"Neither of us daddies has been able to make his own boy work," I explained. "Now you're hired by someone else, and we'll see how you attend to business."

"What wages do we get?" inquired Wally.

"Hold on, Wally," said Ted gleefully. "Wait until we form a union—then we tell them what wages to pay."

"Young man," said Phillipps, "your dad and I may form a union of our own and reduce wages."

"Capital against labor again," said Ted, making a face. "Say, Wally, this will be hot stuff for that debate at school. We can tell them all about the oppressors."

We were all in a good humor and laughingly extended the possibilities of the arrangement.

"Let's go look over the gardens," said Ted. "I think I'm getting the worst of this, because you planted your beans crooked and haven't framed the tomatoes."

"Crooked nothing," retorted Wally. "The weeds in your corn haven't been cleaned out in a week."

"Well!" said Phillipps when they had gone. "I believe this thing is going to work out."

We discovered within a very short time that we really could work with better advantage with another boy than we could with our own. The boys felt more like asking for advice and making suggestions to others than they had to their own fathers and, I believe, had less fear of criticism. A friendly rivalry sprang up between them.

The secret of it was that they were taking real interest in the work and enjoying it—largely, I believe, because Phillipps and I encouraged them and each kept boasting how good a worker the other's son was.

I discovered after a time that the results of the experiment were greater than we had looked for, and that the boys were contesting to see which could save the more money. Almost every evening, when I reached home, one or both of the boys had some problem to discuss or some information to seek. I noticed that they seldom went to picture shows and that they had formed the habit of meeting at one house or the other and reading farm journals, books on farming and gardening, and writing for documents from the Department of Agriculture.

Ted, who had declared that he hated gardening and that as soon as he got through college he was going to New York, commenced to talk farming. He told me that he wanted to change his plans for an education, and that when he finished high school he wanted two years at the university agricultural school, and by that time hoped to save enough to have a start toward buying a farm.

As a reward for their hard work during the summer I took both boys to the university in the fall, thinking that perhaps their sudden passion for farming was a passing fancy. We planned to stay one day, remained for three.

After our return home Ted and I were sitting on the porch one evening and he was telling me his potatoes were better in both size and in quantity than Wally's.

"Do you think the summer has been a success?" I asked.

"Dad," he answered, "I've been wanting to tell you that I know now I was wrong when I kicked about working for you."

I was surprised. "That is peculiar, son," I said. "I have been thinking that the experiment of trading bosses worked out pretty well all round, and I was planning to tell you that I apologize for treating you as if you were a kid."

"I was a kid, then," he insisted. "I ought to have had sense enough to understand without having to work for someone else to find out."

"Any kick on Mr. Phillipps as a boss?" I asked lightly.

"No, and Wally hasn't any on you," he said. "I see now I acted like a kid; so you always treated me as one. I ought to have buckled in and shown you instead of cry-babying round and thinking you weren't treating me right."

"Then you'd rather work at home?"

"Yes, until I get a farm of my own. You see, a fellow can take more pride in putting the little extra touches on his own yard or garden than he can on a neighbor's."

I was anxious to see what the boys would do with the money they earned. They had more than they had ever possessed before, and secretly I was afraid to trust them with so much money, but determined to say nothing. One evening I remarked that there was an excellent picture at one of the stores in our suburb.

"If I go you'll have to treat or advance me some coin, dad," said Ted a little regretfully.

"Broke?" I inquired.

"Yep, and liable to be for some time," he said. "Broke and in debt."

"Debt is a bad thing," I commented.

"Not this kind," he answered. "I bought a Victory Bond, paid for my own winter suit, and now I've pledged almost everything. I'll make this winter to the Y. M. C. A. war fund. Say, I'll wash and put up the storm windows for seventy-five cents. You paid Mike a dollar last year, but times are hard and I'll cut rates."

I don't worry half so much now about what would happen to my family if anything should happen to me suddenly as I did before—and neither does Phillipps.

OUR NEEDLEWORK CORNER

Centres For Braided Rugs.

Mrs. C. D.—Many people have the same trouble. It is always difficult even for experienced rug braiders to get the centre flat and free from puckers. One centre I heard of braided over a strong cord which she carried along one edge of her four-strand braid, turning each strand over it as she braided. When sewing she pulled this cord in, as one does the heavy food thread in a piece of lace edging, and so made the braid turn more easily. Another easier method is to put together several heavy pieces of cloth, cover on each side with cloth to match the colors in the braid and quilt strongly. This piece can be cut oval, round or square, and when bound may be used as a centre for the rug, the braid being sewn on as usual.

Knee For Stocking.

Mother.—To knit a knee in a stocking slit the worn part down the centre, unravel the 1st row back carefully a little beyond the worn part, unravel the rest. Leave the ends. Put the stitches on a needle and knit to size. Graft the loops together. Turn the stocking. Take each thread, run it into the new part, a stitch or two, and darn back into the stocking.

Is Your Sewing Machine Tiresome?

If you want to get the best results from your sewing machine give it reasonable care and attention. The first essential is a dry room—damp works havoc with the mechanism. Always keep the machine covered when not in use and the working well oiled with proper machine oil. The latter is imperative. Cheap or unsuitable oil clogs the workings and makes good sewing impossible. See that the parts under the needle plate are kept free from dirt and fluff. Unscrew the plate, brush well, and oil from time to time. Do not let inexperienced persons work your machine or they will soon do mischief. If for any reason the machine is hard to work, pour paraffin into every hole and crevice and leave for a day or so. After that take a stiff paste brush and brush the workings. Then oil with machine oil and the machine should run smoothly.

Always stitch lengthwise seams of any garment in the same direction. When stitching many pieces of work do not break the cotton at the end of each piece but continue straight on. This saves both time and thread. Always have both upper and under threads of the same thickness. If you want to gather, alter the regulator to make the largest possible stitch, then stitch in the usual way, afterwards drawing up the under thread. When stitching thin material such as ninon or net, place a piece of tissue paper underneath and stitch through that as well, afterwards tearing it away.

CHOOSING BETWEEN DUTIES.

Every mother has to face, thoughtfully, the problem of what duties are most important in her life. There are so many pressing upon her at every moment that at times some of them must therefore be neglected. If, however, she faces the question and makes a careful choice the things which must be eliminated will not be those vital ones which affect the real growth and happiness of her children.

Sometimes it happens that a mother is so busy ministering to the material wants of her family—doing the cooking, the sewing, the housekeeping—that she unintentionally slights the mental and spiritual needs of the little ones—the things which really count most in the end.

After the children have grown up and perhaps left the old home, in looking back at their childhood days, they will not always remember how many tucks and ruffles there were on their clothes, what fancy dishes they had at meals; they will not always remember whether the house was in a state of spick and span neatness. What they will remember all their lives is whether they were comfortable and happy at home, whether mother was kind and sympathetic and tender, or whether she was always too busy to answer their questions, to talk with them and to teach them, to play with them and be their companion, to enjoy occasional outings with them—too busy sometimes even to speak kindly or to take an interest in their affairs. These are the things which will make an indelible impression on their minds; the things which will not mold their characters, which will be retained in their memories as long as they live.

Every wise mother will see that she estimates the true value of the things constituting life and growth, and will be sure that the things she is forced to neglect will not be the vital ones, the ones which will leave their imprint on the minds and characters of her children, for whom she desires the highest good.—The "Continent."

"KEEP THE OLD CLOTHES GOING."

Keep the old clothes going,
Do the needed sewing;
Though the boys are far away,
The bills come home.
If there's still a lining
Through the old clothes shining,
Turn the old suit inside out
Till the boys come home.

—"Youth's Companion."

HOME COOKING

CANDY FOR THE FAMILY.

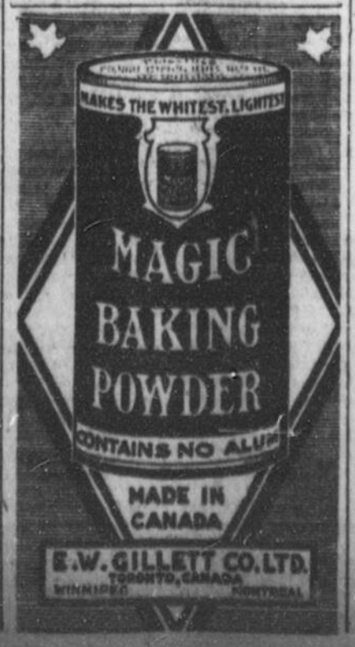
Sweets are necessary, and not only the children of the family who use up so much energy in constant movement, but the men who strain every muscle in their spring and early summer work on the farm, enjoy candy. It is good for them, and often a bit will help the house mother get over that fearfully tired feeling when the afternoon is long and she cannot sit down to a lunch or five o'clock tea. To give a child all the candy it can stuff away just before a meal, or encourage a girl to eat chocolate instead of breakfast, or let a boy devour pounds of rich fudge just before going to bed, is as stupid as it is wrong. Neither should a woman eat candy to stop a craving she should satisfy with an all round sensible meal, but nevertheless sweets are good, and home-made sweets best of all.

Horehound Candy.—Two cups sugar, one cup vinegar, four teaspoons of horehound, boiled together (you can take part of a cake of pressed horehound, and steep in a cup of water, and take four teaspoons of this extract). Cooled like taffy, and cut in squares.

Vanilla Caramels.—Take one pound of loaf sugar, one ounce of honey, half an ounce of butter, half a gill of cream, one teaspoonful of vanilla essence, two tablespoonfuls of water. Put sugar and water in the pan; let it dissolve, then add cream, honey, and butter. Bring to boiling point over a gentle heat, then boil without stirring until a little will snap in cold water. When cool, stir in the essence, pour out on a buttered dish, and mark in squares as soon as sufficiently set.

Maple Creams.—Break two pounds of maple sugar into bits and add a pint of thin cream; boil till it makes a soft ball; take from the fire, add a cup of chopped nuts, preferably butternuts, and stir till it begins to thicken; then pour into shallow buttered tins, make into squares and press half a nut on each; or, put a fork into each square and twist and turn it till the candy takes a pyramid shape and top with a nut.

Molasses Candy.—Put into a granite saucepan one cup sugar, one-half cup butter, one cup molasses and two teaspoonfuls vanilla. Cook until a little dropped in cold water turns brittle and snappy. Take from the fire at once, pour into buttered tins, and when cool cut in pieces half an inch square.



No. 2.—One cup New Orleans molasses, two-thirds cup butter, two cups of powdered sugar and a pinch of soda. Boil until it is crisp when dropped in cold water. Stir in the soda and at once pour in buttered pans to cool. Cut in squares before quite hard.

Plowed Field.—This is made as follows: Two cupfuls of soft (light brown) sugar, one-half cupful of milk, two tablespoonfuls of grated chocolate, one tablespoonful of butter. Stir to dissolve, then boil without stirring to a soft ball (about five minutes). Add one teospoonful of vanilla. Set in a pan of cold water and stir until it begins to thicken, then pour out quickly as above and score in squares. The addition of a half pound of marshmallows, cut in small pieces, after removing from the fire, suggests that same plowed field mottled with snow.

Cocoa Fudge.—On special occasions, when something superfine is demanded, one may try cocoa fudge. One and a quarter cupfuls of thin cream, one tablespoonful of butter, two heaping tablespoonfuls of cocoa, one-half teaspoonful of vanilla, and a few grains of salt. Put the cream and butter in a saucepan, and when the butter has melted, add the sugar, cocoa, and salt. Boil, stirring occasionally, until it will spin a thread—about eight minutes. Set in a pan of cold water, add the vanilla, and beat gently until it begins to thicken. This fudge is very rich and fine in texture.

Dear Madam,—Kindly give recipe for French waffles, also Southern waffles. With thanks for many helpful hints received from your column.

A FAITHFUL READER.

French Waffles.—Rub to a white, light cream three level tablespoonfuls butter and two tablespoonfuls sugar. Add four eggs, one at a time, beating three or four minutes between each addition. Sift together three cups of flour, one-half teaspoonful of salt and one and a half pure baking powder. Add to the butter and sugar mixture, with a teaspoonful each of cinnamon and vanilla. Mix into a smooth batter.

Have the waffle irons hot and carefully greased. Pour in enough batter to fill the irons two-thirds full, shut it up and turn over immediately. It will take four or five minutes to bake the waffles. When ready sift sugar over them and serve at once.

Real Southern Waffles.—Cream two tablespoonfuls of butter with two tablespoonfuls of sugar, add two eggs and beat until light; add two pints of buttermilk. Mix two teaspoonfuls of soda with two teaspoonfuls of salt and two of baking powder, two tablespoonfuls of cornmeal with two pints of flour. Sift all into the other ingredients. Beat well and the batter will be light and feathery. Be sure that the waffle irons are very hot and greased slightly. Brown the waffles a golden brown on each side and serve immediately so that they will be crisp and hot. If the directions are carefully followed, you will find that the waffles are delicious. In measuring the soda, sugar and salt have level spoonfuls, but have heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder.

Dear Madam,—Will you kindly give directions for making tomato jelly salad?

M. T.——.

Tomato Jelly Salad.—An excellent substitute for hot house tomatoes may be made by this rule: Heat and strain one-half can of tomatoes and add one-half teaspoon each of salt and sugar, onion juice and mint to flavor. Soak one-half box of gelatine in one-half cup of cold water for half an hour and add to the strained tomato. Mould in cups and run a knife round each before removing as this will slightly roughen the surface and increase the resemblance to fresh tomatoes. Serve on lettuce leaves. Garnish each tomato with a spoonful of salad dressing and if it is not convenient to make a mayonnaise try a boiled dressing. In regard to the amount of gelatine to be used in the above recipe it would be well to go according to directions on your gelatine package. A half box of some kinds would be more than enough for that amount of liquid.

The tomato jelly moulded in green pepper shells from which all seeds have been carefully removed. Cut in slices so that the circle of red jelly is encased in a rim of green. Decorate with mayonnaise dotted with capers.

CORRESPONDENTS' DEPARTMENT.

Problems of the Homemaker and Housekeeper.

SUMMER TENANTS ON A FARM.

Dear Madam,—Which would you advise taking, boarders on a farm and using an extra house to give bedrooms enough, or letting the house for summer tenants. Those of us who must do the house work are not strong, and dread the catering for strangers. We are not sure either that we know just how to do it and make money of it, having been used only to cooking for ourselves. Yet we must make extra this year.

A FARMER'S WIFE.

Keeping boarders is "chancy" work in these days of high prices. You might make well on it, but if you are not strong and have not plenty of help then I would certainly advise renting the house. Advertise for tenants and require good recommendations, both personal and financial. Clean up the house thoroughly, for a little fresh paper and paint will help a great deal. If you have simple furniture put it in, especially a stove. Clean rag rugs, plain splint bottomed chairs with some rockers and the long canvas camp chairs to stretch out in. Plain tables, clean bedsteads with springs if possible. This will leave your tenants to bring only such supplies as they can pack in trunks, which is a great thing to those living in cities.

Put a modest rental price on the premises, which should include a garden plot, and then be fair in charging for services. The farm wagon might move the luggage and furniture which your tenants will probably bring, the farm team plough the garden. If you feel that you must charge for the one or two days' work these jobs will require, make the price as low as you can. Perhaps it can be arranged that the luggage will come out when you have to take a load of produce to town, or it may be that even if you do not furnish the house you can lend the town family an old cook stove and some of the heavier pieces of furniture. As they are merely going to camp out for the time school is out, they will not need much to be comfortable.

Before renting the premises define the rights of the tenant clearly and give a schedule of prices to be charged for milk, eggs, vegetables, fruit, etc. That is fair to both parties, and much more satisfactory than settling things after the house is occupied. If the tenant wants to keep a cow the price for pasture rent should be agreed upon, as town people are not apt to think of such things.

You will find a ready market for many farm products, for town people appreciate fresh vegetables and cream and butter. They may or may not be successful with a garden, but they will patronize the farmer liberally for many things during the summer months beside paying him rent for the house. If the town man drives back and forth to work daily instead of merely coming for the week-ends, he will do many errands for you and save valuable time when you are busy. But if he does nothing more than keep the weeds down around the once vacant premises, and buy the things you have to sell, he will be a valuable addition to the community.

In this case everything goes direct to the consumer without a bit of trouble on the part of the producer. Cottage cheese, vinegar, eggs, vegetables, fruit, chickens, cream, milk, butter, salt pork, fresh bread, honey, maple syrup, wood, and a dozen and other things are sought by your tenant and carried home by him.

You may also make delightful friendships and there is all of the delight of associating with people who bring in new ideas and pleasant interchange of thought, without causing any trouble. Taking summer boarders is a wearisome proceeding, but renting for the summer has no unpleasant features, if you choose your tenants with care.

CHEAP FURNITURE POLISH.

Dear Madam,—I have been using the old fashioned furniture polish: 1 part turpentine to 2 parts raw linseed oil, but was told there was a good polish made with soap and turpentine. Could you give me the directions for making it? Will you also tell me how to wash a blue woollen skirt?

A READER.

Is this the polish? I have never used it, but it is recommended, and has the advantage of being cheap and easily mixed without heat: Shred finely 1 ounce of beeswax and 1-2 ounce of castile soap; put both into a quart bottle with 1 pint of turpentine, cork securely, and leave for 3 days, shaking the bottle from time to time, to dissolve the wax and soap. Fill up the bottle with water; shake well, and you will find it ready to use.

WASHING GOAT SKIN FUG.

Dear Madam,—I have a white goat skin rug which has become so very dirty, brushing does not seem to clean it. Could you tell me what to do. It is lined and padded.

Mrs. C. R.

It may be done with very little trouble. Remove the lining, which should be washed apart, or a new one substituted. Put the skin into a large tub or a zinc bath containing warm soap suds water, with a little ammonia added to it. Press it well under the water, and leave it to steep for quite an hour or longer, if it is very dirty. Then press out as much water as you can, and put it into fresh warm (not hot) water with more ammonia stirred in. It may then be lightly scrubbed with a brush, not too stiff. Again change the water. Press it about for a few minutes, rinse, wipe as dry as you can with large cloths, and hang it in the air until dry, brushing it frequently. If the weather is wet, put it over a rope, spreading coarse cloths on the floor or setting the tub beneath to catch the water draining from the skin. As it dries you can, by rubbing it, make the skin soft. When dry brush with a wire brush or comb out.

STEEDMAN'S
SOOTHING
POWDERS



THE PICTURE OF HEALTH

HER MOTHER SAYS

"I thought you might like to see my little girl's photo. She is just three years old. Since she was a baby of four months I have given her Steedman's Powders, and I always found them not only cooling, but cleansing and refreshing. I used to give them on the same day each week, and if I happened to miss, she was cross and fretful. She cut all her teeth without my knowing, thanks to those priceless powders."

Tottenham, Sept. 25th, 1918.

THESE POWDERS CONTAIN
EE NO POISON. EE

The 'Witness' Pattern Service

To obtain these patterns fill in coupon at foot of this department, send it to us with fifteen cents in stamps or silver 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.

A NEW AND STYLISH MODEL.

2823—This design has several new style features. The Skirt is cut to form a pouch pocket at one side of the front. Foulard, shantung, crepe, crepe de chine, gingham or linen would be nice for this style.

The Pattern is cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches waist measure. Size 38 requires 6½ yards of 36-inch material.

Skirt measures about 1 2-3 yards at lower edge.



A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 15 cents in silver or stamps.

A COMFORTABLE PLAY SUIT.

2815—This style comprises a kimono waist, with wrist or short sleeve



A VERY COMFORTABLE APRON.

2828—This style has a very good feature, in that the bib portions are



in back as well as in front, which helps to hold the apron well in place. The skirt portion is in two sections. This style is good for gingham, seersucker, percale, drill, sateen and brilliantine.

The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: Small, 32-34; Medium, 36-38; Large, 40-42; Extra Large, 44-46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 3¾ yards of 36-inch material.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 15 cents in silver or stamps.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.
Please send me
Pattern Numbers,
cents, at the rate of fifteen cents each, amount enclosed herewith (cash)
Name,
Address,
For Misses and Children give age only in years.
For Women, etc., give bust measure in inches.

PATTERN Coupon

WORLD'S WELFARE

Total Abstinence —India's Goal

(By Rev. Brenton Thoburn Badley, in the "Missionary Review of the World.")

"Miss Sahiba, our town is being ruined by drink!" The words were spoken by a devout Mohammedan, the Secretary of the municipality of a town in the north of India who had come to plead with the missionary lady to organize a temperance movement in the town.

"Ruined by drink! Surely it is not so bad as that!" ejaculated the missionary.

"What can I say?" he replied. "Your work does not take you near the drink shop, but here is one fact. Ten years ago our one liquor shop paid three hundred rupees (100 dollars) for license: this year it paid twelve thousand rupees (4,000 dollars.)"

This town is in a region where the prohibition of the Moslem's Koran is widely known and acknowledged. But listen to him as he adds:

"Not only is our town being ruined, but all over the Punjab the habit is laying hold of our young men, and, if reports are true, it is worse down country than here."

This Mohammedan has been outspoken in his antagonism to the Christian religion, but he was willing to join forces with us in fighting the growing liquor traffic. His fears are well founded, for in his town of 7,000 people the sales of liquor multiplied approximately forty times in ten years! Between the years 1905-1915 another town in the Punjab increased the amount paid on license for the privilege of selling liquor from twenty rupees to two thousand rupees a year!

The Koran is not keeping the Mohammedans of India from drinking, the Hindu Scriptures are not keeping their devotees from intemperance, nor is the Bible keeping Christians from strong drink. This is the appalling fact that all statistics, revenue returns and investigations show. Consider what the excise department's figures reveal. The revenue derived by the British government from the sale of intoxicants in India has risen from £1,561,000 in 1874-1875 to £8,353,000 in 1913-1914. In less than forty years the sale of intoxicants in the land has been multiplied by more than five. This way lies India's ruin! Has any nation—least of all a Christian nation—a right to endanger the prospects of a land like India, that must look only to Christian lands for the help that she needs in these great days? What will, what can, England's forty millions say to India's three hundred and fifteen millions, if the ravages of strong drink are not stayed?

India's native leaders, both Hindu and Mohammedan, are opposed to the drink traffic. If they could have their way in municipal, provincial and imperial councils, the legalized business would soon be abolished. This has been tested by vote on various occasions, in several areas. Thus far the Government's concern as to revenues has operated against any marked change of policy.

Meantime, some of the native states have taken up the question in a vigorous fashion. The Begum of Bhopal, the enlightened Mohammedan lady who rules over that Moslem state, has issued a proclamation that any Mohammedan in her territories, found intoxicated, carrying liquor or sitting in a liquor shop shall be sentenced to rigorous imprisonment. As her realm includes many subjects who are Hindus, she has requested the Kayastha Central Sabha (a Hindu communal organization) to take action in the matter. Surely such a step must be recognized as a distinct rebuke to the great British government that has refused to take the drastic measures called for because of the income from the liquor traffic.

The Nizam of Hyderabad, the premier native prince of India, has introduced prohibition in his capital, showing that such a thing is possible. The important State of Mysore has just declared its entire sympathy with the plan of local option, proposing total prohibition in special areas. The government has declared its intention to be "the final extinction of the liquor traffic and the traffic in opium and other intoxicating drugs."

It is not too much to hope that at some forthcoming conference of the ruling princes of India there will take shape a policy that will prohibit the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages in the native states of the land.

At the recent annual meeting in London of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association, the Secretary referred to "the strength of Indian opinion in regard to prohibition as the ideal of state policy." The president of the association said that th "resolutions moved in the legislative councils (of India) and supported by practically all the non-official Indian members were an indication of the feeling in India on this subject."

In the light of this it is perfectly clear that Indian sentiment is ready to assert itself in behalf of the most vigorous temperance policy. The opinion may be ventured that the British government will find itself unable to withstand the growing public sentiment in the land and will have to forego the revenue that it now draws from the sale of alcoholic beverages.

The British Government has already made concessions in view of the strong demands of temperance leaders representing the various communities, Hindu, Moslem and Christian. Duties on various kinds of beverages have recently been increased, the monopoly system has been abolished in some regions, larger local option powers have been granted in many cases, liquor shops have been closed on various national holidays of the Hindus and Mohammedans, and encouragement is being given to the opening of tea shops as counteracting the consumption of liquor.

A far-reaching step has recently been taken by the educational department of the Bombay Presidency, whereby scientific temperance teaching has been introduced in Anglo-vernacular schools. If this could be extended to schools of all grades throughout the various provinces of India, there can be no question but that it would be one of the greatest temperance movements of the land.

Recently in the Punjab t e residents of a village submitted a request to the government, saying: "The drinkers are lazy and not good to any societies; their whole system of bodies is wrecked." They prayed the government to save them "from the strong and cruel clutches of liquor" that they might "make their lives sublime and save their health, wealth and morals," and begged that the rum shop might be "closed once for all," pledging themselves to "see with their careful eyes that there was no illicit distillation in the town or neighboring villages."

When the magistrate next held court there, he sent word that he would hear their petition in person. A middle-aged Hindu, speaking for the co.-munity, said:

"We desire only one thing. We ..nt the liquor shop removed from this village. It has done nothing but harm since it came. Our boys, alas, instead of working all day in the fields and resting at night in their homes, as they used to do, now haunt the liquor shops, drink, smoke cigarettes and listen to unclean talk." One might think he had had experience of American saloons! He concluded by pleading that the "house of Satan" might be closed.

Forty-five signed the pledge that day in the village, through the influence of Miss Mary J. Campbell, and a temperance society was organized by her. A few months later the government closed the on liquor shop that the village had.

Probably nowhere in the Orient is the temperance movement larger or better organized than in India. The Anglo-Indian Temperance Association has two hundred and eighty temperance societies affiliated with it. In addition there are various caste and village organizatoins in the land. There are seven city temperance federations that exercise great influence in the chief cities of the empire. It supports several temperance lecturers who give their whole time to the work.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has done a notable work, through public meetings, medal contests, suitable literature and efforts to bring about better legislation. The Union is fully organized with national, provincial and local bodies, guided mostly by capable and enthusiastic American women who are not afraid to take a long look ahead and stand for conditions that cannot be expected except by winning great victories against tremendous odds. They have set themselves to do a work through education that will make great transformations in due time. The Union has recently secured the appointment of Miss Mary J. Campbell of Pathankot fame to work under its auspices throughout India.

The All-India Temperance Conference at its annual meetings brings together on a common platform some of the strongest representatives of all three religions, Hindu, Moslem and Christian, which makes not only for the best possible interests of the cause of temperance, but also for the wider influence of Christian leaders throughout the great non-Christian communities.

Now that the war is over, and almost a million men who went overseas have come back with new ideas, and new hopes for their native land, all reform movements are receiving a wonderful impetus. We have a new India, and, unless all signs fail, the larger share in the affairs of the government that is now to come into the hands of Indian leaders will make for definite advance in the direction of prohibition.

Listen to the president (a Hindu) of one of the recent All-India temperance conferences as he says in his presidential address:

"The time has come when the government and temperance reformers should place total abstinence in India as the ultimate goal to be reached in the not distant future."

The All-India Temperance Conference.

Some years ago it was considered among upper class Indians a mark of Western enlightenment to use intoxicating drink. Under the influence of Keshub Chunder Sen, founder of the Brahma Samaj, this idea has happily become obsolete. However, there has been in recent years an increase in drunkenness among the working classes, especially the coolies. The policy of the Government is in favor of temperance, but only restricts the consumption of liquor where results indicate excess in drinking.

The All-India Temperance Conference met in Calcutta early in 1918 and passed the following resolution:

"That this Conference, representing temperance delegates from all parts of the Indian Empire, calls the attention of the Government of India once again to the fact that if India were in a position to decide her own Excise Policy, it would be in the direction of prohibition. Recognizing the difficulties of the Government in dealing with Excise Administration, this Conference will not press for reforms other than are practicable under present circumstances, but respectfully submits to the Government of India the adoption of a policy, the ultimate object of which shall be the total prohibition of the liquor and drug traffic in India."

Thus absolute prohibition becomes the aim of this All-India Conference. Public sentiment against intemperance is developing and experimental reforms are being made. In Calcutta the Licensing Board has abolished a number of liquor shops and refused new licenses to others. From April 1, 1918, to April 1, 1919, Calcutta was to have an experimental "dry area," to include the University, all the large colleges, a number of hospitals, churches and mosques. In other parts of India, drink shops are being removed from prominent streets, hours of sale are restricted and recreation is being offered as a counter attraction.

BHEEM.

(By R. H. Robinson.)

"Sahib, before you go let us have prayer." We were seated on a charpai (Indian bed) before a small, one-room hut of mud with a thatched roof. The general surroundings gave evidence of poverty even to the point of actual want. I looked toward the speaker, a man of about fifty years of age, and head of the household. His face was furrowed deep with lines that bespoke a life of deprivation and suffering, but from beneath a light shone through, softening and transforming his face until it was almost beautiful. His request for prayer was somewhat unexpected for it was my first visit to this village and I had not heard the story of Bheem.

Bheem is a sweeper Christian. He was baptized thirty years ago, but he has been a Christian only ten years. For the twenty years he was a Christian in name. For the past ten years he has been a Christian in life and deed. Bheem was a gambler until ten years ago. He was not the black sheep of his family, but rather one black sheep of a black flock. His brothers were thieves and it is probable that Bheem was partner with them in their robberies.

A young Indian preacher came to work in the district in which Bheem lived. He came to Bheem's house to teach. You can imagine the response he received. Gradually the indifference lessened. Bheem became interested in the teaching; he found Christ. From the very first, prayer seemed to be something real to him. He believed in it with the simplicity of a little child.

In 1909, when an invitation was given to the Christians to attend the convention in Agra, Bheem decided to go. He set out from his village to join the delegation that was to start from a station ten miles away. To shorten the distance he went across the fields. Darkness was coming on and as he was crossing a stretch of barren plain he fell headlong into an old well. There was no water in the well but the well was deep and the sides steep. Hour after hour he strove to find a foothold. There were no villages near and the plain was not frequented by travelers. At intervals through the night he called, but without an answer. The hours of the day wore slowly on. He had been without food and water since the night before. He began to give up hope of being saved. The day had passed, and now what hope that any one should come that way by night? He had forgotten prayer; then he remembered. "Oh, Jesus Christ, save me, save me from this well." He continued praying and calling for help. Then an answer came to his call. Some one passing that way had heard the voice but was afraid to come near the well. Who could be calling from such a place. The Indian believes in spirits. But Bheem assured him that he was only a man and urged him to hasten to bring a rope and draw him from the well. He went to the nearest village and brought a rope from there. Then, with help, he drew Bheem from the well. Bheem said: "God answered my prayer. He sent two angels who drew me from the well."

A few years later the headman and landowner of Bheem's village was taken ill. He was a wealthy man and spared no effort in having the best doctors that could be found in the villages nearby. Despite all the different kinds of medicine, his condition grew steadily worse. He knew that his hour of death was near. His friends came, one by one, to visit him. Last of all came Bheem, who, being an outcaste, is regarded as "less than the least." "My lord," said Bheem, "you have tried every medicine without benefit. Give permission and I will pray to my God that He may save you." The landowner said "Pray," and Bheem prayed. He prayed in faith, believing that God would answer him as he had answered him in the well. His prayer was answered. The landowner recovered and confessed that it was in direct answer to prayer. "Yours is the true religion, yours is the true God," he asserted. Although he never openly confessed Christ, he was friendly toward the Christians and anxious to learn more of the God who answered prayer.

Prayer with Bheem was no longer a theory; it was a fact. Whenever he heard of anyone being ill in a nearby village, there he went to pray for that one's recovery. Family pra.. was instituted in that home. Through poverty, frequent illness, and misfortune, hope remained constant and faith strong, for prayer was a reality.

"Yes, let us pray, and, Bheem, you lead us." We knelt on the ground. I shall not forget the prayer, its simplicity, its deep earnestness, its theology may not have been orthodox, its wording was not after the prayer book, but its spirit was that possessed by men who have, through God, wrought great things through prayer. "The effectual, fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much."—"Presbyterian Banner."

THE SECRET PLACE.

When I shake off the outer things
That, thronging, drag me fifty ways—
The busy needs, the little stings
That hum about my usual days—
I come into a secret place
And meet my true self, face to face.

Quiet removal from the press,
A breathing-room wherein the soul
Knows love and love's own tenderness,
And in a dream descries the goal;
There wholesome thoughts and sweet confer,
Like garments laid in lavender.

Anew I feel that I belong—
Alien and outcast though I be—
To the great Spirit whose far song
Makes an ineffable harmony;
And, with a rhythm in my feet,
I fare me forth my fate to greet.

—Richard Burton.

AN IMMINENT NATIONAL PERIL

(By Rev. John Archibald Morison, Ph.D., D.D., preached in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, St. John, N.B.)

"Righteousness exalteth a nation."—Proverbs 14:34.

VERY recently a prominent layman from the West visiting our city said to me most earnestly: "What are we to do with our church?" and as I met his question with a steady look he continued: "You know our church: it is one of the finest equipped churches in all of Canada; it has every modern improvement, one of the best organs that can be bought and a choir unsurpassed by any in our city. We have a splendid minister, a most earnest Christian man, a scholar, and a man of unquestioned social gifts, and yet we have had to close our evening service for the lack of a congregation; if the weather is bad the people won't go to church, and if it is too fine they go elsewhere. Our church has no debt, yet such is our condition. What is the trouble? What are we to do?"

Coming home to the manse I found on my desk a bundle of official pamphlets sent to me and to every other minister of the Presbyterian Church in Canada by the committee of fifty representative men, clerical and lay, of the forward movement of our church. I took out one of their leaflets and there it was staring me in the face again. I could scarcely credit my own eyes. I had known that the supply of young ministers coming through our colleges had seriously diminished of recent years, but I certainly was not prepared for the shock I received as I read that the forecast of graduates from all of our eight theological colleges in Canada was only some twenty-five this year, while twenty-five years ago from only four colleges we had an accession to the ranks of the ministry of our church of almost 200.

The People Get What They Want.

The committee gave as two reasons for the shrinkage: The inadequate salaries paid to ministers and the method of call and exchange. In commenting upon these figures the editor of the "Telegraph" keenly observed: "Aside from all these causes there is the broader question of the grip which religion has upon the people at large. It is manifest that if any people felt the need of more ministers as they have felt the need for more soldiers or more munition workers they would get them regardless of cost. Or, if they felt the need of spiritual refreshment as keenly as they have felt the need for gunpowder, no ordinary obstacles would stand between them and their desire."

I asked myself this question: "Do our people realize that if this state of things in the church continues, it will be only a very few years when all our churches will be closed?" My friend from one of the largest cities in the West, a man of mature years and sober judgment, a man whose successful business career has been crowned with wealth, said most garnestly: "The conditions characterizing church life in the large cities will spread shortly all over the country."

Money Plentiful, Worship Lacking.

With an odd exception here and there our churches are not attended as they used to be. I gladly grant that the moneys devoted to missionary operations have been steadily increasing from year to year, but it must be remembered that money has never been so plentiful, and further, that never has the church management used such diligent and systematic business methods in gathering in these moneys as they have in recent years by their every-member canvass once every year. Money by itself alone is no sufficient guarantee that the church is spiritually healthy and prospering. On all sides the utter indifference of many people to the churches is to be observed. What are the causes of this indifference?

Has spirituality of life and experience largely vanished? Have not many forgotten the fact that spiritual life, like the intellectual life or the physical life, must be cultivated and nourished if it would become strong and healthy? Has not neglect of the divinely appointed means of spiritual nourishment resulted in a widespread spiritual numbness?

Pollution of the Fountain Head.

If we would discover the root of this evil condition within our churches we must go back to the home. The home is the divinely appointed place where the foundations of human character and society are laid. Failure in the home works ruin in the world. Time was when in almost every Presbyterian home family worship was conducted. The father daily read with his family the Word of God, and kneeling down prayed with and for his household. It is to be feared that this fashion has changed.

From homes in which the family altar is absent comes forth a generation of people who have but little regard for the church or the Lord's day. Protestantism cannot stand aside from a diligent use of the means of grace in the home. What is needed to-day throughout our church is not new machinery, not new organizations, but that our people should return to God's old method, and turn every home into a school for Christian nurture, turning the hearts of the fathers to the children that God may say of them as He said of Abraham: "I know him, that he will command his children and his household after him."

"Ye Cannot Serve God and Mammon."

A further cause for the indifference of many to our churches is the fact that far too often our churches have catered too much to the world, heedless of the warning of the Word of God that it is impossible to unite Christ and Belial. He who would save himself and save the world must take up the cross. And mark you, that cross is heavy and sharp and its bearing involves pain. People are impatient of enduring hardness and the churches have compromised too much with the world. Have not the churches sometimes resorted to unworthy methods in their programs with scarcely a consciousness of their unworthiness because of the feebleness of their Christian life? The call of the Christ is plain and unequivocal: "Ye cannot serve God and Mammon." Read the Scriptures through from beginning to end and tell me where do they authorize compromise. We are of course told that we must conciliate the world. My reply is: Christian compromises have always been failures. Poor vacillating, righteous Lot had some such notion in his mind when he entered Sodom, but it is an instructive fact that after a residence of twenty years amid its moral pollutions he failed to make ten converts and lost all his property and in the end he lost his wife. As my godly old theological professor, Dr. MacVicar, said:

"The disciples of our Lord are still a 'peculiar people,' 'an holy nation.' Their strength is not in alliance with but in separation from the world. If they are to be His witnesses and not mere shams and whited sepulchres, if they are to be the salt of the earth, if they are to be a great moral force and spiritual force for the regeneration of the world they must listen to the voice of God saying, 'Come ye out from among them and be ye separate, touch not the unclean thing,' otherwise like Samson they shall surely be shorn of their strength and become a mocking and a laugh to the world."

At the root of all these destructive compromises lies unbelief in God and in the power and sufficiency of the gospel of Christ.

Nailing Christ to a Cross of Gold.

Another cause for the indifference of many to the churches is the spirit of avarice and greed of material gain in evidence everywhere. Who of us can claim to be free from this deadly germ? Christ says: "Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness," but multitudes habitually reverse the order and say, "Seek ye first the wealth and glory of the world, make sure of a goodly position here, see that you fare sumptuously every day, lose no opportunity of adding to the accumulated store of your wealth." This age is pre-eminently the age of mammon-worship. Gold is the god of multitudes. The spirit of avarice has permeated the church. So-called Christian nations, for the sake of gain, have time and again corrupted the heathen with rum and opium. Great monopolies for the sake of gain have ignored the God-given day of rest for man and beast. Double wages have lured many a working man to break the fourth commandment.

I see a terrible harvest coming over the world. Only the other day Lloyd George solemnly declared that "Civilization may be shattered to atoms." Concurrently with increased dividends, grasped in violation of God's law, there has been developing not only non-attendance at church but a pagan spirit throughout the land. The effect has been to bring the whole moral law into contempt. If one law can be violated with impunity, why not all laws? Wait a little longer till the harvest. I see it coming. Social unrest and antagonism, contempt of the rights of property, assassination stalking throughout the land; for as St. Paul has said, "The end of these things is death."

Paganism in the Schools.

Another cause of the indifference of people to the churches is the too secular character of much of our education. The time and energy devoted in thousands of schools and higher educational institutions to the development of the intellect is wholly out of proportion to the care bestowed upon moral and spiritual culture. Our colleges give large place to the study of pagan classics. It was only during the past year that Columbia University made Bible study obligatory, and yet the Bible is the greatest classic. What other colleges and universities have taken this step forward? There may be some. I do not recall their names at present.

The philosophy of Socrates and Hegel and Kant and Compte cannot take the place of the Gospel of the Son of God. And the wisest of our moderns cannot show us how to gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles.

The Church the Basis of Freedom.

What is to be the end of these things? Whither are we drifting? Is the church to continue? Is it any longer necessary to national life? Can civilization continue to stand without the help of what the church stands for or what it ought to stand for? It has never been able to do so in the ages that are past. All that is best in our civilization the world owes to the church. "Not a man in Europe," said John Henry Newman, "who talks bravely against the church but owes it to the church that he can talk at all." And to-day when we observe with what scant courtesy and diminishing interest the church is regarded by many I like to take down from my library my copy of the Magna Charta and read over its preamble, proving conclusively as it does that for this great charter, which furnished the very foundation of our boasted British freedom and justice, our obligation is to the church and to the clergy. Their names stand there and shall to the end of time.

"England was united," writes a modern historian, "when France, Germany, Italy and Spain were each but an assemblage of ill-assorted units. England was free before most of the nations of Europe had begun to ask what freedom was. Neither of these blessings would have been hers had it not been for the church."

America's Debt to the "Auld Kirk."

And what the church did in England for liberty and education the church also did in Scotland. It is unnecessary to repeat the story of the glory of the Church of Scotland in this "auld kirk." The story is the same in America. Chief Justice Tilghman says: The framers of the Constitution of the United States borrowed very much of the form of our republic from that form of Presbyterian church government developed in the constitution of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland. The names of Francis Mackemie and John Rogers and John Witherspoon are significant in this connection. At present a ladies' aid for the General Public Hospital is being formed in our city. That is good. Now tell me, where are they getting the ladies to serve on this board? The answer is: "Six ladies from each church."

Charles Stelzle, expert sociologist, says that a careful survey of the philanthropies of New York city reveals the fact that practically all the workers were church members. Out of one thousand leaders eighty-eight percent declared that they were connected with the churches. Anson Phelps Stokes, a prominent London settlement worker, himself an agnostic, has been quoted by Professor Hill as saying: "The more I go on, the more I realize that it is the men of Christian faith upon whom I must rely for my helpers."

The Church in the Great War.

It is the churches that have been supplying the great bulk of charity workers. Unorganized Christian idealism could never have fulfilled this mission. It was the churches organized and equipped by the moneys of Christian people and consecrated by their prayers which produced these schools of modern helpers of the sick, and poor and needy of our humanity. Or, turn your thoughts briefly to the recent days of war. Who were the men who led the forces of Light against Darkness? I answer, men born and bred in the churches, Kitchner, and Roberts, and Lloyd George and Jellicoe, and Beatty and Haig, and Foch and Pershing and Wilson, and I know not how many more. That America was able unitedly to come into the war was due, Lyman Abbott testifies, to the fact that for the past twenty-five years thousands of humble preachers had been casting week after week into the life of that nation the gospel words that bring liberty to the captive and the opening of the prisons to them that are bound. Take it here in Canada. Who did the bulk of the recruiting? Was it not the clergy? Whence came the thousands of clean-limbed fellows who wanted to live but were not afraid to die, if need be, for liberty? Again I point you to the honor rolls of the churches.

Such is the Church. Such has it done for humanity. Are we actually willing to turn our backs upon it and let it vanish from the life of our nation? Are ease and pleasure-seeking avarice, and all the other devils, to drive out of our national life that one great guarantor of peace and purity and blessing? I tell you, my friends and fellow citizens, in so ignoring the church and turning aside from its holy teachings and offices we are acting the part of madmen and fools: yes, I will even say of traitors, to all that is best and most to be desired in our individual and national life.

Never trifle with one sin. It is like a little cloud which as the poet has said, may hold a hurricane in its grasp. The next sin you commit may have a mighty effect in the blighting of your life. You do not know the streams that may flow from the fountain: for sin is a fountain—not a mere act, but a fountain of evil.—Andrew A. Bonar.

Sunday School Lesson

REPENTANCE.

(Jonah 3:1-10; Luke 13:1-5; Acts 2:37, 38.)

Golden Text.—"Repent ye, and believe the Gospel."—Mark 1:15.

"YE shall all likewise perish, except ye repent." That is the fundamental fact on which the Gospel of Christ is based. Man is by nature a lost sinner. Following the guidance of his own impulses and of his own ideas he is travelling in the wrong direction, away from God, not toward God. He is living in sin because living in a condition of alienation from God. And the very first step toward getting a man headed right is to convince him that he is going the wrong way.

John the Baptist was the divinely appointed forerunner of Christ. He came to call on the Jews to "make ready the way of the Lord and make His paths straight," and the first word of John's message was, "Repent!" And when Jesus Himself began to preach, His first cry was, "Repent!" (See Mat. 3:2 and 4:17).

What does that word "repent" mean?

The old Latin Bible of the Church of Rome, from which our Bible was originally translated, renders it, "agite poenitentiam" (do penance), and that idea in a modified form has commonly been attached to our English word repent, which has been understood to signify penitence, deep sorrow for sin.

But it would be useless to command people to be sorry for sin as long as the sin continues to attract them and they have no clearly defined sense of the sinfulness of sin. A man may be very sorry for having done wrong because he finds that his wrongdoing has got him into trouble of some sort, but that is not sorrow for sin. The same man might be even priding himself on some other sinful practice because it was bringing him profit or advancing his interests in some way. A man cannot realize the sinfulness of sin and cannot have any deep sorrow for sin until he begins to realize his responsibility to God, and to get at least a glimpse of God's hatred of sin.

The Greek word which is translated "repent" did not even suggest the thought of sorrow for sin. It is "metanoeite," and it means "change your mind"; think differently; your ideas are wrong, set them right. The very first step in the process of salvation is to recognize the need of salvation. The Gospel of the grace of God in Christ Jesus has no word of cheer or of hope for the man who thinks he is good enough, or that he can become good enough by his own efforts. Before a man can be saved he must feel that he is a sinner and needs to be saved. But as soon as he gets to that point God meets him with an offer of a free pardon and complete reconciliation in and through Christ.

And so we come to the second half of John's message, "Repent ye, and believe the Gospel." First repent, then believe. First, turn your back on sin and your face toward God, and then believe the glad news that God is willing and able to reconcile you to Himself by means of the cross of Christ.

When a man gets to that point God is able to begin in him the work which He has been longing to do, the work of restoring in him the lost image of Christ. The Holy Spirit enters into the man and awakens in him desires for holiness of life and for usefulness in God's service. And if the man yields himself fully to the influence of the Spirit his love for God and desire to serve God will grow stronger and stronger and his consciousness of the destructive effects of sin will grow more and more vivid.

The story of Jonah's visit to Nineveh and its results which is given us as an illustration, is one of the most surprising narratives in the Bible, and it is not a matter for surprise that those who are unwilling to believe statements which seem to them incredible assert that this story is either a myth or a parable, and not a narrative of facts. But that theory is a rejection of the teaching of Jesus, who endorsed the story as a narrative of actual fact. He said:

"An evil generation seeketh after a sign; and there shall no sign be given it but the sign of Jonah the prophet; for as Jonah was three days and three nights in the belly of the whale, so shall the Son of man be three days and three nights in the heart of the earth. The men of Nineveh shall stand up in the judgment with this generation, and shall condemn it; for they repented at the preaching of Jonah; and behold a greater than Jonah is here." (Mat. 12:39-41.)

If Jonah had never gone to Nineveh, and the people of Nineveh had never repented, Jesus could not have said that the men of Nineveh would be witnesses against the Jews on the judgment day because they had repented at the preaching of Jonah.

The two principal arguments against the story of Jonah are that it is impossible for a whale to swallow a man, and that there is no other record of the repentance of the Ninevites.

It is said that the cachalot whale could swallow a man, but that is not a matter of any consequence. The Bible says that God "prepared a big fish to swallow up Jonah." The Hebrew word translated "fish" and the Greek word translated "whale" would apply to any sea monster. But that is neither here nor there; because God could have prepared a "tommy cod" to swallow Jonah as easily as He could create the biggest creature in the world. To reject a Bible story simply because it involves a belief in the miracle-working power of God is a practical rejection of the Bible and of the God of the Bible, because it is impossible to get miracles out of the Bible. If God cannot, or will not, work miracles then Jesus did not rise from the tomb, and the Christian religion is a fake. (See I. Cor. 15:12-19.)

And the fact that no reference to the visit of Jonah or to the repentance of the Ninevites has been found in the archives of Nineveh does not tend in any degree to discredit the Bible narrative. The inscriptions left by ancient kings were designed to show the greatness of the kings, and not to record any humiliating experiences. Hamurabi ("Amraphel, king of Shinar") left a bombastic record of his victorious raid to the west, and into Palestine, but said nothing about his ultimate defeat by Abraham and his Amorite allies. (Genesis 14.)

It was a common belief in ancient times that different gods ruled different countries, and each god helped his own people only—that is, when they could win his favor sufficiently to secure his help. The Israelites seem to have generally shared that belief, and Jonah thought if he could get far enough away from his own country he would be out of God's reach. When the storm came the sailors did not know what god might be in command of the sea, so each prayed to his own; and when they got help, the captain hunted up Jonah to see if Jonah's God could help them.

Jonah knew his God well enough to know that it would not be any use for him to pray as long as he persisted in disobedience, so he frankly confessed that it was his sin that had brought them all into trouble. This confession and his unselfish advice to the sailors to throw him overboard show that he was very much of a man if he was not as good a man as he should have been.

Why did the Ninevites believe Jonah's warning?

If Jonah had gone to Nineveh to proclaim the doom of the city without authority, he would undoubtedly have been punished or put to death, but God who sent the message inclined the minds of the people to believe it.

And that is the ultimate source of our own faith. It is only when God speaks by the voice of the Holy Spirit in our own hearts that we can attain to positive certainty of belief.

The forgiveness of the Ninevites when they repented is an illustration of the truth that God is glad to forgive the repentant sinner.

How long the impression made by Jonah's visit lasted we do not know. Perhaps not very long. Nineveh prospered for a good while afterward, however; but in the end it was utterly destroyed. But while the whole city could not be redeemed, it is quite safe to assume that God's effort on behalf of the Ninevites was not wasted, and that many of them were actually saved.

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.. The Boys' and Girls' Page ..

THE HEAVENS DECLARE THE GLORY OF GOD.

(A hymn by Joseph Addison.)

The spacious firmament on high,
With all the blue ethereal sky,
And spangled heavens, a shining frame,
Their great Original proclaim;
The unwearied sun, from day to day,
Does his Creator's power display,
And publishes to every land
The work of an almighty hand.

Soon as the evening shades prevail
The moon takes up the wondrous tale;
And nightly to the listening earth
Repeats the story of her birth,
While all the stars that round her burn
And all the planets in their turn
Confirm the tidings as they roll,
And spread the truth from pole to pole.

JEDEDIAH ROBINSON, DETECTIVE.

(By Frederick E. Burnham, in the "C. E. World.")

"I SEE ye've got some purty nice-lookin' apples on them trees up to your house, Jeddy," remarked Clarence Story, Lanesboro's postmaster, addressing Jedediah Robinson. "What ye goin' to do with 'em?"

"Sell 'em, Clarence," replied Jeddy, a broad grin on his face; "sell 'em an' buy my mother a nice silk dress. I worked hard on them trees, Clarence, pickin' off caterpiliars an' burnin' thar nests. Like to come out on it 'bout three or four inches shorter 'n I be now, an' I ain't none too tall, anyhow. Ye know how thet man over to West Parish fell off the top o' his barn an', strikin' on his feet, driv his legs right up into him, makin' him 'bout four inches shorter 'n he was in the fust place? Wall, I was clean up in the top o' one o' them trees one mornin', lookin' after caterpillars, when a limb broke, an' down I come. Luckily I come head fust, so thar wasn't much damage done. Started the blood a little; but my head is consider'ble solid, an' aside from a bad headache I didn't feel no bad effects."

"Better pick 'em an' fetch 'em down to the landin', Jeddy," suggested Story. "Thar's a schooner goin' to dock here week after next, comin' after apples. 'Bout everybody thet's got apples is goin' to fetch 'em down to the landin'. Man was on here from Boston yesterday to see 'bout 'em. Says he'll pay two dollars an' a half a barrel for number ones."

"I'll do it, Clarence," declared Jeddy with decision. "Mine is mostly number ones; an', if I can make out twenty bar'ls, I can buy mother a black silk dress that'll make her eyes pop out."

Jedediah Robinson was a well-meaning young fellow of perhaps twenty-four years. He was not overabundantly blessed with brains, but was a hard worker on the flats; and, although more or less sport was made of him, he was well liked. He lived with his mother on the edge of the village.

The man referred to by Story was a stranger to Lanesboro. Nobody knew him, but he had so pleasing a manner that he quickly won the confidence of such men as Moses Knowlton, Ephraim Coggeswell, and other well-known business men. He was straightforward in his statements. His proposition was simple and business-like. He affirmed that he had leased a schooner and was buying apples along the coast. He offered a high figure for the best apples, as the transportation cost would be comparatively light. He intimated that he would settle for the apples at the landing before the schooner sailed.

For three days prior to the arrival of the aforesaid schooner the farmers and others of Lanesboro carted their apples down to the landing. In all there were approximately three thousand barrels of them. Jedediah Robinson brought his down on a wheelbarrow. His were well-marked, decidedly so:

Jedediah Robinson's A Number 1.
Hand-pikd. Wurm-free Baldwins.

The man who had agreed to purchase the apples arrived in town the morning that the schooner tied up at the wharf, and spent the day opening up one or two barrels of each lot before they were rolled aboard the vessel, and checking up each consignment. The following morning he declared that he was satisfied with the way the apples were running, and that he would slip into Boston to secure funds to settle for them, saying he would return on the afternoon train.

True to his word, he came on the afternoon train. He looked worried and much upset. Told Knowlton that, when he reached his bank, he found it closed. He said that would not have mattered much, only that he had agreed to have the apples at T Wharf the following morning. "Fact is, Mr. Knowlton," he confessed with a little laugh, "I am to be paid three dollars and a half a barrel for the apples, and I am afraid he will back out if they are not at the wharf on time."

Knowlton, who had a hundred barrels aboard the vessel, conferred for a few moments with the numerous shippers. Finally he came back to the man.

"I will tell ye what we have decided to do," said Knowlton. "The tide will be high 'bout five o'clock. Cast off, an' go ahead with the apples. I'll meet ye at T Wharf in the mornin' at ten o'clock. Ye ought to be thar by thet time. We can go up to your bank together, an' ye can settle with me in full. I will fix it up with the rest thet have shipped."

"That will be splendid!" exclaimed the man, apparently very much relieved.

Jedediah Robinson had been standing within ear-shot. He was much disappointed not to receive his money for his apples that night, but he said nothing. He sized the stranger up from head to foot.

"Maybe he's all honest 'nough," he muttered to himself, walking over toward the schooner, now loaded and waiting only for the tide; "but I ain't goin' to take no chances 'bout them apples o' mine. I promised mother thet she'd have thet silk dress, an' she's goin' to have it."

Now Jeddy had been aboard the schooner several times during the day, so nothing was thought of it when once more he stepped aboard. The crew of five men were wandering about the town, and Jeddy, finding himself alone, slipped down into the hold of the vessel. Once there, he proceeded to make himself invisible. Fortune favored him along this line; for, locating a little cubby-hole, he stowed himself away. In less than an hour he heard the tramp of feet on the deck, and it was not long before he realized that the schooner was under way.

It was not a great while before Jeddy dropped asleep, and he slept a long time. When he awoke, he lighted a match, and looked at his watch. It was seven o'clock and undoubtedly morning, for a bit of light filtered into the hold. The vessel was still sailing and evidently well out to sea, judging by the way it rolled.

"Guess we don't tie up at no T Wharf," muttered Jeddy three hours later. "'Bout time I had sompin' to eat."

Opening his big jack-knife, he cut his way into the side of one of the barrels of apples, and presently, having made the hole large enough, abstracted a big apple and complacently munched it.

"Guess maybe I can hold out on apples for two or three days, if it comes to it," he growled. "I'm goin' to keep snug until we tie up somewhar."

All that day the vessel sailed on, and all the following day and night. It was not until nine o'clock in the morning that the vessel docked. Waiting a reasonable time until he was convinced that the schooner had made fast, Jeddy cautiously made his way to one of the hatches; and, climbing up on the piles of barrels beneath, he stealthily peered about. Seeing that the vessel was tied up at a big wharf, he pulled himself up to the deck. The fact that his precious twenty barrels of apples were at stake gave him courage to the point of recklessness.

"Where did you come from?" demanded a man an instant later.

It was the man who negotiated for the apples.

"Lanesboro," replied Jeddy laconically.

"You get off this vessel, and stay off!" cried the man, giving him a push toward the rail.

Now Jeddy was short; but he was very strong, and in spite of his long fast with nothing but apples to eat he was in fine fettle. He turned, and his fist shot out with amazing swiftness, catching the man flush on the point of the chin.

"Better keep your hands off o' me, Mister," he remarked; "ye might get hurt."

As the man measured his length on the deck, an officer who chanced to witness the incident stepped aboard the vessel.

"What's the trouble here?" he demanded.

"Be ye the constable o' this place?" questioned Jeddy, noting the brass buttons and helmet of the policeman.

"Guess I am," replied the officer, grinning.

"Whar be I?" demanded Jeddy.

"New York."

"New York, eh? Wall, this schooner was to have docked at T Wharf in Boston. Thar is 'bout three thousand bar'ls apples 'board thet was to be paid for in cash at ten o'clock in the mornin' two days ago, the way I reckon time. Moses Knowlton o' Lanesboro was thar waitin' for the money. Maybe he's waitin' thar yet."

"Lock him up, officer," commanded the yet somewhat groggy man, who had picked himself up and stood glaring at the young man who had felled him. "He's a foolish fellow that stowed away on this vessel."

"I ain't so foolish as ye be, Mister!" roared Jeddy; "not by consider'ble. Mr. Constable, I've got twenty bar'ls o' my own apples down thar in the hold thet ain't been paid for. My name is Jedediah Robinson, an' them bar'ls is all marked with my name. Now, Mr. Constable, I command ye in the name o' New York, habeas corpus, an' e pluribus unum, to arrest thet man afore ye."

The officer was thinking. He recalled the description read at roll-call a few days previous, the description of a swindler who had victimized numerous farmers a fortnight ago, securing several thousand barrels of apples from them. He grinned at Jeddy's impressive legal verbiage, but while he grinned his right hand shot out and clutched the presumed swindler by the arm.

"I guess you are the man we are looking for," declared the officer. A moment later he put his whistle to his mouth, and called for assistance. In less than three minutes four officers appeared on the scene, and promptly placed the crew of the vessel under arrest.

"Now, young man, I will leave you in charge of this vessel," said the first officer, turning to Jeddy. "Stay aboard until I return."

"Ye bet I'll stay 'board!" declared Jeddy. "Thar don't nobody get away with them apples o' mine."

"That's the way to talk," laughed the policeman. "I will be back presently."

For half an hour Jeddy paced the deck, monarch of all he surveyed, while the crowd gathered about the wharf. At length the policeman returned, and with him was a plain-clothes man.

"How did you know just what to say, young man, when you ordered the arrest of that rascal?" questioned the policeman, smiling as he recalled Jeddy's amazing command.

"Constable Breen o' Lanesboro told me one time thet them was the proper words to say to make an arrest bindin'," replied Jeddy proudly. "I thought they might come in handy some day; so I said 'em over until I remembered 'em."

"Well, they surely came in handy to-day," laughed the policeman. "'Habeas corpus' means in English, 'you may have the body'; well, we have got the body locked up. 'E pluribus unum' means 'one out of many.' That is what that fellow is—one out of many slick rascals."

From Jeddy the officer and the detective learned the salient facts of the case, and, telling him that a telegram would be sent at once to Mr. Moses Knowlton at Lanesboro, the two representatives of the law took their departure, first cautioning Jeddy to remain aboard the vessel.

Moses Knowlton was at T Wharf at the appointed hour, and waited a long time. As a matter of fact he hung about the wharf until dusk, hoping against hope that the longed-for vessel would arrive. Finally, having got in touch with the police, he took the night-train for Lanesboro, a much-disturbed man. It was the first time in his life he had been deliberately swindled, and it galled him tremendously.

"Moses, I have a notion thet Jeddy is 'board thet schooner," remarked Clarence Story that night when Moses returned empty-handed. "Jeddy ain't been seen since yesterday afternoon jest afore the vessel set sail. His mother is nigh crazy 'bout him."

"If he sailed 'board on her, I guess we've seen the last o' poor Jeddy, Clarence," declared Knowlton dubiously.

The following day little was talked of in Lanesboro beside the mysterious disappearance of Jedediah Robinson and the undoubted loss of the season's apple crop. The next morning, however, a telegram reached Knowlton from New York, a despatch which caused Knowlton to grin from ear to ear. Five minutes later he was at the general store and post-office.

"Ye hit the nail plumb on the head, Clarence," cried Knowlton, addressing Story. "Jest got a wire from New York. Jeddy is thar with the vessel. The police have arrested thet crook an' the crew o' the schooner. Jeddy is thar, waitin' for me to come on. Get word up to his mother somehow, Clarence. Tell her that Jeddy is all safe an' thet I've gone on to get him an' dispose o' the apples."

Early that evening Knowlton reached New York; and, finally locating the wharf where the schooner in question was tied up, he boarded the vessel.

"Wall, Jeddy, I'm glad to see ye!" cried Knowlton, gripping Jeddy's hand. "Ye sure surprised us down home."

"I guess ye ain't no gladder than I be to see ye, Moses!" exclaimed Jeddy. "This is the lonesomest place I ever see. People everywhar, but nobody thet ye know. Took a little walk up town with a constable; he wouldn't let me go 'lone; said I'd get lost. Thar's buildin's up thar thet are tremenjous tall. I got a crick in the back o' my neck a-lookin' up at 'em. I'm jest sick o' New York, Moses. Want to get back to Lanesboro whar folks is glad to see ye. Talkin' 'bout bein' lonesome, Moses, I'd rather be down on the ma'sh a-sassin' the crows. They is sociable, an' will sass ye back."

The following day Knowlton satisfied the police as to his identity and his right to dispose of the cargo of apples, and before noon he sold them to one concern for two dollars and a quarter a barrel. The vessel was taken in charge by the police, pending the location of the owners.

Having received the money for the apples, Knowlton piloted Jeddy to a clothing store, where he purchased an outfit for him which was decidedly more in keeping with the city, telling him that it was his own little present for saving the hundred barrels of apples. Late that night they reached Boston and put up at a hotel.

At nine o'clock the next morning Knowlton and Jeddy reached Lanesboro; and, accompanied by a boisterous, cheering crowd, Knowlton led the way down to the shipyard. There in his little office he commenced settling for the apples, paying for them as fast as the vouchers were presented.

Constable Darius Breen was among those who had shipped apples, and presently he appeared on the scene with his voucher.

"Darius, it was a lucky thing ye told me what to say to make an arrest bindin'," remarked Jeddy, addressing the constable.

"What do ye mean, Jeddy?" demanded Breen in astonishment.

"Why, 'bout sayin' 'habeas corpus an' e plurbus unum,'" replied Jeddy. "I remembered them words thet ye told me a while back, an' jest as soon as I said 'em thar was sompin doin' right away."

"I should have thought thar would have been," remarked Breen with a sick grin.

HOW DO YOU LOOK AT HOME?

THE woman who has learned to put the emphasis in the right place, first things first, and the secondary where they belong, has mastered one of the most potential laws in the conduct of not only the home, but of all activities that lie within woman's sphere.

If, in spite of suggestions and inclinations at variance with what your judgment tells you is the most important thing at hand in your church work, you will do that thing first; if, being in school, you will realize that pleasure derived from social affairs at the expense of your studies will never make up for the loss of opportunities that will never come to you when you are out of school; if, in so material a matter as dress, you will put the dollar emphasis where it will count the most, you can hardly fail to make a success of life.

And how much more important is this last than many a woman realizes—spending her wardrobe money where it will count the most—not make the most display, but count the most.

She was a charming girl, chiefly because of her extremely dainty and artistic appearance, said those who met her socially, easily the most fascinating creature at any affair at which she appeared. And so the neighbors thought she must be, judging from her appearance as she crossed the walk to enter this or that automobile or carriage, to be driven out every pleasant afternoon by this or that admiring young man. Yes, the glimpses were fleeting, but they confirmed the rumor that had preceded the girl's advent into the neighborhood, that she was the pink of perfection.

But there was another young woman—a member of the same family? the neighbors wondered—who came, to the front door frequently to get the morning paper or the mail. For weeks her garb was the same—a faded dressing sack pinned together, a skirt sad to contemplate in view of the slits and spots that showed to what base uses it had descended; broken down footgear, party shoes at that, flopping from the feet, and a disheveled mop capping the animated scarecrow. It was a shock indeed when the nearest neighbor, passing within speaking distance, discovered that it was the Dresden china girl in her Cinderella clothes.

A month or so later the mother of the girl called on the nearest neighbor, first to announce the engagement of the daughter to a "very, very wealthy young man," and further to recount the social triumphs of Cinderella. She had been spending several weeks at a well-known summer resort, had Cinderella, and everybody had said "she was the best dressed girl in the place." And she certainly did have the most beautiful gowns, but wasn't it horrid she couldn't go out to the many affairs to which she was invited on her return home because her trunks had gone astray and she'd nothing to wear, and her lingerie was worth $150 alone, and the mother would like to give the express people a piece of her mind, she would.

The nearest neighbor, while tendering her congratulations and her condolences, could not, however, drown the vision of a shattered piece of Dresden, which, though its fragments might be glued together, could never form again the figure of a dainty shepherdess out of a slattern. And the nearest neighbor wondered how the very, very rich young man would feel should he ever become a very, very poor young man or just a moderately circumstanced one who needed a capable, wholesome, cheering wife at home to spur him upward. It was the Dresden china damsel he had fallen in love with. Was his love strong enough to stand the changeling?—"Home Herald."

CAN YOU DO IT?

Riddles.

Nor flame, nor smoke, I rise from fire;
And, when I cease to hiss,
I'm on the land where lives the squire,
With deer enclosed by wood and wire—
et poachers climb o'er this.
Lighten me now by but one pea,
And, neither sail'd nor oar'd,
I'm drifting on a drowning sea,
With every beast aboard.

If your uncle's sister is not your aunt, what relation is she to you?

Why is a dog biting his own tail like a good financier?

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles—
Riddles—(1) Tea-cosy. (2) Fir.

OUR MAIL BAG.

Dear Editor,—I am trying your competition, and am enclosing it in this letter. I am going to tell you where I live. I live in a little place called Glenelg. It is a very pretty place. There are two bridges and two rivers here. The school is just a few steps from our house, and the church is about three miles away. We have a farm and three cows, four calves and one horse. We call the horse Nellie. For pets I have a dog and a cat. The dog's name is Trixy, and the cat's name is Fluffy.

I go to school and am in Grade X. Our teacher's name is Miss Gillis. I like her fine. Haven't we had a lovely winter. We had hardly any snow, and the spring is coming now. The birds are singing and the May flowers will soon be out.

I would like to get one of your pins, and hope this letter is interesting enough to get one.

We have taken the "Witness" as long as I can remember, and I read the stories every time. I received a prize of a book from you one time, and if I should be one of the lucky ones this time I would like another, and if I might take my choice I would prefer "What Katy Did at School." I will close now and finish my lessons.

Yours truly,
PEARL ARCHIBALD (Age 13.)

Dear Editor,—This is my first letter to the "Witness." My father takes the "Witness," and every one of us enjoy reading it. I am ten years old. My birthday is September 19th. I live in Alexandra, P.E.I. I have two sisters and two brothers—a brother and sister older than I am, and a brother and sister younger than I am. I go to school and am in Grade V. My father runs a fox ranch and takes care of two others. My grandfather owns Governors Island, and has a lobster factory there. We have a farm also. We have some little lambs this spring. Now I think I will close for this time.

Yours truly,
BEATRICE JUDSON.

Dear Editor,—This is my first letter to your valuable paper. My father has taken the "Witness" for over ten years, and could not be without it, as it is a great help to him in the farming part. I go to school and am in the last class in elementary school. I only have one sister, not even a brother; my sister is in Junior III. We have quite a few chickens and a pair of bantams which belong to me. We also have two cats, one is called Japan, who is all black, and Minnie, who is tiger gray. I live in a little town just across the river from Montreal. On going to town we cross the Victoria Bridge; it is one, if not the largest, in the world. I also am a member of the Girl Guides. Our company is called the Greenfield Park Company. Am very proud of being a member. We are going to parade when Baden-Powel comes. I am fond of Girl Guides, so I will sign my pen-name "Girl Guide," Wishing the "Witness" every success.

I remain,
JANET ALLAN.

P.S.—Hope to see my letter in print as it is my first.

Dear Editor and Readers,—As this is my first letter to the "Witness" I would be very glad to see it in print.

I like "The Big Brother of Sabis Street" and "The Wrack Straws" very much.

I live in the country, about 26 miles from the mouth of the St. John river. We have good skating on the river in winter and bathing in the summer. The Valley Railway runs in front of our house. It will be so nice when it is completed. Several of the houses had to be moved back around here on account of the railway.

For a pet I have a Maltese kitten named Fluffy. The influenza has been quite bad around here, and the school is not yet opened. I am 14 years old and weigh about 80 lbs. I will close now, wishing the "Witness" every success, and hoping to see my letter in print.

I am, yours truly,
DOROTHY BOURGOYNE.

Dear Editor,—I hope my letter will escape the waste paper basket. I am nine years old. I have a twin sister; her name is Ida. This is my first letter to the "Witness." I find the Girls' and Boys' page very interesting indeed. We have a half a mile hill. A friend of my mother's takes the "Weekly Witness." I saw the letters in the paper, so I thought I would like to write. I hope you will have success. I must end.

WINIFRED PILCH.

Dear Editor,—I am eight years old and live on a farm. I have just begun to take the "Witness." I like the "Witness," especially the Boys' and Girls' page. I guess it will soon be time to get some May flowers. I have two brothers. One is a conductor on the I. C. R.. Fulton is ten years old. He had a garden last summer and raised potatoes, peas and onions. I am in the III. Grade.

JOHN FORD GRATMORE.

Boys and Girls

Do you want to turn your spare time into money? If you do, sign this coupon and mail it to-day.

The Williams Subscription Agency
MURRAY ST., HULL, QUE., CANADA.

Dear Sir,—
Without any obligation on my part kindly tell me how I can turn my spare time into money.

Name .....
Address .....
City or Town.....Prov.....

Children's Corner

MRS. SNIPKIN AND MRS. WOBBLE-CHIN.

Here is a little poem by Laura E. Richards that lends itself well to shadow pictures:

Skinny Mrs. Snipkin,
With her little pipkin,
Sat by the fireside a-warming of her toes;
Fat Mrs. Wobblechin,
With her little double chin,
Sat by the window a-cooling of her nose.

Says this one to that one,
"Oh! you silly fat one,
Will you shut the window down?
You're freezing me to death!"
Says that one to t'other one,
"Good gracious, how you bother one!
There isn't air enough for me to draw my precious breath!"

Skinny Mrs. Snipkin
Took her little pipkin,
Threw it straight across the room as hard as she could throw;
Hit Mrs. Wobblechin,
On her little double chin,
And out of the window a-tumble she did go.

PINNY PIN'S STORY.

(By Sarah G. Morrison.)

Needles and pins, needles and pins,
When a man marries, his trouble begins.

I AM not a gold pin with a diamond in my head, nor a heavy, chased silver, belt pin. I am not a dainty, blue and white, baby pin nor even a humble, homely safety pin. I am not a long flower pin nor a longer hat pin. Nor am I a great iron pin such as railway men use to fasten cars together. I am just an ordinary, every-day pin such as you pick up on the street "for luck."

I am of no use when I am rusty or bent. I must never lose my head and never let go of my point, so I have just four lines, in my creed, which makes a very good rule of life for anyone:

Keep clean. Don't lose your head.
Keep straight. Stick to your point.

We are entirely machine-made, and it is not a very simple matter to make a pin. A spool of brass wire is run on steel posts and fed into jaws that bite off the pieces the length of a pin. Three, quick hammer blows form the head, the hammer moving forward one-twentieth of an inch at each blow.

Then the pin drops to an incline which has grooves deep enough to admit the shank, but not the head. As the pin moves down, its point touches a cylinder whose surface is like a file. This makes the pin turn around so that it is sharpened on all sides.

Next it drops into a place where a layer of pins is placed, then a layer of finely ground tin, and so on until the pan is filled. Heat and a chemical liquid coat the pins with tin, then they are polished by being put into a rapidly turning barrel.

They are placed in papers by a machine which crimps the paper into divisions as wide as the length of the pins. The bottom of the box is made of square steel bars which allow the shanks, but not the heads, to pass through. The motion of the bars shakes down the pins until a row is formed, then they are clamped in place. A fold of paper is pushed up against them and pressed into place and the same process continues until the paper is full.

It sounds difficult, but it is all done by machinery, and done so quickly that the cost of a single pin is very small, otherwise we could not be wasted by the billions as we are every year. No one knows where all the pins go. Think what immense heaps they would make if all the pins that have been lost could be collected.—Selected.

THE SPIDER AND THE FLY.

"Will you walk into my parlor?" said the Spider to the Fly,
"'Tis the prettiest little parlor that you ever did spy:
The way into my parlor is up a winding stair,
And I have many curious things to show when you are there."
"Oh, no, no," said the little Fly, "to ask me is in vain;
For who goes up your winding stair can ne'er come down again."

"I am sure you must be weary, dear, with soaring up so high;
Will you rest upon my little bed?" said the Spider to the Fly.
"There are pretty curtains drawn around, the sheets are fine and thin;
And if you like to rest a while, I'll snugly tuck you in!"
"Oh, no, no," said the little Fly, "for I've often heard it said
They never, never live again, who sleep upon your bed."

Said the cunning Spider to the Fly,
"Dear friend, what can I do
To prove the warm affection I've always felt for you?
I have within my pantry good store of all that's nice;
I'm sure you're very welcome—will you please to take a slice?"
"Oh, no, no," said the little Fly, "kind sir, that can not be,
I've heard what's in your pantry, and I do not wish to see!"

"Sweet creature," said the Spider,
"you're witty and you're wise;
How handsome are your gauzy wings, how brilliant are your eyes!
I have a looking-glass upon my parlor shelf;
If you'll step in one moment, dear, you shall behold yourself."
"I thank you, gentle sir," she said, "for what you're pleased to say,
And bidding you good morning now, I'll call another day."

The Spider turned him round about, and went into his den,
For well he knew the silly Fly would soon be back again;
So he wove a subtle web in a little corner sly,
And set his table ready to dine upon the Fly,
Then he came out to his door again, and merrily did sing—
"Come hither, hither, pretty Fly, with the pearl and silver wing;
Your wings are green and purple, there's a crest upon your head;
Your eyes are like the diamond bright, but mine are dull as lead."

Alas, alas! how very soon this silly little Fly,
Hearing his wily, flattering words, came slowly flitting by;
With buzzing wings she hung aloft, then near and nearer drew—
Thinking only of her brilliant eyes, and green and purple hue;
Thinking only of her crested head—poor foolish thing! At last,
Up jumped the cunning Spider, and fiercely held her fast.
He dragged her up his winding stair, into his dismal den
Within his little parlor—but she ne'er came out again!

And now, dear little children, who may this story read,
To idle, silly, flattering words, I pray you ne'er give heed:
Unto an evil counsellor close heart, and ear, and eye,
And take a lesson from this tale of the Spider and the Fly.

—Mary Hewitt (1799-1888.)



READY FOR SCHOOL.

A year ago a manufacturer engaged a boy. For months there was nothing noticeable about the boy except that he never took his eyes off the work he was doing. A few weeks ago the manufacturer looked up to see the boy standing beside his desk.

'What do you want?' he asked.

'Want me pay raised.'

'What are you getting?'

'Ten shillings a week.'

'Well, how much do you think you are worth?'

'Fifteen shillings.'

'You think so, do you?'

'Yes, sir; I've been thinkin' so for three weeks, but I've been so blamed busy I ain't had time to speak to you about it.'

The boy got the raise.—Uplift Magazine.

LETTERS FROM READERS

We urge correspondents to be brief, as we receive many more letters than we can print.

CZARISM IN CANADA.

Open Letter to Sir Thomas White, Acting Prime Minister of Canada.

8 University Crescent,
Toronto, 1st May, 1919.

Sir,—

I desire to appeal to the high-minded public of Canada to prevent, as they can, if they will, the perpetration of what appears to me to be a monstrous national crime. It is well known that between 7,000 and 8,000 Doukhobors emigrated from Russia in 1899. The oppression they endured from the Government there was well known and they applied to be allowed to come to this country. They made two conditions, both of which were accepted by the Minister of the Interior of the time. The first of these conditions—exemption from military service—was embodied in an Order-in-Council. The second condition—freedom to settle in villages—was as fully accepted, although it was not embodied in so formal a document. When they came the people were received with open arms. The immigration was the largest which had ever come to Canada in one mass. The fame of Canada as the refuge of the unfortunate was spread and even trumpeted throughout the world. Other circumstances, no doubt, conspired, but the Doukhobor immigration represented the beginning of a great movement from Europe which was looked upon at the time as of the utmost importance in building up this country. The European immigrants built the railways in the Northwest, and contributed enormously to the increase of production. Had this immigration not taken place, it is doubtful if the North-west would now have been in the economical position in which it finds itself.

Whether the disturbance to their village and family life due to the frequent harassing conduct of the Russian Government affected their minds or not, it is the fact that for some years before and for some years after their arrival in Canada, the Doukhobors were subject to outbreaks of religious fanaticism. These outbreaks did not, however, affect more than from one-fifth to one-quarter of the people, and in no case were the outbreaks of long duration. There have been no outbreaks for several years.

When the arrangements were being made about their settlement, I was invited by the Department of the Interior to make some suggestions; and I suggested that the land allotted to the Doukhobors should be on the outer limit of what was considered by the Government surveyors, at that time, as suitable for practicable settlement. I pointed out that the fact of their being a "hard knot" in a country otherwise occupied by farmers cultivating individually, would not be so inconvenient as it might be if the settlement were in the heart of the country, and that the area intervening between the existing settlements and the Doukhobor lands would fill up all the more readily, that they were beyond that area. This suggestion was adopted, and the anticipation proved to be correct. The intervening area did fill up very rapidly and the lands quickly rose in value. What I did not anticipate was that the Government would break faith with the people, and would, so soon as it was subjected to pressure by land speculators, seek to deprive the Doukhobors of the lands which had been given to them, or explicitly reserved for them. Had I done so, nothing would have induced me to encourage any immigrants to come to this country.

The process of attack upon the Doukhobor lands began in 1906. It is necessary to explain certain peculiarities of the people which laid them open to the attack and left them defenceless before it. About three-fourths of them practised rigid co-operation. They bought collectively and they sold collectively. The local merchants disliked them because they did not profit by their proximity on account of the purchases of the Doukhobors being made principally in Toronto and Vancouver, where, soon after their settlement, they began to buy on a large scale. The local farmers professed to believe that the sale of Doukhobor produce reduced prices.

Together with the land speculators—many farmers being among these—and aided by the local politicians, the groups, mentioned organized a raid upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Frank Oliver. Neither of these had ever been in the Doukhobor Settlement, nor did they know anything about the people or their character. The Doukhobors had no votes, because they objected to the oath of allegiance—conceiving that to swear it, gave the Government a power over them which they could not understand. For this reason their case was regarded with cynical indifference. Instead of dealing with the question in a diplomatic manner, the Government in 1907 simply cancelled the Doukhobor grants and took away from the people nearly 400,000 acres of land. Large areas of that land had been brought into cultivation by the people. Technically the Government may have acted within their powers—morally, their action was without justification. One of the peculiarities of the Doukhobors is adherence to the maxim of Tolstoy, by whom in recent years they have been much influenced—that maxim is "Resist not evil." They accepted the situation and of course believed that like the Government of Russia—the Canadian Government was simply an instrument of oppression. They decided that even the small portion of land left to them was held on very insecure tenure, and therefore they should buy land instead of trusting to Government grants. They bought large tracts of land in British Columbia from, and with the knowledge of, the Government of that province. They were well advised, at all events for the time, for in 1912 further encroachment upon their Saskatchewan lands was made, at the instance of Conservative politicians and others.

Some thousands of the Doukhobors were transferred to the British Columbia lands. There they engaged in the intensive agriculture to which they had been accustomed in Russia, this form of agriculture not being possible in northern Saskatchewan. They established large fruit farms, built jam factories and produced on a large scale. During the war they presented the Government with great quantities of jam as their contribution to the war funds.

Now comes the crime—these peaceable if obstinate and peculiar people are being forced out of their purchased lands as they were forced out of their homesteads by the same conspiracy of local tradesmen, local farmers, local politicians and local speculators. These people have entertained the idea of exploiting the returned soldier in order to deprive the Doukhobors of their cultivated lands. The intention of the scheme is as obvious as it is discreditable. On the plea that the returned soldier must have land, they have induced the Government to buy out the Doukhobors at forced sale, and then to give the returned soldiers grants of their land. The experience of such military grants in this country and elsewhere, is that the soldier quickly realizes upon his grant and then the opportunity of the speculator comes. He buys the grants thus suddenly thrown upon the market, at a low price, and holds the land for a profit, meanwhile allowing it to fall out of cultivation.

There is plenty of land in British Columbia and in the North-west for all the returned soldiers who genuinely desire to settle down to an agricultural life. They should be generously treated in the distribution of land, but there can be no sound policy in turning out established settlers who are making a success of intensive cultivation, and who have bought and paid for their land, believing in the good faith of the people of Canada and in their respect for civil rights. The soldier, unless he is also a politician, may find his grant similarly expropriated on the plea that he has not fulfilled precisely all the conditions. This country needs immigrants to occupy its wide spaces; how can they be expected to come, if the prospect lies before them of being deprived on one excuse or another of their homesteads or even of the lands they have paid for?

What are the dispossessed Doukhobors to do? They cannot go back to Russia; the conditions there would be for them not any better than they are here. It is useless for them to think of buying land in this country, because some plausible excuse might at any time be invented to deprive them of it in the same way as is being done now. They must inevitably be turned into vagrants—unable to obtain land in a country where there are millions of acres waiting for the plough.

The life of these unfortunate people has been again and again torn up by the roots, not only in Russia, but in this country, by the action of the respective Governments. It is little wonder that they distrust the organization of the State. Their experience of it has been that when for some reason its attention is spasmodically drawn to them, it is on occasion merely an instrument of oppression and disturbance.

The short-sighted policy of the Government with regard to the Doukhobors during the past thirteen years has borne the fruit, that this adverse or even perverse view of the State has been strongly confirmed in the minds of the Doukhobors, and if the policy is further persisted in must affect in a similar way others who are not so simple-minded as they are.

The distrust inspired in their minds by the past actions of the Government has a great deal to do with their objections to the education of their children, as well as with their isolation from their neighbors. They may be self-righteous and afflicted with spiritual pride; but they feel, and have reason to feel, that they have been, and are now being, treated without regard to justice by their neighbors, and through their influence by the Government.

These proceedings have nothing in common with a policy of "reconstruction;" on the contrary, they amount to deliberate destruction. If the Government expropriated the fruit farms in the Niagara District, turned the farmers adrift, and bestowed the land in grants to returned soldiers with liberty to sell to speculators, the case would be precisely similar. Care for our returned men is a national duty; it cannot with justice be made a special burden upon a few. Disregard of civil rights is an infectious disease. When a Government breaks the fundamental laws of a country and of society, it is little wonder that law in general should be held in light esteem.

If Canada is ever to be emancipated from slavery to the petty politician whose eye is bent exclusively on the main chance, this can only be done by a wider and less self-interested public opinion making its influence felt upon the Government. This seems to be an occasion when such influence ought somehow to be made manifest.

If there is anything to be done, there is no time to be lost. Appraisers sent by the Dominion Government are already on the spot estimating the value of the land which is intended to be confiscated. The whole matter has been rushed with indecent haste.

I suggest that the Dominion Government institute without delay a serious inquiry conducted by competent persons into the whole circumstances of the case. Canada cannot afford to have its public character compromised by a transaction which will not bear the light of day. The fact that the people who have been and are being again plundered, are innocent, inoffensive, industrious people unacquainted with political guile, ought to make every high-minded citizen of this country insist upon justice being done them and upon their being left in the enjoyment of their peaceful and productive life.

Yours truly,
JAMES MAVOR.

COLUMBIA AND SUNRAYS BICYCLES—NEW MODELS

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486 Queen St., West, Toronto.

A FIGHT TO A FINISH.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—I have read the situation closely and cannot but think that there is only one way to handle the liquor traffic, and that is make no compromise with it. If the fox's tail is showing out you know what is inside. So if you see the tail of the liquor traffic, wine and beer, sticking out, you know the whole body of the liquor traffic is inside, not prohibition. Liquor is one of the worst devil-traps and frauds that was ever palmed off on the human race, and there is only one way to deal with it, and that is clean prohibition, bone dry, because a concession makes the prohibitionist an enemy to his fellows.

What the prohibitionist would do in kindness, to give a little bit of personal liberty, that freedom of wine and beer, allows the thin edge of the wedge to enter, letting the whole liquor traffic in, and, by so doing, he has handed his brother over into the grasp of his enemy. That is what has happened in Quebec. These hirelings of the liquor traffic coming and posing as prohibitionists come but for to kill and to steal, to supply or maintain their nefarious traffic.

Wine and beer are no furnishings of prohibition. That is evident to anyone. But these Achans of the liquor traffic want to hide them in the prohibition tent that they may secure its destruction or overthrow. The liquor traffic is a parasite, preying on the human race, and consequently worthless. It gives nothing to those that use it, and is the enemy of the nation. The millions that it consumes would make business flourish and furnish homes for the poor that use it. And everyone who puts his money into it as a beverage wastes it, and in most cases worse than wastes it, for it injures himself and family, and it is surprising that a man of intelligence can be fooled into using it at all. But that is its effect. It begets its own demand.

T. CANN.

London, Ont.

If you know any one interested in any of the subjects discussed, why not mark and send this copy (2c postage) to him or her when you are through with it?

LAND TOO DEAR TO LIVE ON.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—I note your remarks in this week's "Witness" re the house-building problem in Toronto. Some weeks ago one of the Toronto papers called attention to this, and remarked that a large block of land is held in the city at prohibitive prices, and when the City Council considered the matter recently of utilizing some of the money offered by the Government for this purpose, the matter was dropped on account of the high price demanded for lots.

This seems to me a crime against humanity. The City is badly in need of houses for working men. Why should land be held by speculators to the detriment of a large class of the citizens?

I read your editorials on many subjects with very great pleasure. Please give the public your ideas on this subject in the near future. Tell us how to force into the market God's acres which are being held for exhorbitant prices.

R.

Note.—The process is simple, if people would open their eyes. We are at present in conspiracy to make the poor man bear the burdens of the state by taxing necessities. From taxes on necessities the state derives most of its revenues, and the interests collect more than the state. The provinces are parties to this conspiracy by drawing much of their revenue and large appropriations from this source through the national government. If the provinces were to tax the land till it did not pay to hold it out of use, they would not need to resort to the protectionist's bribe, and the land would come into use. Speculators are taxing the whole public by keeping up land prices, and making profits for which they return less than no service. Surely Canada is big enough to give people room to live on.

LAND GREED.

(To the Editor of the "Witness,")

Sir,—In these days of tremendous upheaval it goes without saying that all those who call themselves by the name of Christ should search the Scriptures if by so doing they may learn what the will of the Lord is.

In Leviticus 25:23, we read: "The land is Mine: and ye are strangers and sojourners with Me"; and in Isaiah 5:8: "Wo unto them that join house to house, that lay field to field, till there be no place, that they may be placed alone in the midst of the earth"; and in Micah 2:2: "And they covet fields, and take them by violence, and houses, and take them away: so they oppress a man and his house, even a man and his heritage." Also in Micah 3:5: "He that putteth not into their mouths, they even prepare war against him." And in Matthew 4:8-10, we read: "Again the devil taketh Him up into an exceeding high mountain, and showeth Him all the kingdoms of the world and the glory of them; and saith unto Him, 'All these things will I give Thee, if Thou will fall down and worship me.' Then said Jesus unto him, 'Get thee hence, Satan: for it is written, Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and Him only shalt thou serve.'"

Again, the parable in Matthew 19:16-22, contains the "Great Refusal," as it has sometimes been called. The leading point is that this young man had large landed possessions—inherited them, probably. His ancestors had added field to field, squeezing out, and doing away with any family over whom they got the upper hand, disregarding the laws of hereditary possession given by God to the people of Israel, and defying the "Woe" pronounced by Isaiah on those who added field to field. This young man clung to his possessions, and by so doing worshipped the devil.

CHARITY.

VIEWS OF FIUME ALDERMAN.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—Dr. Gino Antoni, alderman of the Municipality of Fiume, and delegate of the National Council of the free city and free port of Fiume, came to North America several weeks ago, with a definite charge given him by his fellow citizens of Fiume, to explain both to the American and Canadian people that before the Austrian tyranny was cut to pieces by the Italian army last October, the people of that city held a plebiscite and voted to unite their city to Italy, adopting the Italian flag as their civic emblem.

Dr. Antoni before leaving issued the following statement for communication to the press. The Committee for the Defence of Redeemed Italy of Montreal asks the Canadian newspapers to kindly publish it integrally:

"I am a delegate of the National Council of Fiume. I was born in Fiume, and I am one of the aldermen of the municipality. For the last twenty years, with my fellow citizens, I have been fighting for the cause of the redemption of Fiume. During the war Austria put me on trial because of my ideas, but I escaped. I have come to North America to make the true voice of my city heard and to demonstrate officially that Fiume wishes to be united to Italy. Fiume is Italian by blood, language and sentiment.

"Fiume has always fought against foreign oppression. She was a part of Hungary, but as a 'separate body.' Hungary was composed of three states—Hungary proper, Croatia and Fiume. The victory of the Italian army has destroyed this union, and Fiume has regained its independence. As an independent state Fiume on the 30th of October, 1918, unanimously declared its union with Italy, thus repeating what had been done on former occasions, especially in 1779, when it fought against the proposed annexation to Croatia, and in 1868, when it obtained recognition of its peculiar position as a free and independent city, united to Hungary in a temporary way, but a state in itself.

"In so far as its self-destination is concerned, Fiume has put itself under the protection of America. In Fiume all the mayors, all the deputies, the members of the Municipal Council, the Chamber of Commerce and the courts have always been Italians. Fiume can, therefore, dispose of its own fate, and nobody can deny it the right of joining its Mother Country.

"We can hear the people say that if Fiume is united to Italy the population of the interior will not have an outlet to the sea. This is false. Jugo-Slavia has excellent natural harbors between Buccari and Carlopago, and so Hungary will be freely admitted to the harbor of Fiume, as will Croatia. Realizing this fact, the population of Fiume has declared its willingness to have the city a free port, to which the peoples of the interior will be admitted without paying duties and without any obstacles of any kind. It is not at all necessary to sacrifice the purely Italian character of Fiume in order to give an outlet to the interior. However, the commerce of Croatia at Fiume was only seven percent of the total commercial output, the rest of the traffic belonging to Hungary. Fiume as a free port represents for all peoples of the interior free access to the seas and free commerce.

"Fiume has a population of 35,000 native Italians. This population is mistress of its own city, and the will of the citizens of Fiume must be respected. We want to be Italians and Italy wants us. We are like brothers who are at last reunited after centuries of suffering and struggle."

The Canadian people are requested by the Committee for the Defence of Redeemed Italy of Montreal to give careful attention to Dr. Antoni's statement, which is a further proof that the problem of Fiume is above all a matter of pure and simple self-determination, and that to oppose the will of that Italian city means to disregard President Wilson's fourteen points.

COMMITTEE FOR THE DEFENCE OF REDEEMED ITALY.
84 St. Peter street, Montreal, May 2nd, 1919.

SOCIALISM.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—Allow me to express my appreciation of the article published in the "Witness" of April 6th in "Letters from Readers," entitled "Socialism and its Foundation," with the attached clipping from the "Western Labor News," entitled "A Civilizaztion Worth Dying For," by A. J. Forsyth Burrniss, Ont. I consider them a credit to the writer and to any paper that will publish them. I have forwarded the clipping to the "Grain Growers' Guide" for publication, and also intend sending it to the "Christian Guardian," to both of which I subscribe. I enclose a short clipping entitled "Progress of Socialism," by H. H. Stuart, which I thought might be of interest to readers, if it does not take up too much of your valuable space. Assuring you that I will lose no opportunity of working for the interest of the "Witness." I remain, yours in the fight,

A. M. NEELANDS.
Alameda, Sask., April 27, 1919.

Progress of Socialism.

(By H. H. Stuart.)

The Socialist political movement began to take its present form in 1848 when Karl Marx and Frederick Engels of Germany, issued the celebrated Communist Manifesto in London. In 1861, Marx began the "International Association of Workingmen," which was finally launched in London on September 28th, 1864. In 1863 Ferdinand Lasalle of Breslau formed the "General Society of German Workingmen" to agitate for manhood suffrage. The followers of Marx and Lasalle were united in 1875. International Congresses have been held every two to four years since 1889, and there is a permanent International Socialist secretariat at Brussels.

The first time any Socialist ever contended a parliamentary election anywhere in the world was in North Germany in 1867—only 47 years ago—when the vote was 30,000. In 1871 the German Socialist vote was 124,655, three percent of the total, and in 1912 it was over four millions, electing 110 of the 397 parliamentary deputies. In France the Socialists have increased from 30,000 in 1885 to over a million in 1910, and the progress has been equally marked in many other countries. The Chinese revolution in 1911 was led by Socialists, and the Nationalist Party, whose principles were Socialist, elected the majority of the first Chinese parliament, in 1913, on an educational qualification for voters and candidates. By military force, President Yuan expelled the Socialist majority late last year, but the Chinese Socialist Party with its 200,000 pledged members, 60,000 of whom are women, will be heard from again.

The Russian parliament of 1907 was at least 22 or, as some say, 36 percent Socialist, and the Czar in fear dissolved it and shut out the common people from voting for the next. Yet there are Socialist voters and deputies even in Russia.

In Belgium one-third of the people are Socialists, although because of the plural votes allowed the middle and upper classes, the Socialist can, as yet, cast but one-fourth of the ballots.

The most Socialistic part of the British Empire is Australia, where forty percent of the total vote was cast for Socialist referenda in 1910, and almost fifty percent in 1913. In Britain the Labor Party (in affiliation with the Socialist Congress) has 42 members in parliament. In Canada the Socialists have two members in the British Columbia legislature, hundreds of local organizations, two weekly newspapers (the "Western Clarion," of Vancouver, and "Cotton's Weekly," of Cowansville, P.Q.) and in 1913 their vote had risen to 17,071. In the United States, the Socialist vote more than doubled from 1908 to 1912. In Brazil, Cuba, Turkey, Persia, Japan, India and other countries the Party has established itself, and bids fair to soon cover the world.

The following table gives the approximate Socialist vote of the world to date (those for China being the only important figures that are not available):

	Soc. Vote	P.C. Total	Dep. Elected.	Maj.
China (1913)				
Australia (1913)	750,000*	48		37
Finland	368	45		90
Germany (1912)	4,250,329	34.8	110	
Belgium (1912)	600,000	25		39
Sweden (1911)	172,780	28.5		64
Denmark (1910)	98,721	25		24
Austria (1911)	1,100,000	22		82
Italy (1913)	882,000	20		85
Holland (1910)	82,494			7
Holland (1913)	150,000*			18
Bulgaria (1913)	100,000*			
Switzerland (1911)	125,000*			15
France (1910)	1,106,000	11		74
Russia	800,000			12
G. Britain (1912)	350,000	6		42
U. States (1912)	930,000	5		0
Spain	40,791			1
Serbia	25,000			2
Greece (1912)	15,000			1
Luxembourg	6,100			7
Rumania	2,507			0
New Zealand	18,884	5		4
S. Africa (1910-12)	11,000			6
Chili	25,000*			5
Argentine	18,000			3
Uruguay				1
Portugal				1
Persia				1
Totals—over	11,962,183			

*-Estimated.

In 1910, the number of Socialists in the world, excluding Russia and China, was 8,000,000; in 1913, over 11,000,000. Thus the movement grows.

Note.—No date is given with the article quoted, which is evidently some five or six years old. So much has happened in the interval that it is only interesting as showing the condition of things before the war. Experiments are now being made in Socialism in its most acute and what professes to be its fully developed form.

"THE PROPER STUDY OF MANKIND."

(To the Editor of the "Witness,")

Sir,—A friend in Canada has put me on the "Witness" stand, and I am glad to find that Canadians have a paper so sane, so free from sensationalism, and enjoying appreciative friends from sea to sea.

I have been much interested in the letters in these columns, especially those on religious and moral questions, ever of first importance to those "Who speak the tongue that Shakespeare spake, the faith and morals hold that Milton held," and I trust that their many writers duly appreciate the fine privilege of thus gratifying a worthy desire, and, at the same time, helping to create the ideals of the future. The preacher is here, all kinds of him, with a ready pen, occasionally with a chip on his shoulder, displaying, in the good old British fashion, his desire to make the world go right, while the very next letter, so real is free speech here, may be from one who sees no need of the whole clerical brood. One writer goes into the third column in showing the right way to study the Bible, another rivaling Dante, paints the future of the wicked, while still others couch a lance at higher criticism or bewail the condition of the church.

God's in His World.

May an outsider, though by no means a neutral, urge upon all these earnest writers the duty and the wisdom of patience and of faith, and here and there, a little more sweetness and light? God's in His world still, just as of old time, vindicating law, justice, and love, and while not so many are dying for their faith to-day, more are living for it than ever before, and these times show that they are just as willing to die for it. Not only is a nobler conception of religion prevailing, but it is becoming effective in humaner laws, merciful institutions, and more generous practices than the saints of old ever knew. Abuses are vanishing from the world, the vicious customs of ages are being uprooted, nations are grasping hands with nations, all because there is a better religion quickening humanity. Is not all this compensation for the loss of some cherished illusions? Fewer people can quote chapters from the Bible to-day, but more are writing bibles with loving lives. Fewer, perhaps, are studying Jesus now, but vastly more are studying the things Jesus studied. Religion is not losing its hold on the world; it is only changing its grip.

Many good people groan and fret that things should change so, or that they should change at all. These unhappy ones are about the only things on earth that are stationary. The mind, the soul, of man is not static. It cannot rest; it must go on forever. Phases of civilization, now undreamed of are but human destiny, and their coming will level here, destroy there, and recreate yonder. The truth shall make us free. Birth pains usher in new ideas as well as new lives, but they are the price of freedom.

Man and the Bible.

The world is finding out some things about the religious problem, one of them being that talking about religion is not religion. Another is that it is better to know Man than to know the Bible, better to know one's self than to know any character in the Bible. When the world sees a man who gives much formal attention to the Scriptures, to the church, and to religious observances, yet remains intolerant, narrow, cruel, ungenerous, etc., it puts two and two together against him and his idols, even though he does possess a few cheap virtues. The proper study of mankind is man, the greatest thing in the world, not a book, nor an institution. We see now that a man who knows the Bible only does not even know that.

And what is the Bible? The greatest book in the world—of its kind. And its kind is the greatest. Still, it is a book, concerning which the skies have rung with irreligious wrangling. One way to injure a good thing is to overstate its claims, as some Catholics do regarding their church and some Protestants regarding the Bible. Grant that it is divine, a word whose vagueness merely adds confusion. The Bible is of man, for man, and by man, gloriously human, like the institution of marriage, and one of the few great achievements of our race. "It is, as much as any other book, a thoroughly human composition in its matter and in its authority," says Gladstone ("Later Gleanings"), and it would add immensely to the forces upbuilding humanity if some of those engaged in the work would come down from the clouds, clear their heads, and finally accept the Bible simply and frankly as "a thoroughly human composition." To maintain that the Bible is inerrant is merely betraying incapacity. Religion did not come from the Bible, or from the church. They came from religion, yet millions of Christians seem not to know it. Every normal human being is religious by nature just as he is rational, and from this religious impulse has come not only our Bible, but all other bibles in the world, as well as all the churches, synagogues, and temples ever reared. And people are finding out these things.

Church Attendance and Education.

The schoolmaster is abroad, preparing the world for self-study, the first step to salvation, while the press is flooding the earth with ideas, sermons, and human experience garnered from the ends of the earth. Where public education and intelligence are lowest, church attendance is greatest, as a rule.

This is not a reflection upon the church; it is a sad commentary upon its leadership and mental attitude. A land of free schools will put the pews on a higher level than the pulpit where the latter is unprogressive, tactless, crude, mercenary. In leadership quality is needed rather than quantity. The laity should drink from a running stream, not a stagnant pool. In other words, the minister must be a man of ideas, observant of personal and social life about him, and possessing the tact, flexibility, and skill to direct the life currents flowing about him. A practical psychologist and trained in literary interpretation, he will adapt his discourses to the mental and moral status of his hearers, teaching rather than preaching, ever remembering that spirit begets spirit, knowing life at first hand rather than merely echoing the thoughts and words of thousands of years ago. The preacher who quotes the Bible most is the least effective in winning and holding hearers, who seek either knowledge or inspiration. As is the preacher so is the church.

Opportunity For Service.

The Bible, because of the constant alternation of literal and figurative language, is not an easy book to understand, especially the New Testament, yet expounders of it are everywhere. Jesus was not only a profound teacher; he was gifted with a poet's insight and expression, so that he was much misunderstood by his friends to the very last. No other man has ever been so cruelly misunderstood or so honestly misrepresented. Utterances like, "The world shall not see me, but ye shall see me," are still Greek in scores of pulpits, and are used to galvanize into life beliefs and dogmas upon which the world has forever turned its back. Much that the Bible either teaches positively or takes for granted the civilized world has left behind, except some pious people whose habit has been to resist new truth even unto persecution.

Some are now asking, "Can the church save itself?" Or shall it be said, "It saved others; itself it could not save?" It need not be; but it must find its work in the regeneration and salvation of the world of to-day and to-morrow, adapt itself in spirit and method to new and changing conditions, and serve mankind. Too often the church has contented itself with sermonizing, dogmatizing, theorizing, while, to do its work, other societies have had to be organized, as the Salvation Army, the Y.M.C.A., W.C.T.U., and many others. Now that the saloon or public-house is crumbling to pieces all over the world, there is presented a shining opportunity for real service in organizing and directing social centres where working men may gather in cities and towns, forming and strengthening friendships, enjoying lectures and other entertainments of an uplifting character. There should be such in every neighborhood; shall there be?

GEO. A. POWLES.
Chicago, Ill., April 30, 1919.

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"THE MINISTER'S CRITIC."

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—My experience of forty years, "twenty of which I have spent in the church," has taught me that men like L. R. L. Brown and "Observer" are a very great hindrance to church work. Let them quit the church. The church would be better without them. I have found in twenty years that such men give their pastors and the church little support, perhaps $5 or $10 in a year.

"COUNTRY PREACHER."

(Continued on page 6.)

FRANCE IS SECURE.

(Paris "Temps.")

The experience of the war is still quite fresh. What we have learned from it is that France, the British Empire, and the United States have, thanks to their invincible soldiers, crushed Germany and caused the Hohenzollern empire to collapse in Berlin, although the Germans still held territorial pledges and strategic positions in front of Paris. Premier Clemenceau never gave up hoping that victory would be ours, and he was clever enough to discern among the other difficulties that would arise from victory the new conditions needed for French security and he has managed to realize them.

Foreign Minister Pichon assisted the Premier with the most unswerving devotedness and Andre Tardieu has contributed to the work of peace-making with clear-sightedness, powerful will and capacity for the task. France will be grateful to them for their good services.

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