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The Week's Outlook

MONTREAL, SEPT. 24, 1918.

Breaking up the German Defence.

During the last week the war has gone splendidly, and three great victories have been won in three widely separated fields of action. The first, and by all odds the most important of these victories, is that which was won by the British forces in France which, in their new offensive, have captured ten thousand prisoners, two hundred guns and taken the main outposts of the Hindenburg line on a front of about ten miles. The victory is of the first importance as it puts them in a position to make their next attack on the main line of trench work, the crossing of which at this point will, it would seem, necessitate the abandonment of that whole defence line. These outposts that were taken are not insignificant dugouts and entrenchments, but a whole line of villages that are directly under shelter of the German artillery in its position back of the Hindenburg line. Villages are notoriously hard to capture in modern warfare. They make the strongest kind of forts, and the fact that the British, led, it would seem, by the Australians, if the despatches are not giving too much credit to overseas forces, were able to take this line of villages, leaves the impression that nothing can prevent their further progress as soon as they are ready to launch an offensive again. The great American attack of which we heard so much a week ago by which the St. Mihiel salient was pinched out was not quite as brilliant an affair as first reports indicated. The official reports now place the number of prisoners taken at thirteen thousand five hundred, and attribute the success largely to the fact that the line at the point where the Americans attacked was held by Austrians and not German troops. This operation, while completely successful and well carried out, was limited in its objective and of considerably less importance than the British victory that has taken place this week. However, there is no doubt that in the near future the American army will be doing great things for it is a very large army with a splendid personnel, well officered, and getting well trained. Its effect on the war situation so far has mostly been that its presence on the eastern end of the line has compelled the Germans to try to balance it by removing a large number of troops to its front.

A Serbian Success.

The second great success of the week was the advance of the Serbian army in Macedonia. Fighting northward from a little east of Monastir it smashed the Bulgarian line on its front, and broke it into such disorganization that in two days it was able to make an advance of thirty miles. At the same time the British and Greek forces further to the right near Salonika made an attack which does not seem to have resulted in any considerable success. An Italian attack on the left is at present in progress. This battle line reaching from Salonika along the northern frontier of Greece to Albania and across that to the straits of Otranto has lain almost dormant for a long time, though there are on it the armies of five nations on the Allied side, Greece, Britain, France, Serbia and Italy, and two armies on the Teuton side, Bulgaria and Austria. The Allies are not anxious to make it an active battle front. They do not expect to win the war from that point, but must remain there to protect their ally Greece, and are so compelled occasionally to do some fighting.

Samaria Overrun.

The third great victory of the week is that which has been achieved by the British forces in Palestine. For a long time these forces had been resting on a line about parallel to the line between Joppa and Jerusalem, and ten miles further north. Last week this force, under General Allenby, engaged the forces on the eastern slopes of the hills of Judea between the road leading northward from Jerusalem to Shechem and the River Jordan, and after having got the Turks to send reinforcements to that part of the line General Allenby hit the line on the extreme left on the coastal plain or plain of Sharon. This blow was entirely successful. He completely broke through, and his cavalry, racing northward, got right around on the back of the Turkish army, and has been busily engaged since in rounding it up and accepting the surrender of its separate units. After having gone northward on the plain of Sharon almost as far as Mt. Carmel the cavalry turned eastward, and sweeping through the plain of Esdraelon, or Armageddon, reached the Jordan at Beisan, so, nearly surrounding the whole country of Samaria in which the Turkish army has so long been encamped. The only passage of escape left to the Turks is across the Jordan between Beisan and Ed Damieh, the former of these places being about fifteen miles south of the Lake of Gennesaret, and the latter about twenty miles north of the Dead Sea. Twenty-five thousand prisoners and two hundred and twenty guns have been counted, and later reports are likely to make considerable additions to this total. The Turkish army in Palestine seems to have been wiped out, and practically all the territory of Palestine west of the Jordan, south of the Sea of Gennesaret, is now in British hands.

Retirement from Baku.

We refuse to believe that the retirement of the British force that made its way to the Caspian, and took possession of the Baku oil fields, was due to Armenian treachery. We can believe that the small force that so gallantly made its way through Persia for this purpose did not find the local support on which it counted, and, as the cooperation for which it looked was largely that of the Armenians, who were understood to be making a desperate stand against the advance of their wolfish enemies the Turks, it is not incredible that the remnant of that people may have been reduced to spiritless paralysis, and may have proved a broken reed. But that a people whose men had been slaughtered and whose women had been misused as this have been, or any of them, should sell their deliverers to their devourers is past human belief. The accusation must have been the result at chagrin at a not unnatural failure of a gallant effort. Other forces counted on were the insurgent Cossacks of the Don, and the Czecho-Slovaks, who seem to have been everywhere. But the former were beyond the Caucasus; and if there were any of the latter in Transcaucasia they were probably few, and out of ammunition and supplies. Nor can we put this failure down as another example of Russian instability. There is no spot on earth whose tribes are more varied and more infused. It is in very small degree Russian, having been only acquired within living memory, and though there was understood to be a proclaimed republic of the Caucasus the people have probably found themselves incapable of working together.

Purposefulness.

The great difference between the Teuton and the Slav is purposefulness. In that respect they are at the opposite poles. That is why the Teuton has always ruled everywhere since the days of the Romans, whom some Germans claim as kin. Every country out of Turkey has always been ruled by some strain of the Teuton stock, and this is due more than anything else to the Teuton's continuity of purpose which he exercises not only for himself but for everybody about him. When Olaf wanted people to be Christians he forced them to be baptized, and that was largely the way the German race became Christian. The Slav, on the other hand, has always been ruled. He has always had to have his mind made up for him. He has a beautiful nature, angelic compared with that of the Teuton. Russian art and literature are a surprise to the world. He is a dauntless warrior, while the inspiration is on. But it is yet to be known whether as a people he can go alone and maintain any continuous order of things. Russia is at the moment divided into parties, shall we call them, rather, into various cults of visionary economics, with immensely more genius for overturning than for building up. It is this state of things that makes Russia a cause of anxiety, and seems to offer her a prey as hitherto to her Teuton neighbors.

No Tax On Britain's Food.

Now that Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Walter Long have both denied that the Government have any intention of imposing taxes on foodstuffs, the proposal for an Imperial Preference takes a slightly more definite form, for surely this definite denial, backed as it is by the demand of the labor party that there shall be no new tax on food, may be taken as setting at rest all dispute on that portion of Imperial trade. By casting aside a preference on food products two of the principal supports of the movement for preferential have been entirely removed. It will now no longer have support from the agricultural classes of Great Britain, headed by Mr. Chaplin, who saw in a preferential tariff only a means of increasing the food outcome of Great Britain and subsidizing British landlords. Besides this, it will no longer have the support of the agriculturists of the Dominions, for if their products are to have no advantage in British markets given them, why should they work for it? Is it conceivable that the great farming population of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, should press Great Britain to levy a tax on manufactured goods so that manufacturers from their countries would secure what amounts to a subsidy? Surely not. Will, then, the manufacturers of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, work for it, and subscribe the party funds necessary to secure its adoption, as they have done in their own countries to secure protective tariffs? Most decidedly they will not. Here is their position very well stated in a paragraph from the Ottawa correspondent to the "Commercial and Financial Chronicle" of New York. He says:

"Canada's action in creating a preferential tariff for British manufactures has often been cited in England as a standing accusation of a lack of reciprocal sense or sentiment on the part of the Free-trade Motherland. As a matter of fact Canadian manufacturers have suffered only a meagre competition from British firms, as a direct consequence of the Laurier trade preference. As far as the Canadian Manufacturers' Association is concerned, there never has been, and is not to-day, the slightest official intention of consenting to any lowering of trade barriers against British factory products. Plainly, then, if the British consumer fights the preferential tariff idea from his end, and the Canadian manufacturer as lustily opposes sacrifice in Canada that would make a reciprocal tariff impossible, few impartial referees in political or commercial circles here profess to see anything in the Bonar Law announcement that will not end in practical stalemate."

A Vanishing Concession.

Now, let us consider the proposal for an Imperial preferential tariff as defined by Mr. Bonar Law from another point of view. Let us take the figures of British imports and exports for the year 1913, the last year before the war, as given by the Customs and Excise Department of the United Kingdom. From these figures we find that the total imports of Great Britain from all British possessions, were in that year valued at a hundred and ninety million pounds. Of this amount seventy-six million is classed as food, drink and tobacco. A very minor part of this is drink and tobacco; but we cannot separate these items from food, as they are included in that class by the British statisticians. As this seventy-six million pounds worth is not to be taxable in the proposed preference, there are then left only a hundred and fifteen million pounds worth of imports on which such a tax can be placed. But of this hundred and fifteen million pounds no less than ninety-one million pounds is classed as raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured. This ninety-one million pounds worth, is a large part of the foundation of British industry. Even Mr. Chamberlain did not go so far as to propose that a preferential tax should be placed on the raw materials of manufacture, so handicapping the British manufacturer in the world's markets. That would be suicidal, and we cannot suppose that such men as Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Walter Long, who represent the manufacturing industries of Great Britain, would for a moment think of it. When we remove that ninety-one million from the hundred and fifteen million that we have left of the total imports, we find that we have only twenty-three million pounds worth of manufactured articles which enter Great Britain from the British possessions, and of these twenty-three million only thirteen million go from India and the Dominions of Canada, New Zealand, Australia and South Africa. Going now further into the analysis of what these manufactured articles are, we find that by taking out from them such items as unwrought copper, pig lead, tin, leather, crude zinc, and oil seed cake, which are only technically known as manufactured articles, and which are, as everybody will recognize, absolutely essential to the manufacturers of Great Britain, if they are to manufacture for the world markets, we find that we have further reduced the value of British imports from the British Dominions and British India to the small sum of five million pounds as the residuum on which a preferential tariff could be levied. A preferential tariff on this inconsiderable amount of inter-Imperial trade would be a joke, and not a concession that would call for reciprocal

Ceasing to Work.

Is the workless day coming? There is an old story of a man who, on the theory that eating was largely a matter of custom, fed his horse less and less every day until he got it down to a one-straw-day, when the horse died. So hours of work have been getting shorter, dropping gradually from the old twelve-hour day to the present eight-hour day with ever increasing demands that it be still further shortened. In some quarters the six-hour day has been advocated, while in Washington some of the government employees have protested, without effect, against a new regulation cutting their day from eight hours to seven. Some are suggesting that the curse put upon Adam as a penalty for his indiscretion is gradually being lifted, and that we are approaching the happy time when no man shall have to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. In that golden epoch, when we have reached Nirvana, what will be our glorious recompense? Will we all sprawl in the sun from sunrise to sunset through the warm days of summer, as do the lizards, and learn to hibernate during the winter, as do the bears, snakes, bats and many other animals? What a glorious prospect to look forward to; what a goal to strive after, as the ultimate consummation of man's struggle to become intellectual and spiritual. To be sure, the African in the vast stretches of the dark continent does somewhat closely approximate such an ideal state of bliss. The Mexican, too, comes as near to it as he knows how. Possibly there are some who would like to revert to these standards of life. If so, their path is easy; all they have to do is to travel to those parts of the world where that is the mode, and live according to its customs without clothes, too lazy even to keep their own bodies free from vermin. But let those who think that they would like such a life, and those who in groups or organizations are striving to cut down the working day to the vanishing point, consider well before they go too far on the path of ease. A little trial of it would be of inestimable advantage and would, we have no doubt, work a very quick cure. What could be more trying than life without work to the man or woman who is full of energy, and has within them an impelling force constantly urging accomplishment? After a period of strenuous work a holiday is enjoyable. But only enjoyable so long as the desire to accomplish is willing to lie dormant. When that reawakes the holiday maker must return to his occupation, or be persecuted by his own restlessness.

The Necessity for Work.

The objection to a workless day does not lie in the fact that all our buildings would gradually crumble, our railways, our steamships, our bridges and our houses fall to pieces, but in the fact that we as human beings could not get on without work. Work is not to us a curse, but one of the greatest blessings and pleasures we possess. Work is effort expended either for some useful purpose for one's self or in the service of others. Nearly all the work that is done in the world is done, not for the individual doing the work, but for someone else who gives in exchange the value of an equivalent effort. The whole world is working in exchange for the work of others, and the man who does a day's work digging a foundation for two dollars a day, does it so that some farmer will give him some of his time raising the food that he needs to eat, some cobbled will give him some of his time keeping his feet shod, some weaver will give him some of his time making his clothes, and so on. In other words, we are working to make others more comfortable, so that they will work to make us more comfortable, and the money that changes hands between employer and employee is merely a mode of keeping account of the amount of work due each individual by the mass of individuals. The more work we do for others the more they will do for us, and conversely the less work we do for others the less they will do for us. If we decide to work only six hours a day for others, they will only give us six hours work in exchange. If we all decide to work only a six-hour day instead of an eight-hour day, the whole community will become one quarter less prosperous than it was. But as that quarter of prosperity possibly represents about the amount of accumulated wealth over and above the amount necessary to just keep things running and keep the community fed, such a change would mean that we would come to a standstill. Work is just about as necessary to our moral welfare, as eating is to our physical welfare, and if we cease we will soon be but little above the level of the beasts. Looked at in this light, it will be easily seen that the question is not whether we should work or not, but how long each day should we work? It is generally conceded to-day that the change from the twelve-hour day to the eight-hour day has been very beneficial, that it has had a humanizing tendency, and resulted in a better physical, moral and social condition. Would the change from an eight-hour day to a six-hour day, supposing the decrease was to stop at the latter figure, be still more beneficial? That is a possibility that looks extremely doubtful, and is not yet called for by any large number of the community. Let our effort be, not to work as short hours as we can, but to work as long hours as we can, without injury to our moral, spiritual and mental growth.

To Secure More Lenders.

While urging everybody as heartily as we can to buy war bonds as a means of helping the government to win the war, and as a first-class investment on which they will get good interest with gilt-edged security, we find it necessary to keep on protesting that Sir Thomas White's method of raising money with which to prosecute the war is not only foolish from the position of a financial agent of the government who desires to get as much as he can from the people, but is, as well, very bad politics, except for those who believe that the government of Canada is irrevocably in the hands of the wealthy, and that they must always be catered to. Indeed, it is very difficult to see why Sir Thomas White insists on this manner of raising money, in spite of the good example set him by both Great Britain and the United States of far better means. The only plausible explanation of his stubborn persistence in raising an annual war loan on bonds of fairly large dimension is that that is the manner most pleasing to the capitalistic classes, with which Sir Thomas White is hand in glove. Had Sir Thomas White, instead of raising these annual loans, made a big and continuous effort to raise the money in small loans by war-saving stamps, or through the government system of post-office savings banks, he might have achieved a political effect of first class importance. He would, in that way, have had nearly everybody in the country a subscriber to his loans, and all who had subscribed would have taken a new interest in him and the government of which he is a part, and in the development of our national financial position.

Opposition to Loans.

It is largely to the fact that Sir Thomas White has failed to popularize his loans that is to be attributed the discussion which took place last week at the Trades and Labor Congress over a motion favoring subscription to the next loan. When the motion was under discussion Mr. Frank Wheatley, of Bankhead, Alberta, opposed it on the ground that when the Western miners during the strike asked for help they were told by national heads that they could not get it, because "fifty thousand dollars had been invested in war bonds for the slaughter house. They could have starved. The money had been subscribed to protect the workers." Mr. J. C. Cassidy, of Montreal, warned the workers that "The larger the capitalization of a concern the harder men had to work to pay dividends on it. Again, in the disastrous epoch which would follow this disastrous war, they would be compelled to sell the bonds at a great sacrifice. The bonds," he thought, "would only serve to make fortunes for the capitalists who were already riding them." Another worker proposed that all the government loans should be made without interest, so that those who subscribed would not be worshipping the golden calf but making a war sacrifice. While such protesters were numerous they were not the majority of the convention, which later carried the original motion. But these speakers, and the hundred or so delegates who followed them, did show that the method of financing the war by large war bonds has antagonized the classes who do manual work. It is a very great pity that our financing has not been done in a more popular manner. It is not yet too late to mend, and Sir Thomas White should see the handwriting on the wall, and get down into the byways to make financial friends. Nothing will so surely convert a Canadian Bolshevik in embryo as to lend a little money to the government, and receive his first interest thereon.

The Peace Offensive.

Germany, which still regards it as her mission and right to impose her kultur on the world, and whose purpose it was and is to do so, which still holds that the entire blame of the war lies with those who resisted her will, now commands the world to be at peace. Having reached the utmost of her present possible achievement, being in actual possession of her prey in Belgium and France, and in command eastward of three times her own territory, with her lordship over Austria and Turkey established, and her vassal Austria in possession of the countries she infamously set out to conquer, she begins to see power slipping from her both east and west. If this goes on, her high plans of mastery will break down; the German people will cease to regard the Wilhelmstrasse as almighty, and, therefore, all-righteous and all-wise, and may even turn upon their idol. The German power must have respite in which to consolidate its gains into three times the strength with which she entered the war. And so, talking airily of the indemnities she is, or is not, going to demand from the peoples she has harried and from the nations she has put to unspeakable cost in blood and treasure: demanding the restoration of the African wilds in which she acted the part of Fafnir, the dragon, and which she plans to use as a new base of world conquest, she makes moan that the nations that beset her refuse to commence a fruitless dicker with a forsworn monster while it is getting its breath for a new spring. The only answer is, no bargaining with robbers who keep no faith and own no sanction but force. The world must be rid of them. And Germany must be liberated from them if she is to be one of the world's peace family.

The Austrian Peace Note.

The President of the United States, having allowed himself a greater freedom of initiative than the earlier Allies in dealing with common questions, has once more made himself the spokesman of the allied powers by his immediate reply to the overture of the Austrian Government asking for a conference of the parties to the war without any cessation of hostilities. He was able to refer to his own former clear utterances as to the demands of the Allies, and to say that no conference would be of the slightest avail until those demands were conceded. These demands are:

No secret treaties; freedom of the seas, except to suppress predatory nations that fail to respect international covenants; the removal of all trade barriers; reduction of armaments; adjustment of colonial claims with reference to the wishes of the governed population; the evacuation of Russian territory and abandonment of economic control therein; independence of Belgium, with indemnification; restoration of Alsace-Lorraine; re-adjustment of Italy's frontiers; autonomous government for the different nationalities of Austria-Hungary; evacuation of Rumania, Serbia and Montenegro; relinquishment of Turkish control of non-Turkish populations; an independent Polish state, and finally, a league of nations to guarantee political independence and territorial inegrity to great and small states alike.

These stipulations may be added to, but can under no circumstances, short of the defeat of the Allies, be reduced. The President was cordially sustained by both parties in Congress in this peremptory attitude, and has the plenary support of all the Allies, as represented by their press; and we presume that the most earnest pacifist will regard them all as essential to peace. All the Allies look upon this peace note as an action to which the central powers were forced by the seething distress of their own peoples, its use being to demonstrate to the deluded ones that the blame of the continuance of the war lies entirely with their enemies. The prospect is, however, that the complaining people are not all deluded by such play-acting, and that more and more of them are only exasperated by it. In any case, the hopelessness of the result must bring the central nations as a whole one step nearer the collapse that must come.

A Mere Subterfuge.

Not only does Germany, as on a former occasion, pretend to have known nothing about this revamped peace proposal of Austria, but Austria's clinging maternal aunt, the Vatican, appealed to for endorsation, repudiates it through its accredited organs, saying that as the minimum terms of the Allies are openly known, the proposal of a secret conference to discuss them can be nothing but a subterfuge. Germany, which would have claimed this proposal for her own had it had any sort of success, has been busy on her side proposing private terms to Belgium through the German relatives, and therefore enemies, of Queen

END OF BOLSHEVISM.



"Trotzky, you are a pig!"
"Sire, I did my best."

—"La Victoire," Paris.

THE DECOY.



N. Y. "World."

Elizabeth, who is much affronted by this attempt to use her in a scheme to make her adopted country a traitor to her protectors. King Albert treated the missive of his country's mighty destroyer with the scorn it deserved, and lost no time in handing it to his Allies.

An Impudent Offer.

Germany has offered to concede independence to Belgium in the war on condition that she induce her Allies to return the German colonies. With this offer one of the German newspapers suggests that only by a severance from the Entente Allies can Belgium ever again take her old place in the world, as that place was so largely dependent on German trade. It says that Antwerp would inevitably be ruined without a sure connection with German economic territory. It holds that economic connections and conditions of communications unite Belgium neutrally to Germany rather than to other countries. There is a possible reply to that. Belgium was, before the war, the most densely populated country in the whole world. If there was any country of Europe which was ready to have its people spread out over more ground and able to assimilate more territory it was Belgium. Now if the Germans hold that it is impossible for Belgium to be a national entity, except by such a friendship with Germany as will ensure for her a first place in German commerce, why not just annex some German territory to Belgium so as to ensure her being large enough and strong enough, with enough natural resources, to maintain real neutrality. This could very well be done by removing all Germans from the western side of the Rhine, and so making the Rhine the new western boundary of Germany. In that way both France and Belgium would secure a natural frontier than which there is no stronger defence line in western Europe.

Paying A Contracted Debt.

The taking over of Alsace-Lorraine by France will make the Rhine the boundary between France and Germany for a distance of a little over one hundred miles. North of that lie the Palatinate, a small section of Hesse and the Rhenish province of Prussia. Across this latter province the Moselle River runs from the border of France to the Rhine. If France were to be given not only Alsace-Lorraine, which is her right, but also the additional territory west of the Rhine up to the Moselle River, which territory is just about as large as Alsace-Lorraine, she would not be given any more than is her due in view of the tremendous sacrifice she has been called on to bear. Were Belgium to be given that part of the Rhenish province of Prussia which lies north of the Moselle and west of the Rhine her territory would be about half as large again as it is at present, and she would come into possession of one of the richest parts of Europe. The houses, cathedrals and the treasures of these provinces would recompense France and Belgium for the houses, the cathedrals and the treasures which have been despoiled in those countries by the German invasion. That would be payment in kind. It must be noticed, however, that the only way in which these provinces could be taken would be by the kindly eviction of all Germans living in them to their own country across the Rhine. In that way the villages and cities would become vacant, and could be handed over to those of Belgium and France who had lost their homes by the German destruction.

Re-Housing the Destitute.

It would be senseless to take over these provinces with their present population. If Belgium was to annex Rhenish Prussia with its population, the population would constitute such a large element of reconstructed Belgium that the German vote would always hold the balance of power in any popular election in Belgium, and Belgium would be governed by the Germans instead of securing her home for her own populace. If France also takes over Alsace-Lorraine without kindly sending its present German inhabitants across the Rhine it will also lay up for itself a great deal of trouble. Both Belgium and France would have a perfect right to demand that the German inhabitants on the west of the Rhine be taken over by the German people and given new homes in Germany, for either the Germans living on the west of the Rhine will be made homeless in this way, or the French and Belgians who have lost their homes by the devastation will remain homeless. No punishment could more exactly fit Germany's crime than to expel all Germans from west to the Rhine, and divide that country up between Belgium and France. It is a tremendously wealthy country with large mineral deposits and beautiful cities. The Allies are now free to revise their peace terms, and additions must be made to them from time to time to keep up with the increasing damage which the German armies are doing outside of their own country, and the tremendous cost which the Allies are having to bear in combating them. During the war Germany's chief reliance for coal and iron for her armies has been the coal and iron mines of Northern France, which she has been robbing to the best of her ability, so as to save her own natural resources. The consequence of this act is that we should secure from Germany a considerable amount of her mineral area, and that would be done by taking the territory to the west of the Rhine. If there is one thing that will make it improbable that Germany will ever start another attack on the Allies it would be the fixing of the Rhine as her western boundary. However, to take the western side of the Rhine, and leave a German population there, would be to court a new war, for that population would always feel that it belonged to Germany, and Germany would feel that a part of her people was estranged from her. With all Germans cast out of this territory she would never again be able to claim it as hers.

The Betrayal of Russia.

If the disclosures of German-Bolshevik relations made by the United States Government are reliable there never was a stranger exemplification of the old adage that "Truth is stranger than Fiction." Certainly, according to these, neither Mr. Oppenheim nor Mr. Le Queux in all their Secret Service romances imagined a thousandth part of the plot and counter-plot which went on in subterranean Russia, and which resulted in the collapse of that country as a military power, and in the Reign of Terror which has not yet run its course. They indicate that the revolution which placed the Bolsheviks in power was largely engineered by the German general staff. The disciples of kultur and the disciples of anarchy, the Red Revolutionists and the agents of military autocracy, apparently made a covenant to overthrow and destroy all the decent and freedom-loving elements of Russia. The Sansculottes of the French Revolution had at least the grace of a fanatic patriotism, but this was conspicuous by its absence in the Bolsheviks. The documents which have come to light show how paid agents of Germany betrayed Russia at the Brest-Litovsk peace Conference; how the Bolsheviki received German staff officers as military advisers; how German spies were placed on the embassies of nations at peace with, or allied with Russia; how German advice controlled the foreign and domestic policy of Bolshevik Russia; how a German officer was detailed to "defend" Petrograd when there were prospects of a German advance on that city; and there is evidence to show that Trotsky and Lenine received large sums of money from the German Government.

Pulling Down the Pillars.

Documents tell of demands from the German General Staff on the Council of the Peoples' Commissaries for information as to the amounts and whereabouts of stores received by Russia from the United States, France and England, and this at a time when Russia was still officially one of the allies. They tell of peace propagandas launched against the United States, England and France, at the direction of the German intelligence department. Schiedemann, the German Socialist leader, was a prime instrument in this move. In one letter he counsels "the destruction of the traces of the party's business relations with the Imperial Government." The documents tell of plans to ship German submarines overland to Vladivostok, for use in the Pacific, and, of course, they tell of plotters and spies, agitators and "agents destructors" of all sorts sent, under German-Bolshevik auspices, to work all the damage they could in the United States, Japan and in Britain's eastern Asiatic colonies. Since the publications of the documents doubts have been cast upon their authenticy. The New York "Evening Post" especially considers them hardly above suspicion. It does not question the good faith of Mr. Sisson who brought them from Europe but considers that he may have been imposed on. The old story of the Piggott forgeries which attempted to establish a close relation between Mr. Parnell and his party and the Irish criminal conspirators and murderers is, of course, a standing warning to those who fish in the troubled waters of conspiracy, treason and rebellion. The Piggott documents imposed on good men like Sir Robert Anderson, and clever men like the Editor of the "Times," but in the end they were proved to be the work of a forger. One of the principal criticisms levelled against the genuineness of the alleged German letters is that the dates do not correspond with the events which are mentioned. It appears as if they had been written by a Russian who thought in the terms of the Russian calendar which is twelve days ahead of ours. On the other hand it seems hardly likely that the Washington Government should publish these revelations officially unless it were fully assured of their genuine character. In any event, as the "Post" very truly says, the policy of the Allies toward the Bolsheviki has been shaped by much more powerful data than any documents. The anarchistic regime led Russia over the brink of destruction, and made the German the real ruler of the country. The Allies had to interfere to save Russia, and to save the cause of human freedom. Through all the web and tangle of intrigue Trotsky and Lenine—whether they received German money or not—seem to have been thinking that they were using Germany for their own ends. "What we want to do is to abolish society"—such was the declaration of faith by a Russian-Jewish anarchist in Montreal many years ago. He was laughed at, at the time, but he described exactly what Trotsky and his friends were after. They had pulled out the pillars that supported the Russian Imperial structure, so that it had come crashing down. That of Germany, of course, was to follow, and soon all the nations of the world would follow suit, and the Socialist-Anarchist heaven on earth would be inaugurated. Of course, the cynical Prussians laughed to themselves at the would-be cleverness of the Bolsevik fanatic. They knew how to hinder the virus of anarchy spreading to the German body politic, and a disbanded Russian army and a Russia fully open to German penetration seemed to be the successful result of their great network of plots. The rise of the miracle-army, the Czecho-Slovaks, and the Allied intervention in Russia checked their plans badly.

"When Thieves Fall Out."

Another almost ruinous check they have received, strange to say, is practically the direct result of their success in dealing with Russia. Tolstoy has a little story called "Ivan the Fool," relating the confusion which the peasant who was too foolish to fight brought upon his enemies. This is exactly the role Russia has quite unwittingly played. Fear of Russia was the great bond of union of the Central Alliance. Since this has been removed we see Germany, Bulgaria, Turkey and the many and diverse component parts of Austria-Hungary pulling in different directions. Turkey and Germany, Turkey and Bulgaria, Austria and Hungary, Austria and Germany—are all accusing one another of false play and poor play, of treachery, of faithlessness to the common interests of the alliance. It seems, for instance, from Turkish accounts, that Germany gave Turkey, after the loss of Bagdad, definite assurance that she would turn the British out of Mesopotamia. This, of course, she has not done, and for the excellent reason—from her point of the view—that she has not the force to do it. In the Turkish Chamber, and in the Turkish press, however, there are mutterings both loud and deep because the Teutonic bargain has not been kept. Then, too, the Turks feel that they are being exploited by Germany, both from a commercial and a military point of view, and that whatever way the war goes they stand to lose through their partnership with Potsdam. There are disputes between Turkey and Bulgaria about territory. Ancient grudges are coming to the surface again, and desertions from the Bulgarian army are frequent. Bulgaria distrusts Germany and has become rather a lukewarm ally, though she still considers her alliance the only hope of the accomplishment of her ambitions. As to the Austrian Empire, the strain between the various states increases daily. The only thing, possibly, on which all are agreed is that the Dual Empire embarked on a losing game when it linked up in unholy alliance with Prussia. When thieves fall out honest men come into their own. The proverb may be written large across the face of Europe within the next few months.

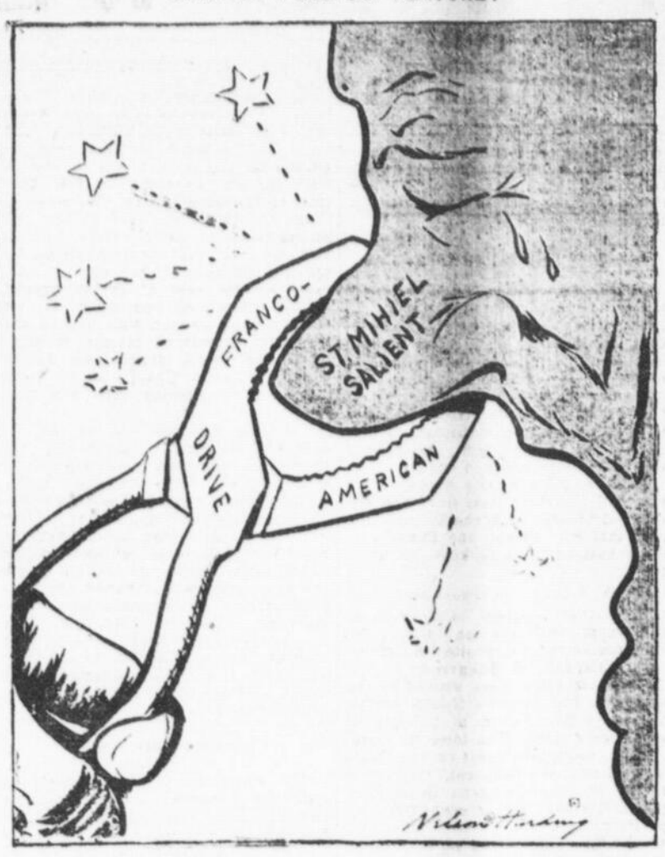
War Garden Idea Successful.

Under the auspices of the Montreal Cultivation Committee alone, about 20,000 war vegetable gardens have been in operation in the city and district this year on vacant lots, backyards and other territory hitherto unused for production purposes. In addition, there have been thousands of other plots, large and small, dedicated to the raising of vegetables for the first time, but of which the Cultivation Committee has no complete record. Taking an average vegetable lot as being 25 by 100 feet, or 2,500 square feet, we arrive at a figure of 50,222,000 square feet on 20,000 lots. Government experts estimate that an ordinary vegetable garden should produce two cents worth of vegetables per square foot, although, allowing for the errors and special difficulties of the many amateurs working in war gardens, and placing the return at only one cent per foot, these 2,0000 lots have produced $50,000 worth of vegetables in Montreal and district. When this result is multiplied by the value of the product of the many thousands of new war gardens cultivated in communities from the Atlantic to the Pacific, it can be seen that the war vegetable garden idea is a development of consierable importance. It also adds an incidental saving that is as large as the saving caused by the growth of vegetables. That is the saving of transport from farm to city, the saving of merchandizing of these vegetables in the city, and of the local delivery. Indeed, these three items are together a larger part in the delivered cost of vegetables than is the first cost.

Citizens to Advise Police Department

A notable departure in the handling of a police department has been decided upon by Mr. Joseph Tremblay, Director of Public Safety in Montreal, who is forming a committee of public-spirited citizens to act towards the department in an advisory capacity. He proposes that this committee shall be formed principally of representatives of the churches and of social welfare organizations, and shall, in addition to having a meeting once a week, have through such members as it may appoint the right of investigating any conditions at first hand. Any suggestions for improvement in system, or in its method of application, will be considered by the Director of Public Safety, and put into practice if he considers them of practical value. If he does not use the suggestions, the committee is to have the right of appeal to the Administrative Commission, which is the supreme authority under the present form of civic government. Corrupt and otherwise inefficient methods have been saddled on the police force for years, and the citizens are still somewhat sceptical of the new brooms sweeping the City Hall, fine promises having amounted to less than nothing before. The Director of Public Safety hopes that, by means of the citizens' committee, which will be above reproach as regards character and intent, and will bring expert knowledge to bear on most of the matters under investigation, the confidence of the citizens in the police force may be restored, and the police themselves feel that it is worth while trying to do their duty by the citizens. The idea of the committee is a good one, but results, of course, depend on the scope actually permitted to the committee and on the hard work of its members in personally inquiring into conditions. A committee which would take its duties lightly would simply give opportunity for as bad, or worse, conditions than before, as the citizens, depending on the committee, would be subject to a false sense of security. The proposal, however, lays before the churches and other large organizations in the city a splendid chance for effective work, if properly taken advantage of.

GRASPING A SALIENT FEATURE!



—Brooklyn "Eagle."

Laws in Common.

The lawyers from various provinces met in Montreal to consider how best to get over the inconvenience of having different laws in different provinces. They did not attempt to come to conclusions, lest it might seem that they were setting up a legislature to oversee those of the provinces. The matter was referred back to the committee. Sir Lomer Gouin, speaking for the Province of Quebec, said Quebec might modify her laws in the direction of those of other provinces, but that it was vain to hope that Quebec would give up her system of law to which she was greatly attached. There is, indeed, nothing more fundamental in our federal system than the conditions upon which it was accepted by the French. Those conditions found expression in the old cry which long antedated the scheme of confederation: "Our Laws, our Customs and our Speech." But there is much more than racialism in this preference in the matter of law. English-speaking lawyers are as much attached to the system that prevails in Quebec as are French ones. The English law, which prevails all over the United States and Canada out of Quebec, is a medley gradually evolved from usages whose sanction is precedent, and from acts of Parliament. The Roman law, on which that of Quebec is based, was a severely logical code, based on reason, and is highly respected by all jurists. One of the speakers at the Congress said that Montreal, as the place where two systems of law meet, was the best place to get a legal education. Still, there is no question that the thing desired, the assimilation of our laws, is a thing desirable; and the lawyers, who are all familiar with the difficulties, must have reason to hope that much can be done. They did well to meet at Montreal, the focus of the most difficult part of their problem. As it is well understood that wherein the laws differ in the different provinces, only the provinces can alter them, a council of lawyers can do nothing but suggest. They, therefore, came together in terms of conciliation, not of dictation on the part of the majority. While our federal system exists to give us sectional freedom, the great desire of all true Canadians will be to remove every occasion of difference that may be removed by agreement. We cannot therefore but heartily sympathise with the aim of this movement, and hope that it may bear much fruit. It should at least become a principle of provincial legislation to regard agreement with other provinces a strong recommendation of a measure, and disagreement as an argument against it. The hearty adoption of that principle would be a great point gained. The present moment, when all things old seem to be in the melting pot, is a good one for the adoption of such wise and fraternal principles.

The Higher Code.

There has, indeed, got to be a considerable reconstruction of law ere long in accordance with the code of the higher Kingdom, which is to make all things new. New principles now govern, and have come to stay. There is a new international law. Selfishness was the essence of the codified relations of the nations to each other. No nation had any business with other nations' quarrels, unless it could show an interest of its own. The Germans carried this principle to its logical completion by holding that the state had no moral responsibilities—that its own interests were its only law. The new law is that states are bound by the same moral obligations toward each other that individuals are, and that the community of states is bound to enforce this principle, just as the community within a nation is bound to maintain good behavior between man and man. The nations are—not are going to be—a league to see that nobody is wronged or bullied. There is also a new social law. The despotism that has risen from below is more threatening than that which is only the last spasm of the dying dragon of autocracy. There is no nation in which there is not being nursed, largely by Germany, the spirit of destructive class hatred that has now broken loose in Russia. It may be well for the rest of the world that it is there so thoroughly revealing its badness and its madness. But it has a cause in the great inequalities of wealth and the selfish and vulgar uses made of wealth. The new law, which is the right solvent for this evil humor, is the law of universal service. The recent war measure condemning all idlers, rich and poor, is an expression of this law. There must be no more a class of men called independent because they can pay other men to wait upon their pleasures, or a class of tramps sponging on other people. All must serve in proportion to their capacity for service. Such a principle, once enacted in law, cannot very well be gone back upon, but the more important aspect of these maxims is that people are being brought to think in terms of them, and we hold each other in esteem or disesteem in terms of them. When the worker realizes that, like the soldier of to-day, he only lives to serve mankind, the emphasis will be of how much he gets, or how little he can do for what he gets. His joy will be like the soldier's, who, having wholly surrendered himself to his government, exclaims exultantly, "This is the life."

The Law of Service.

There are many callings to which the law of universal service will give a new life. The new law of education will be, as we have before said, equal opportunity for all; that no one shall be hindered by lack of preparation from reaching the highest for which he is fit, and that the nation shall have and exact, the full use of all the latent talent it can call into action. There will be a new law of professional life. The doctor will not live on people's ills, but will devote himself to keeping men well. This change has made great progress in Britain, where doctors are salaried to serve the people without specific fees, and to see to it that their conditions are sanitary. A way will be found for the fulfilment in the case of lawyers also of Ruskin's Utopia, in which the soldier is to protect the community, the doctor to keep it in health, the lawyer to see justice done, the clergyman to teach it, and the merchant to provide for its wants. These are, of course, the ideals of all these callings. But hitherto men have been chiefly interested in providing for themselves. Men must be born again into new conceptions of their chief end in life to make these rules real. But much will be gained when society is so organized as to demand it of them. The new law of the Church will be that which St. John called a new commandment in his day though it was that which the Church had had from the beginning: That ye love one another. What a change this would make at the very fountain head of all the world's betterment. It is coming. It is on every breeze. The venerable primate of the Church of England in Canada in addressing the recent Synod said the time had arrived for the Church to put off its aloofness and work heartily with other Christians, as they had learned in the trenches. The same note is echoing round the whole sky, and the spirit of it from one part under heaven to another part under heaven. When the Church gets together in loyalty to a common master, it will go forth conquering and to conquer.

GERMANS LEAVING CAMBRAI.

Paris, Sept. 23.—The "Temps" declares that the Germans are evacuating Cambrai, sending the inhabitants to Metz.

FOR OTHERS LESS FORTUNATE.

In a leper asylum at Chiengmai, Siam, about 200 lepers have been gathered, and in neat brick houses amid cleanly surroundings. They receive about forty cents a week each for subsistence. The entire colony has become Christian, and recently they gave out of savings from their allowance money a sum equal to $12 gold, "To be sent to lepers in some other land who are less fortunate than ourselves."—"American Messenger."

HEROES OF THE WAR.

(Written for the "Witness.")

We praise the valiant heroes
Who fight to-day in France,
Who've driven back the enemy,
And made such great advance;
Who've faced tremendous perils,
In air, on land and sea,
To crush the fierce invader,
And set the nations free.

But there are other heroes
This side the ocean foam—
The loyal men and women,
Who aid the cause at home;
Who give, and pray, and labor,
And send their sons afar;
Yes, these are truly heroes,
Who help to win the war.

The young and active women,
Who take the strong men's place,
And toil in field and workshop,
With sun-browned hands and face;
Who do the work of workmen,
While men are called to fight;
These give their strength and labor,
To aid the cause of right.

The wise and careful housewives,
Who save the precious food,
That those who fight our battles
May have the more, and good;
Who practise self-denial,
That others may be fed—
These are the loyal women
Who save the nation's bread.

The loyal men and women,
Regardless of their creed,
Who nobly aid the Red Cross,
In this dark hour of need;
Who sew and knit for soldiers
Each moment they can spare,
In this most worthy service,
These truly do their share.

The brave and loving mothers
Who give their only son,
Perchance to fall in battle,
That freedom may be won;
Who, heedless of their comfort,
Are loyal to the right,
All honor to such mothers
Who give their sons to fight.

The chaplains and physicians,
The valiant nurses, too,
Who in the face of danger
The noblest service do;
Who care for wounded soldiers
Through weary night and days,
Such true heroic service
Deserves the highest praise.

The godly men and women
Who pray, and never cease,
That God may keep our armies
And grant victorious peace—
These are God's real heroes,
With Him they are in touch;
'Tis spoken of the righteous:
Their prayer availeth much.

We praise the valiant heroes
Who fight to-day in France,
Who've driven back the enemy,
And made such great advance.
But there are other heroes,
This side the ocean foam—
The noble men and women
Who do their "bit" at home.

P. N. ESNOUF,

St. Lambert, Que.

WHEN THE BEAR TURNS.



Bolshevik Bear Leader—The animal begins to arise against me. I'm afraid I can't hold him and I did want to do him a lot of good.

—"De Amsterdammer," Amsterdam.

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS

NEWS OF THE WEEK

TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 24th, 1918.

SUDDEN STROKE BY FORCES OF GENERAL ALLENBY CLEARS PALESTINE OF TURKS, CAPTURING NAZARETH AND ENTIRE VALLEY OF MEGIDDO

Enemy Forces Put to Flight, and Closely Pursued by British and French—Naval Units in Mediterranean and Arab Troops East of Jordan Complete the Rout

The British forces in Palestine, under command of General Allenby, aided by French troops, made a sudden attack on the Turkish positions over a front of sixteen miles on September 19, breaking through the enemy's lines between Rafat and the sea, and pushing forward for a distance of twelve miles.

The Turkish armies from the Jordan river westward to the Mediterranean, were reported on Friday night to be in complete rout. More than 3,000 prisoners were taken in the first dash, and the entire defensive system, with its railways and highway junction points, fell into British hands. Along the shores of the Mediterranean naval units cleared the coastal roads of the enemy by their gunfire, and the predicament of the Turks was heightened by the operations of the Hedjaz tribesmen on the eastern side of the Jordan, which prevented them from taking refuge across the stream.

The King of the Hedjas was also reported to have inflicted a heavy defeat on the enemy in the Tauil district south of the Dead Sea.

A BRILLIANT VICTORY.

Later news received in London on Sunday shows that the lightning attack by General Allenby's men has virtually cleared the Holy Land of the Turks. The British forces sweeping northward, have taken 18,000 prisoners and 120 guns. By eight o'clock on Friday night the enemy resistance had collapsed everywhere save on the Turkish left in the Jordan valley.

The British left wing, having swung around to the east, had reached the line of Bidieh, Baka and Messudieh Junction, and was astride the rail and roads converging at Nablus.

The right wing, advancing through difficult country against considerable resistance, had reached the line of Khan Jibiet, one and a quarter miles northeast of El-Mugheir and Es-Sawieh and was facing north astride the Jerusalem-Nablus road.

SWEPT OVER MEGIDDO.

On the north the British cavalry, traversing the plain of Esdraelon, or Megiddo, said to be the field of Armageddon, had occupied Nazareth, Afule and Beisan and were collecting the disorganized masses of enemy troops and transport as they arrived from the south. All avenues of escape open to the enemy, except the fords across the Jordan between Beisan and Jisr-Ed-Dameer, were thus closed.

East of the Jordan, Arab forces of the King of the Hedjaz had effected numerous demolitions on the railways radiating from Deraa, several important bridges, including one in the Yarmak valley, having been destroyed.

In addition to the capture of prisoners and guns, the troops have taken large quantities of horse and mechanical transports, four airplanes, many locomotives and much rolling stock.

Very severe losses have been inflicted on the masses of Turkish troops retreating over the difficult roads by the British air service.

Surprise for Hun Airman.

A German airplane, later ascertained to have been carrying mails, landed in the midst of the British troops at Afule. The pilot, who believed the place still to be in Turkish hands, destroyed the machine and its contents before he could be secured.

By 9 o'clock on Saturday night on our left wing, the infantry about Birefur had reached the line Beit Dejan-Samaria-Birefur, shepherding the enemy on the west of the Jerusalem-Nablus road into the arms of our cavalry operating southwards from Jenin and Beisan.

Other enemy columns vainly attempted to escape into the Jordan valley in the direction of Jisr-Ed-Dameer, which is held by Allenby's troops. These columns suffered severely from our aircraft, which constantly harassed them with bombs and machine-gun fire from low altitudes.

In the vicinity of Lake Tiberius our cavalry detachments hold Nazareth and the rail and road passages over the Jordan at Jisr-Ed-Dameer.

Pursuing the Turks.

Further information received concerning the dramatic advance of the British army in Palestine, begun during the night of Sept. 19, serves to confirm the completeness of the surprise and the magnitude of the success. A special correspondent at Gen. Allenby's headquarters writes:

"The victory is much more important than the number of prisoners at present reported indicates, for the Turk has had a smashing blow and is retiring into the hills as fast as his weary legs will permit. The British are pressing him with splendid energy, delivering blows at every attempt to resist.

"The situation is most promising. It is certain that General Allenby will now deliver another large portion of Palestine from the dominion of the Turks, as well as inflict on the enemy a severe defeat.

Nazareth in British Hands.

Nazareth, the Holy Shrine of Christian civilization — indeed practically the whole of Israelite Palestine—is today in the hands of the British army, says a London "Times" cable. A victory has been won there which will remain one of the conspicuous dates in history. Christian powers again possess the Holy Land.

Cavalry are galloping towards the shores of Galilee. There is little left to oppose their sweep. The Turkish army, although found larger than expected, has been utterly broken. There are eighteen thousand actual prisoners west of the Jordan, also 120 guns, four aeroplanes, and an immense amount of transport, railway rolling stock and locomotives. There is no estimate of the number of Turkish dead, but the whole Turkish army west of the Jordan has been blotted out.

Great Cavalry Ride.

The battle has provided one of the great cavalry rides in history. For 60 miles, perhaps more as the crow flies, British yeomanry, Australian light horsemen and turbaned Indian squadrons passed swiftly forward and round behind the fleeing Turks. Diverging cavalcades thundered through sacred valleys, over historical fields, over Armageddon, for instance in their dash for the railways, their forays to the enemy supply centres, and their rush to seize Jordan's fords and roads everywhere.

The Haifa Bassan railway is theirs with all the railway stock thereon. The main line to Damascus is also in their control. They hold all the good roads going north. The only possible points of escape for the remnants of the Turkish army are across the Jordan. The British, however, hold nearly all the fords and few are still left for the Turks, and these will not allow the crossing of wheeled traffic.

From the north the enemy's chances of help are precarious. Arab forces have not only cut the main Damascus railway line at Berat, but occupy a considerable section. East of the Jordan, where the Turks are still showing fight, their position is almost hopeless, for Arab forces have cut the Hedjaz railway both north and south of them.

Where Napoleon Fought.

Allenby has followed Napoleon's plan of invading Syria. The northern half of Palestine is cut off from the southern by the plain of Esdraelon, which runs right across country from the sea to the Jordan. The sea end of the plain is at Akke. At the river end is Beisan, which defied the Crusaders, and where the invading Arabs dealt the old Bysantine rule its death blow. Allenby's plan, like Napoleon's, was to advance along the maritime plain through Sharon into Ezedraelon, so cutting off quite strong places, including Samaria, from the northern communication. Napoleon met and defeated the Turks at Tabor, not far from Biblical Gilbo. Allenby had the advantage of the help of the Arabs across the Jordan, so was able to develop a further line of attack.

On to Damascus.

Because of the heat it has been the "closed" season in Palestine for nearly four months, and little has been heard of General Allenby since May 1, when he took Es-Salt and 33 German, and 317 Turkish prisoners, and reached a point on the railway 110 miles from Damascus.

The immediate objective of Allenby is Damascus. His remote objective, which is associated with the advance of General Marshall in Mesopotamia, 700 miles to the east, is Aleppo, where there is said to be a single division of German troops in addition to the Turks.

THE FIGHT FOR CAMBRAI AND ST. QUENTIN

Enemy Loses Heavily in Fierce Battles Close to Hindenburg Line

There was a lull in the fighting on the Cambrai section of the western line at the beginning of the week, but the British continued to make steady progress in the investment of St. Quentin, gaining ground in the neighborhood of Holnon village to the north-west. In the north a German post west of La Bassee was captured, and new posts were established north-east of Neuve Chapelle and in the neighborhood of Ploegsteert.

General Petain's veterans were forging ahead slowly in their grim and desperate struggle for the possession of St. Gobain forest, which the Germans have been ordered to hold at all costs. Not only is the position a natural citadel, but the Teutons have fortified it in every way their ingenuity could devise.

Mangin's Troops Advance.

News received on Tuesday indicated that very heavy fighting was proceeding between Mangin's army and the enemy in the region north of Soissons. East of Vauxaillon the French had taken Mont de Singes and, further south, Vailly, on the Aisne river.

The Germans, exasperated by Mangin's brilliant capture of the Laffaux windmill position, which dominates their positions at the western end of the Chemin-des-Dames, threw in powerful forces of reserves. The furious assaults of the enemy against Mangin's magnificent troops, however, proved vain and the Germans had to fall back to their starting trenches with a heavy death roll.

Smash at Hindenburg Line.

British and French veterans on Wednesday made another successful smash at the Hindenburg line. The British assault was over a front of sixteen miles from Holnon, west of St. Quentin, to Gouzeaucourt, north of Epehy. In their advance, which reached a depth of more than three miles at some points, they took more than 6,000 persons.

That hard fighting would be encountered in this sector was a foregone conclusion. The main enemy opposition came from machine guns and artillery. The counter-barrage which the Germans sent over in reply to the British bombardment was much more severe than the enemy had been able to provide in the recent fighting, and, as an additional new feature, the Germans maintained heavy barrage over the back areas with high velocity guns, which had been concentrated for the purpose.

Enemy Fire Was Heavy.

The assault began at dawn. Unfortunately rain began to fall about 2 o'clock, and when the British went over the top the ground was already slimy and hard to negotiate, especially when the ridges were reached and the men had to charge up them. Tanks accompanied the troops and rendered invaluable service in the early stages of the conflict, which waxed warm from the start.

The British preliminary bombardment was brief and was followed by the customary barrage for the protection of the advancing infantry. The Germans immediately replied with a vicious fire from large numbers of guns concentrated behind the St. Quentin canal.

Airplane observation was virtually impossible during the first hours of the fighting from either side, so that the gunners were shooting by map and were therefore greatly handicapped.

On the north Peiziere and a strongly fortified sugar factory to the northeast were taken by storm after hard fighting. Epehy proved a tough nut to crack. Here the famous Alpine corps had been brought up, and the German army boasts no better troops than these.

Bristled With Machine Guns.

It was futile to attempt a frontal attack against this place, which was fairly bristling with machine guns. The British accordingly, worked about it to the north and south, and squeezed it out. Ronssoy was carried by storm and a hundred prisoners were gleaned from the surviving garrison.

In the centre the Australians had to fight for every inch of ground they took, but they pushed steadily forward until they reached the crest of the heights.

Not only did the blow bring nearer the capture of St. Quentin, which the Germans are struggling desperately to hold, but it went far towards wiping out the only bulge in the British line which resembled a salient. Epehy, at the apex of the bend was taken and the same fate befell Gouzeaucourt and Hargicourt, which stood at the ends of the wings.

The importance which the Germans attached to the territory wrested from them was indicated by the determined counter-attacks which they launched as soon as they could be organized, from Hargicourt to the Omignon rivulet.

Vicious Counter-Attacks.

In the evening they directed a tremendous bombardment against High Wood and Havrincourt Wood in the rear of the British line, defence that the dense waves of the enemy only succeeded in reaching our positions in certain places from which very few returned. When the effort had spent itself, the assaulting ranks were mown down and the ground presented a terrible shambles. Enemy casualties were quite forty percent of the troops engaged.

To the south of Villers-Guislan very fierce counter-attacks were launched against Gauche Wood near Villers-Guislan, not once but many times, and these were crushed by 17th Division Lancashire, Yorkshire and other northern troops—with superb courage which averted a dangerous situation in critical hours.

The Guards and the glorious old Third Division, heroes of the defence of Arras in April last and of many battles, maintained their positions by steady rifle and machine-gun fire, supported by the field batteries, who found quick targets among the masses of Germans and slaughtered them. The enemy was able to get into some of the British advanced positions, but at a tragic cost of life and blood, and it was a black day indeed to German hopes and manhood. More than 10,000 prisoners and sixty large guns fell into the hands of the British during these operations north-west of St. Quentin.

Three Miles From St. Quentin.

While the French advance was less spectacular than that of the British, with whom they co-operated, they were equally successful in gaining their objectives. They moved forward on a front of 1 1-3 miles, taking several hundred prisoners and penetrating the southern outskirks of Contescourt, less tahn three miles from the suburbs of St. Quentin.

Between the Ailette and the Aisne, the French enlarged their gains, local attacks enabling them to advance on the plateau north and east of Allemant. They also occupied a strong point of support held by the enemy east of Sancy, and resisted successfully violent counter-attacks.

Despite the serious menace which the British established on Wednesday over the Hindenburg line by their capture of ridges northwest of St. Quentin, the Germans on Thursday morning continued to counter-attack on a large scale, but the initiative still remained with the British who made further gains around Gouzeaucourt and East of Epehy.

North-east of Soissons.

North-east of Soissons the Germans counter-attacked viciously against the Allied forces holding strategic positions threatening the high ground along the Chemin-des-Dames, which the enemy hopes to save as a temporary haven of refuge in the event of a forced retirement from the west and the south. Notwithstanding the strength of the onslaught, the French everywhere repulsed the enemy.

Likewise, south of the Aisne, in the region of Courland, the Germans endeavored to beat back the French, but again met with defeat, the French artillery cutting the attacking waves to pieces.

British troops on Thursday night made further progress north-west of St. Quentin, capturing the strong point of Malassise farm, opposite Le Catelet.

Capture of Moeuvres.

Important gains were scored by the British in the Lempire-Epehy sector, the troops pushing in to a depth of more than a mile. The town of Moeuvres, the important point on the Canal du Nord opposite Cambrai, which was taken by the Germans in a local counter-thrust, was recaptured by the British.

Although the fighting in the region from Cambrai to St. Quentin was less intense on Friday, both the British and French armies were able materially to better their positions in front of both cities. Moeuvres, lying to the west of Cambrai, which had several times changed hands, was now definitely British.

To the south, on both sides of St. Quentin, the British and French moved in more closely the jaws of the nippers which are being poised ultimately to pinch St. Quentin out of the battle line.

In the region north-east of Soissons the Germans continued to use machine guns in large numbers to hold back the French from further encroachments on the Chemin-des Dames positions, and also launched heavy counter-attacks in endeavoring to expel the French from the positions they attained. Notwithstanding these strenuous efforts, however, the French gained further ground north-east of Vailly.

Our Present Position.

"We are now, from Moeuvres south-ward, everywhere in close touch with the Hindenburg main line," wrote Maj.-Gen. Maurice on Saturday, "and have on this section of the front regained all the ground lost in March, with the one exception of that portion of the Hindenburg line west of Cambrai, which we held at the end of the battle of last November, which saw the first big surprise attack by tanks. Between Moeuvres and Arleux, to the west of Douai, thanks to the victory of September 20, we stand in new ground well beyond the northern extensions of the Hindenburg line, while from Lens northward to Neuve Chappelle we have been quietly pushing into new territory.

"All that now remains to the enemy of his gains of the spring are the ruins of Armentieres and Wytschaete and Passchendaele right, while to the west of Douai he lost ground of great importance. Our French and American allies have the St. Mihiel salient to set against the Chemin-des-Dames on which the enemy's hold daily, thanks to Mangin's efforts, is becoming more precarious. Thus, we may say, without exaggeration, that within two months, dating from Foch's counter-attack of July 18, the enemy's gains of the previous four months have been fully balanced.

Germans Make Gains.

The British north of the Scarfe on Saturday advanced their line on a two-mile front near Gavrelle, but the fighting was not all in our favor, the British being unable to hold all the day's gains. This local set-back was beyond epehy, below Villers-Guislan, where some of our men of the English county regiments had such fierce strife and such a hard time against the machine-gun fire of the German garrison four days ago.

A Berlin official statement issued on Saturday said:

"Yesterday was an especially successful day in the heavy struggle on the western front. German rifle and cavalry regiments and East and West Prussian, Posen, Lower Silesian, Westphalian, Rhenish and Bavarian regiments and guard troops inflicted on the English a very heavy defeat. On the whole front of their attack they suffered exceedingly heavy losses. The main shar for the complete success of yesterday is due to our artillery.

"Between the Ailette and the Aisne, artillery activity continued within moderate limits. It revived in the evening in connection with violent partial attacks east of Vauxaillon at Vaurains Farm and northwest of Vailly."

PETROGRAD IN HANDS OF A NARCHISTS. AND SOVIET GOVERNMENT HAS REQUESTED ALL BRITISH DIPLOMATS TO LEAVE RUSSIA IMMEDIATELY

Lenine Says the Soviet Government Must Conclude a Defensive and Offensive Alliance With Another Power—Allies Have Established a Protectorate in Northern Russia

An Amsterdam despatch dated Sept. 20, states that the Soviet Government has requested British diplomats to leave Russia immediately, according to a Moscow telegram to the "Weser Zeitung."

Numerous refugees who arrived at Stockholm on Thursday from Moscow and Petrograd, having left Petrograd on September 13, say that the Russian capital is entirely in the hands of anarchists, and that conditions are worse than ever before. There is no police protection or any other means to preserve order, and persons are openly murdered in the streets or held up and robbed, and there is no risk of punishment for the criminals.

Armed gangs break into the houses, stealing and murdering in their search for provisions, money and clothing. Several of the refugees in this way lost all their property, even their clothes.

The report that large sections of the town have been burned, they say, is exaggerated, but very serious fires have destroyed certain quarters, and the conflagrations often spread quickly, as there is no organized fire department, but only volunteers are available.

Refugees in Finland.

Helsingfors, Finland, Sept. 22.—"In view of the condition of anarchy and murder at Petrograd and the defenceless situation of a great part of the population," says an official statement issued here, "Finland's Government feels that on purely humanitarian grounds it cannot refuse to permit Russian, English, American and Italian refugees to come to Finland."

The Finnish Government, however, the statement says, is compelled by the scarcity of provisions to beg the three Scandinavian countries—Norway, Sweden and Denmark—to help in harboring a portion of the refugees.

Fired Twice at Trotzky.

An attempt has been made at Kursk to assassinate Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevik Minister of War and Marine, according to a despatch sent from Kiev by the correspondent of the "Leipzinger Abund Zeitung." The correspondent says a soldier fired twice at Trotzky but missed his mark.

Former War Minister Shot.

General Soukhomlinoff, Minister of War in the Russian Imperial Cabinet from 1909 to 1915, was court-martialled on September 8 and shot on the same day, according to a Petrograd despatch printed in the newspapers of Vienna and transmitted to London by the Amsterdam correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company.

General Soukhomlinoff on September 26, 1917, was sentenced by a Petrograd court to hard labor for life after his conviction on charges of high treason, abuse of confidence and fraud. Mme. Soukhomlinoff, the General's wife, was acquitted.

Woman Executed.

Madame Alexandra Bedschkajeuna, organizer of the Russian Women's Battalion of Death, was shot at Vitebsk September 12 for participation in a counter-revolution, according to a Berlin wireless despatch.

Rioting at Vologda.

Amsterdam, Sept. 22.—The Russian People's Commissary at Vologda, according to the Petrograd correspondent of the Lemburg 'Nachrichten,' has urged on the population of the entire Vologda province the most ruthless persecution "of British subjects and French and American citizens."

Rioting against Entente nationals has taken place at various towns, the correspondent says, and some Frenchmen and Americans are being murdered.

Lenine Proposes Alliance.

Hints that the Bolshevik Government may seek alliance with other powers are contained in a note addressed to the People's Commissaries and Soviets by Nikolai Lenine, printed in 'The Pravda' of Petrograd, and republished in 'The Lokal Anzeiger' of Berlin. The note reads:

"The position of the Czecho-Slovak front is becoming more dangerous daily. We are daily becoming increasingly convinced that alone we are powerless. For the Soviet Government there is only one way out, namely, to conclude a defensive and offensive alliance with another power.

"In order to save the power of the workers and peasants, we must not even recoil from an alliance with Imperialists."

Fate of Ex-Czar's Family.

The former Russian empress and three princesses and two grand duchesses, whose names are not reported, were burned to death about a month after the Russian emperor was shot, according to a story reaching London. The source of the story is given consideration in some quarters and an investigation has been started.

After the former emperor was killed, the women were taken to an isolated village, according to the present report, made prisoners in a residence, and were there only a few days when a crowd of Bolsheviki attacked the house. The women barricaded the doors and the house was set on fire. All the persons in the house perished.

There have been various reports as to the fate of the former Russian empress and her daughters. A London newspaper on September 12 reported that she and her four daughters had been murdered by the Bolsheviki. This report was denied a few days later by the Bolshevik Foreign Minister.

BRITISH SUCCESSES.

A despatch received at London on Friday states that British forces operating on the Archanged front in Russia have captured the enemy's largest steamer on the Dvina river.

On the Murmansk front there have been several encounters between Karelians and hostile patrols who crossed the frontier into Karelia from Finland. The Karelians have been uniformly successful.

In a severe defeat of German-led forces at Ukhtinskaya, the enemy suffered heavily and was pursued while in disorderly retreat. Thousands of rifles and many boats were captured.

Russo-Finnish Red Guards have begun operations against the Finnish White Guards in the direction of Uhtsa, throwing them back, according to advices from Petrogrnd.

Archangel Government.

A delayed message from Archangel, dated Sept. 7, says:—As a result of an attempt to overthrow the Tchaikovsky Government, the Allied diplomatic and military chiefs to-day assumed temporary direction and established a protectorate in the region in rear of the Allied front pending the adjustment of political disputes. This decision followed the arrest of M. Tschaikovsky and all but two members of his Government by a party of Conservative officers headed by Colonel Tchaplin, the Russian army commander, who sought to establish a new regime.

M. Tschaikovsky and his ministers were taken on board a ship en route to the Solovetsk monastery from which they are being returned by order of the Allied Ambassadors, with the approval of Consul-General Poole. Meanwhile the Allied forces are patrolling the city, assuring tranquility, and a just settlement of all disputes.

Col. Tchaplin, the leader of the recent attempt to overturn the provisional Government headed by M. Tschaikovsky in Northwestern Russia, has resigned his post as Commander of the Russian forces, and has been succeed by Col. Ivanoff.

Throne of Finland.

Amsterdam, Sept. 22.—Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse, a brother-in-law of Emperor William has been urged "by high quarters," according to the Socialist newspaper "Volkstimme," of Frankfort, to leave the question of the Finnish throne in suspense and to agree only to accept the office of administrator of the kingdom for paper says has not yet accepted the five years. The Prince, the newsproposal.

Philip Scheidemann, leader of the majority Socialist party in Germany, contributes an outspoken article in the "Vorwaerts" entitled "New Thrones or New Popular Rights," in which he lashes out at the powers that be, draws a picture of the Kaiser's brother-in-law sitting with his professor learning Finnish, so that he may be able to utter a few sentences in the mother tongue of the Finns when he became the heredity father of Finland.

"But to speak openly," says Scheidemann, "it is simply scandalous that a thing of this kind is possible. Though the Kaiser's brother-in-law has been officially informed that he goes to Finland at his own risk and peril, that is not sufficient, for it has not turned the prince from his intention. He must be plainly told that this is something more than a personal adventure; that it may mean a new civil war, perhaps even a new world war.

"The Finns do not want you, Herr Landgrave; let that be said plainly to you. Those evil-boding ravens who offered you the Finnish throne have not got the people behind them, but determinedly against them."

The Czecho-Slovak forces in European Russia are reported to be hard pressed by the enemy largely owing to lack of munitions and stores. The Bolsheviki, assisted by a considerable number of Germans, have succeeded in occupying Volsk, Simbirsk and Kazan. The fall of Kazan appears to have been due entirely to lack of ammunition by the Czecho-Slovaks.

The Germans are said to be concentrating considerable forces at Kharkov and Biebogorod with a view to an advance on the Volga, and to prevent General Alexieff's forces in the Don Valley from joining hands with the Czechs about Samara.

A despatch from Vladivostok received at Paris, conveys the more cheering intelligence that the Czecho-Slovak forces have captured Perm. If this report is true, it means that the Czechs have advanced westward across the Ural Mountains, a distance of 180 miles from Eskaterinburg, which they captured some time ago.

Perm is the capital of the Government of Perm and is situated on the Kama river. Near it is one of the large Russian ordnance works. The population at the last census was about 50,000.

Despatches received through Stockholm state that the Soviets have occupied Bindovsk, and that the Czechs have captured Bisertaki. The Bolshevik troops are retiring from Crasnofimsk.

Horvath Joins Semenoff.

General Horvath, the head of the provisional Siberian Government, has arrived at Vladivostok. The members of the local Government have gone to Omsk to ascertain their standing with the Siberian Government.

On the recommendation of the Entente Allied consuls at Vladivostok, the weapons of General Horvath's troops, who recently were disarmed, have been restored. The guns were given back to the troops on the understanding that the men would join General Semenoff's Cossack forces.

The strike of railway employees on the Chinese Eastern Railway has been adjusted.

Forming Relief Force.

Czecho-Slovak forces from the west and those from Vladivostok, after having effected a junction at Tchita, are concentrating at Irkutsk, in preparation for an advance to the relief of the Czecho-Slovaks in European Russia.

The relief force will be commanded by General Gaida, the Czecho-Slovak leader.

Ordered to Fight Japan.

Peking, Sept. 22.—(By The Associated Press)—News has been received here that the German Emperor on September 10 issued an order to all Austro-Hungarians and Germans in Russia, saying it was their first duty to join the Russian Soviet troops and to oppose Japan and her allies, "who threaten to restore the Eastern front."

AMERICA'S APPEAL ON BEHALF OF RUSSIA

Civilized Nations Asked to Register Abhorrence of Bolshevik Barbarities

Washington, Sept. 21.—In an effort to align the civilized world against the terrorism in Russia under Bolshevik rule, the United States Government has directed its ambassadors and ministers in neutral, as well as Allied countries, to ascertain whether the governments to which they are accredited will join in some immediate action to "impress upon the perpetrators of these crimes the aversion with which civilization regards their present wanton acts."

The proposal is to take steps, entirely separate from the conduct of the war, that all civilized nations register their abhorrence of such barbarism.

The message to the diplomats says this Government is informed that the peaceable Russian citizens of Petrograd, Moscow and other cities are suffering from an openly-avowed campaign of terrorism, that thousands of persons have been shot without even a form of trial, and that ill-administered prisons are filled beyond capacity.

Great Britain and France, having virtually declared the Bolsheviki outlaws, will not be interrogated, but have been advised by cable of the action of the American Government.

It is made plain that the United States is acting solely in the interest of the Russian people themselves and to aid them in reconstructing their nation upon principles founded upon democracy and self-government.

AMERICANS AND FRENCH ON LORRAINE FRONT

Fortress of Metz is now Under Fire From French Guns

The Americans on the Lorraine front are reported to have made good progress along the line marked by the road from Pont-a-Mousson, through Thiaucourt to Fresnes and Verdun. The advance northwestward, which had reached this road at St. Benoit, had gone beyond it along the whole of its southerly extent. Immediately north of St. Benoit, however, the Americans have in front of them an extremely hard nut to crack in Haudronville Wood, which is cut up by large pieces of water into sections, making it very difficult to conquer.

The fortress of Metz is undergoing terrific bombardment from French heavy guns.

There has been much German activity on the extreme right of the line, where the enemy vigorously shelled and gassed the woods north of Pont-A-Mousson and in the vicinity of Narroy. Machine-gun-action north of Beney was spirited, while the German artillery was active from Haumont to the Monplaisir Farm. To the east of the Moselle there was some skirmishing, but it was of little consequence. The Allied outposts are gradually pushing towards that region.

Reports brought in by aviators, as well as information obtained from prisoners and verified by patrols, show the Germans are strengthening their trenches along the Hindenburg line, but there is nothing to show that they are reinforcing their lines to a degree that might indicate a strong counter-movement.

The American line stands as follows: Ronvaux, Manhuelles, Pintheville, St. Hilaire, Doncourt, Woel, Haumont, a point between Jaulny and Rembercourt north of Vandieres and south of Champey to the old line east of Pont-a-Mousson.

Increased Order

SAULT STE. MARIE HIGH SCHOOL AND TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

G. W. RUDLEN, B.A., Principal.
T. J. LATER, Sec'y.-Treasurer.

MESSRS. JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
MONTREAL.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Aug. 30, 1918

Dear Sirs,—

Will you please begin to send to me for the High School here twelve (12) copies of the "World Wide" Magazine, to begin immediately and run for the next ten months.

Please send the account to me and I will have it passed at the next meeting of the High School Board.

Yours truly,

GEO. W. RUDLEN,
Principal.

Since this letter was written we received a second letter ordering eighteen copies a week.

Every senior High School or College Student would advantage greatly by reading "World Wide" every week. We make a special offer of half our regular rates for class clubs. Will our regular readers kindly bring this offer to the notice of teachers and students.

Many other schools and colleges use "World Wide" in various ways with great satisfaction.

AUSTRIA'S PEACE PROPOSALS FLATLY REJECTED BY PRESIDENT WILSON, WHO SAYS AMERICA HAS MADE ITS POSITION AND PURPOSE PLAIN

Bitter Spirit Manifested in the Comments of German Newspapers—People Counselled to Face Situation, and Pull Together, as Allies Intend the Destruction of Central Powers

Austria's peace offensive received a decided check on Tuesday when Secretary Lansing sent to the Swedish Minister the note authorized on the previous night by President Wilson, flatly rejecting in two short sentences the proposal of the Austro-Hungarian Government for secret and non-binding peace discussions:

"The Government of the United States feels that there is only one reply which it can make to the suggestion of the Imperial Austro-Hungarian Government. It has repeatedly and with entire candor stated the terms upon which the United States would consider peace, and can and will entertain no proposal for a conference upon a matter concerning which it has made its position and purpose so plain.'"

THE SENATE APPROVES.

The President's action — including the precedent-setting brevity of the reply and the promptness with which it was delivered—drew expressions of approval everywhere in Washington, at the capitol, among officials and throughout the Allied diplomatic corps.

In the Senate, Senator Lodge, of Massachussets, Republican floor leader and the ranking minority member of the Foreign Relations committee, voiced the feelings of Congress on the subject in a prepared speech, heartily approving the President's course as both wise and right. The United States, the Senator said, can talk peace only to a Germany beaten and deprived of power further to harm a wronged world. On the House side, Representative Fess of Ohio, chairman of the Republican congressional committee, spoke in approval, declaring that the quick reply might "jar upon diplomatic ears, but is justified as a rebuke to the double-dealing of our enemy."

NO PEACE WITH BELGIUM.

The Belgian Foreign Minister, in discussing Germany's "peace approach" to Belgium, declares that the conditions cannot be taken as a basis for any serious discussion.

ATTITUDE OF VATICAN.

It is stated at the Vatican, with reference to the subject of peace proposals, that the preference of the Pope is to act in such a matter only when asked to do so by both parties.

However, if a diplomatic representation were received from one of the parties, inquiries would be made of the other party if it desired to receive such a representation.

In a vigorous sermon at London on Sunday, Right Rev. M. F. Fallon, Bishop of London, recently returned from France and an interview with Pope Benedict XV. at Rome, emphatically gave the lie to the charges that the Pope is throwing his weight against the Allies in the war.

"I know, and I want you to know, that any man, any newspaper, or any journalist, who says the Pope is not impartially holding the scales, speaks or writes what is fundamentally a lie."

GERMANS ARE INDIGNANT

The German press generally, from the Socialist to the Conservative, regards the American answer to the Austrian peace note, taken in connection with the speech of Foreign Secretary Balfour, as final proof that the Allies seek to complete the destruction of the Central Powers and their peoples and the dismemberment of their territory.

The "Socialist Vorwaerts" of Berlin is bitter and pessimistic. It declares that the American answer and the utterances of Secretary Balfour compel the conclusion that the Entente will not [illegible]

America's answer to Austria-Hungary's recent peace note and the speech of Premier Clemenceau of France on the same subject should, according to the "Lokal Anzeiger" of Berlin, be posted on billboards and be communicated to the German people by the distribution of millions of pamphlets.

"No German man or woman who knows the contents and the significance of these declarations," the newspaper declares, "can doubt that peace is attainable only either through our victory or at the price of our utter destruction."

Wilson "In a Great Hurry."

"Wilson and his Secretary of State were in a great hurry," says the "Frankfurter Zeitung," referring to the American answer to the Austrian note.

"One receives the impression," the paper continues, "that the gentleman ruling in Washington, whom the American Constitution allows to act with the same absolutism as European princes, has hurried forward with this rejection. It is not even certain that the American Government had officially received the note when the Reuter agency announced the reply. But even if this is the case, the answer was delivered hastily.

"One might think that a step of such colossal importance for the whole world would require careful thought and consideration, but Wilson and Lansing soon finished their reply, and one hardly does them an injustice when one supposes that their leading viewpoint was first to be uttered in order to give tone for the Entente as well as for the American press."

"Victory or Defeat."

The paper refers to President Wilson's fourteen points, asserting that if these are the only conditions for peace, it is impossible to understand how any peace can ever be concluded except by a decisive Entente victory. It adds that a statement is expected from the Reichstag.

The "Deutsche Tages Zeitung" says: "To-day there is only one thing for us, victory or defeat. It now means that all must pull together and look things clearly in the eye. Our brave army, which has fought against a world of enemies under Hindenburg and Ludendorff, and now stands far in the enemy's territory, will not fail to give the Entente the answer which will bring peace near."

The same paper asserts that the U-boat war has become very intense on the American coast north of Cape May recently, so much so that the American war press has expressed dissatisfaction with the means of defence.

Peace Demonstrations.

Peace demonstrations, organized by the Social Democrats, have been held at Essen and Cologne and in a large number of towns in Saxony, according to a despatch from Cologne to the Dutch newspapers. Thousands of persons are said to have attended the meetings.

Konstantin Fehrenbach, president of the German Reichstag, declared in a recent interview that it was not impossible to hope for an armistice before winter, "despite the enemy's bellicose shouting." The interview was printed in the 'Rheinish Westphalian Gazette" of Essen.

Proclamation to Army.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg has issued a proclamation to the German army in the field as follows:

"The Austro-Hungarian Government has proposed to all the belligerents a conference for a non-binding discussion of peace. War operations are not thereby interrupted. Readiness for peace is not in contradiction to the spirit with which we are waging the struggle for the homeland.

"As early as December, 1916, the Kaiser, our Supreme War Lord, with his allies, offered peace to the enemy. The German Government has often since then proclaimed its readiness for peace.

"The reply of the enemy was scorn and derision. The enemy governments incited their peoples and armies to continue the annihilating war against Germany. We have thus continued our defensive struggle.

"Our ally has now made a fresh proposal to hold a discussion. The fighting will not be interrupted. The army's task is to continue the struggle. In four victorious years of war the German army has energetically protected the homeland and proved to the enemy its invincibility. Only by this means do we help break the enemy's will to destruction.

"While continuing to fight, we have to wait to see whether the enemy is sincere, and this time ready for peace negotiations, or whether he will again reject peace with us unless we are prepared to buy it on conditions which would destroy our people's future."

AMERICA LEADS, SAYS COPENHAGEN PAPER

"Sporting Spirit" of Nation Has Celebrated its Greatest Triumph

The "Politiken," Copenhagen, in a leading article, says:

"The attention of the world in these exciting days is directed toward Washington, not toward London or Paris. It was as if the whole situation demanded that it should naturally fall to President Wilson to formulate the decisive answer to Austria-Hungary. To that extent America has now taken undisputed leadership. This fact is incontestable, if not exactly pleasing from the special European viewpoint. While European states wear each other out, world leadership goes to the United States.

"After this war even the most hardened militarists must ask themselves whether there is any sense in throwing millions away on keeping up in time of peace a mighty army and fleet, when the gigantic machinery can be improvised in a few months. That is what America has done by the exertion of the strength and logic and iron will to which Europe involuntarily has bowed.

"The American sporting spirit has celebrated its greatest triumph. The war is not yet decided, and it is idle to predict its outcome, but, however, it may end, it brought one result. America's new position of strength, which can now hardly be disputed. America, which before was underestimated by Europe, now takes revenge. It is President Wilson, not Lloyd George, not Clemenceau, who has formulated the fourteen principles of the Entente demands as basis of peace negotiations and to which all have been referred from Entente quarters, following the appearance of Austria's offer to negotiate."

GERMAN REPLY TO AUSTRIAN PEACE NOTE

A German reply to the "highly esteemed" Austrian peace note was presented in due form by the German Ambassador in Vienna on Friday. The text was as follows:

"The summons of the Austro-Hungarian Government to all belligerent states to enter into confidential unbinding discussion in a neutral country, of the fundamental principles for the conclusion of peace, corresponds to the spirit of peace readiness and conciliatoriness which the responsible statesmen of the Quadruple Alliance and the authorized representatives of the Allied (Teutonic) peoples have again and again announced. The reception which previous similar steps met with from our enemies was not encouraging.

"The Imperial Government, however, follows the new attempt to bring the world nearer to the just and lasting peace, which it desires with the sincere and earnest wish that the statement of the Austro-Hungarian Government, inspired by profound conciliatory feeling and noble humanity, will this time evoke the desired echo.

"In the name of the Imperial Government, the undersigned has the honor to declare that Germany is ready to participate in the proposed exchange of ideas."

GREAT ALLIED GAINS IN MACEDONIA

Strong Positions Taken by the Serbs and French From the Bulgarians

The Serbs and their French allies in the Near East have started a new offensive against the Bulgarians, seeking to wrest from them some of the strong positions they have held in Macedonia for the past two years. An official Serbian report issued early in the week stated that 3000 prisoners had been captured and an important park of cannon. "Our offensive continues with complete success," the report stated. "The front pierced has been widened to include the village of Gradeshnitza, and extends over a front of more than 20 kilometres. The whole of the ridge of Sokol is in our hands, as well as the ridge of Truaviska, Rovovska and Brandnsta. A Jugo-Slav division has reached Koziak (north-east of Sokol), the most important position in this region, and our advance continues. The French and Serbian troops are fighting hand in hand, and are rivalling each other in tenacity, bravery and sacrifice. French and Serbian aviators have given proof of extraordinary activity and great bravery."

ENEMY IN FLIGHT.

The Bulgarians on Thursday were reported to be in flight in Macedonia and were burning stores and villages. The Allied troops had advanced more than twelve miles and their progress was so rapid that they had not been able to count the prisoners and war material taken. New regiments thrown in by the Bulgarians had been forced to retreat with the others. The Bulgarians were being pursued by the Serbian troops day and night.

Following the usual tactics of the Teutonic allies, the enemy devastated the country, leaving it a wilderness through the use of the torch and explosives.

SIXTEEN VILLAGES CAPTURED.

A despatch received at Washington on Sunday says:

Serbian troops, pressing the Bulgarians and Germans in Central Macedonia, advanced more than twenty kilometres Friday and are now within four miles of the Uskub-Saloniki Railway, the main artery for the supply of the Austro-German and Bulgarian forces opposing the British and French armies on the Serbian right.

An official despatch from Serbian General Headquarters at Saloniki, said the Serbians captured sixteen villages and twelve guns and now are several kilometres to the north of the village of Kavadar. Fresh Bulgarian and German troops are arriving continuously to reinforce the enemy lines.

Cutting of the Uskub-Salonika railway will force the retirement of the enemy left wing, and cause a general readjustment of the enemy lines in this entire section.

SERBS NORTH OF KAVADAR.

"We yesterday advanced more than twenty kilometres toward the north," said the Serbian official statement. "Our troops are several kilometres to the north of Kavadar. In addition to this town we have liberated another fifteen villages. Twelve guns have been taken by our cavalry.

"Fresh Bulgarian and German troops are arriving continually to reinforce the enemy lines. During the retreat the Bulgarians set fire to the villages and plundered all that remained to the poverty-stricken population, thus treating them as enemies in spite of the claims of the Sofia Government that this population is not Serbian, but Bulgarian."

40 MILES FROM STARTING POINT.

Bulletin reports from Serbia of the advance received by London "Times" early on Monday morning indicate a serious defeat of the Bulgarians, who are being hastily reinforced by the Germans. The foremost troops of the Franco-Serbian forces have passed Kavador in the obvious endeavor to turn the Babona pass. They have also, with other Allied troops, reached the Vardar railway at Legotf, Demir, and Kepi, thus cutting the main lines of communication of the Bulgarian Vardar-Doiran front. The advance is brilliant and has now gone forty miles beyond the starting point.

"The effect of the Serbian victory," writes Maj.-Gen. Maurice, "may well be to compel the Bulgars to retire on the whole front between Vardar and the Cerna, and this would probably entail the readjustment of their front west of Lake Doiran and north of Monastir."

The Italians are reported to have joined the fray with the British, French, Serbian and Greek troops and are hard after the enemy who is being driven northward through southern Serbia.

UNITY OF CHURCHES

Presbyterians Appeal to Anglicans for Hearty Co-operation

At the session of the General Synod of the Church of England held in Toronto on Monday, a deputation was received from the Presbyterian Church, consisting of Rev. John Neil, Rev. Somerville and Hamilton Cassels, who conveyed the greetings of the Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Neil declared the denomination he represented was watching the work being accomplished by the Anglican Church. He appreciated the great contribution in men to fight the battles of the war. The problems of the Anglican Church had to be undertaken by the Presbyterian Church also.

He declared that the British nations of the Christian Church would have to be self-sacrificing, not luxurious and walking on the sunny side of the street. They would have to be thorough, manifesting the spirit of comradeship existing among the troops at the front.

Need For Generalissimo.

Hamilton Cassels appealed for greater unity of effort. He referred to the strength of the Allied forces now operating under a generalissimo, and wondered if it was not possible for the churches to get together under one head.

Right Rev. A. J. Doull, Bishop of Kootenay, welcomed the deputation, stating that their visit was unique, and at a time that was itself unique in the history of the world.

He then spoke of the desire for united effort voiced by the delegates, declaring that he appealed to all brethren in Christ Jesus to seriously consider the "results of our unhappy divisions."

There were, he said, some special marks about the Presbyterian Church and he hoped that the points of contact and agreement might be found with a trust for hearty co-operation in the future. He hoped a way would be found to unite the best features of episcopacy and presbyterianism.

Healing The Wounds.

"If we will only understand one another better," he declared, "we may find a way of healing one of the wounds in th sacred body of Christ. We must let by-gones be by-gones and as Christian brethren see what we can do to bring about the dawn of that blessed day when Christian people can be of one accord."

Archdeacon Paterson-Smythe, Montreal, hoped that the relations existing between the two denominations would extend beyond mere friendly courtesies. He believed that the younger members of the Synod would see the time when Presbyterians and Anglicans found themselves sitting side by side in convention. The men who had been ministered to by chaplains at the front representing all denominations would not put up with the divisions of the churches in Canada.

He was anxious lest a desire arise for a loose undenominational sort of religion with less regard for the great fundamental truths of the Christian Church.

Archbishop Mathieson also welcomed the deputation, and adjournment was then made for lunch.

ST. LAWRENCE WEIR TO BE CONSTRUCTED

International Commission Has Granted Request of Aluminum Company

The International Joint Commission has granted the application of the Aluminum Company of America, a Pittsburg concern, to construct a weir in the St. Lawrence River at the Long Sault, near Massena, N.Y., overuling the objection of the Canadian Government that the construction would violate Canadian treaty rights.

The commission held that construction of the weir was a war emergency measure, as it would increase the output of aluminum needed by the United States and the Allies in the manufacture of war materials. Authorization to maintain the weir was limited, however, to the period of the war.

Two members of the Canadian Cabinet and other Canadian officials recently visited Washington and urged upon Secretary Lansing the lack of jurisdiction of the Joint Commission in the case, but the Secretary declined to interfere.

Ways and means of meeting the situation created by the judgment of the Commission are now under consideraton by the Canadian Government, and a statement will be issued soon.

The weir goes in for five years or until the end of the war, whichever is the later date. However, the applicants can approach the commission again a year before the period is up and ask that it remain.

The meeting of the commission was held in private, and there was considerable discussion before the two sides could come to the final agreement. It is estimated that the order means a benefit of nine million dollars to the company.

BAKU RETAKEN BY TURKS.

British Could Not Depend on Armenian Troops, And Withdrew.

Baku, in Trans-Caucasia, has been evacuated by the British, who have withdrawn their forces to north Peria.

The evacuation was made necessary, it is stated, because of the lack of steadiness on the part of Armenian troops when they were attacked by the Turks during August.

On September 1 the evacuation was definitely decided upon, but on the same day the Turks again attacked and the Armenians failed to co-operate. The result was that the Royal Warwickshire Regiment had to cover a Russo-Armenian retirement, and it is feared that this force lost heavily.

A small force of Russians arrived at Baku on September 9, to reinforce the British. This, with the inactivity of the enemy, tended to improve the morale of the forces allied with the British, strengthening their wish to hold the town. Meanwhile, it is added, the Armenians were negotiating to hand the town over to the enemy.

On September 14, the enemy made a determined attack and after fighting that lasted sixteen hours, the brunt of which was borne by the British, the latter evacuated the town.

The Turks recently have undertaken an advance from Tabris, Persia, as far as Jemalabad, and the British detachments which have been watching this road have retired.

VISCOUNT MOTONO DEAD.

Honorable Career of Man Who Rose From Obscurity to be Cabinet Minister.

Viscount Ichiro Montono, who resigned as Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan four months ago, died at Tokio on Tuesday from a stomach trouble with which he had suffered for a long time.

Viscount Montono was born in 1861 and was a typical product of the Japanese system of civil service, having advanced regularly to the various grades in foreign and diplomatic offices from the position of translator, which he filled in 1890. In turn he had been counsellor, secretary of legation at Petrograd and minister at Paris and Brussels. In 1899 he was the junior delegate of Japan at the Hague conference, and from 1906 to 1916 he was ambassador at Petrograd. He became Foreign Minister in November, 1916.

Major—"Why have you put that cloth over his head?"

Private Mike O'Flannagan (harassed by restive horse)—"So as he won't know he's being groomed, sorr."—'Punch.'

THE DRIVE IN MACEDONIA

Paris, Sept. 25.—Allied forces in Macedonia have captured twenty-five additional villages in the last forty-eight hours, according to a despatch received from the Salonika front to-day.

AN ASSAULT AT DAWN

(By Philip Gibbs.)

Describing the commencement of the battle on Wednesday, when British troops made a successful assault from Holnon to Gouzeancourt, and carried an important ridge overlooking the Hindenburg line, Philip Gibbs wrote:

"No night came before the battle which was to begin at dawn. It was a night of white magic, following a strangely beautiful sunset, when the sky was filled with wide wings of flame and then when the light faded, with the wings of white down, until the stars came out into the pale blue of the sky and the moon rose flooding all the fields with a milky radiance. There was no wind and the air was warm and the trees stood very still, darkly etched under this star-lit heaven, as in an Italian scene, unusual in northern France. Over the lines shells were bursting and the guns were firing with a scarlet glow, but behind there was peace and beauty. At one o'clock in the morning it began to rain, a steady downpour, making the ground soft and sticky, especially where it was cut up by shell craters, and chalky trenches, so that it was not good going for our tanks, crawling forward from their covers, nor afterwards for our men, in fighting kit, who had to scramble over that slimy chalk, where there was not grip for their feet, and go forward behind a sweeping barrage of fire to meet their enemy and his machine guns. That was unlucky, and the mists of the dawn, creeping up from the undergrowth of wood floating in the valleys and hanging low below the rain clouds, prevented aerial observation, and I saw numbers of our planes darting about like swallows, as though distressed by this lack of vision when a battle was in progress below. Later the weather cleared, and the dawn broke over this land of ruin, where the gaunt skeletons of the trees are like gallows on the sky line, and there is a leprous look over all the wild litter of the fields.

"At twenty minutes past five our men rose and went away. It was a brief hurricane of fire, followed by a moving barrage, to which our troops kept close with perfect confidence."

FRENCH TAKE VENDEUIL

Paris, Sept. 23.—French troops yesterday and last night made notable progress in their drive for the encirclement of St. Quentin. They pushed in far on the south and captured the village and fort of Vendeuil, close to the Oise, nine miles south-east of St. Quentin, to-day's War Office announcement shows.

From Vendeuil the French pushed on to the river. North of Ly-Fontaine they penetrated the wood in the direction of Hinacourt.

THE COMING WAR LOAN.

Motion Urging Workers to Invest Carried at Trades Council.

At the Trades and Labor Congress on Friday, a motion was introduced by Thomas A. Stevenson, of Toronto, urging every worker to invest in the coming war loan.

Alex. Lyon, Toronto, moved an amendment which advised the Government to pay no more interest on any war bonds and to return only the principal loaned. This would be, he said, a test of the patriotism of the people to see if they were willing to make sacrifices as were the men on the field of Flanders.

J. C. Cassidy, Montreal, expressed surprise that the resolution should have been introduced by Mr. Stevenson. It read as if it had been composed by the Finance Minister. He warned the workers that the larger the capitalizing of a concern the harder men had to work to pay dividends on it. Again, in the disastrous peace which would follow this disastrous war, they would be compelled to sell the bonds at a great sacrifice.

Richard Lynch, Montreal, reminded the delegates that the Congress was really meeting to discuss the improvement of the conditions of the workingmen, irrespective of war bonds.

Alfred Stone, Toronto, asked if they were going to let the men at the front think the Labor Congress of Canada was not supporting them. Were they going back upon them now when the Germans were being pressed back?

Mr. Stevenson explained that there was no compulsion about the motion. He claimed that the talk of Socialists was propaganda which could be carried on after the war was ended. In the meantime the principal duty of trade unionists was to win the war, and to do this money was required.

Interruptions were numerous and the meeting had frequently to be called to order by Chairman Watters.

Ultimately the Stevenson motion was adopted, and the members of the faction opposing it asked that their names be entered in the minutes as objecting.

MONTREAL TRAM RATES.

Increase of Fares Granted by Public Utilities Commission.

In consequence of a judgment delivered by the Public Utilities Commission on Friday afternoon with respect to the appeals made by various municipalities and the Montreal Tramways Company against the order of the Montreal Tramways Commission enacting a new schedule of fares, citizens of Montreal will be called upon to pay for travelling on the cars of the Montreal Tramway Company a cash fare of six cents, or 25 cents for five tickets, during the hours from 5 a.m. to midnight. Workingmen's tickets for the hours from 6 to 8 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m. will be obtained at the rate of six for 25 cents, and school children from five to sixteen years of age can get seven tickets for 25 cents. Fares from midnight to five o'clock in the morning will be 15 cents cash, a 50 percent increase.

GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

London, Sept. 23.—German troops late yesterday counter-attacked in the vicinity of Gillemont farm on the front between Cambrai and St. Quentin to the west of Le Catelet. Field Marshal Haig's statement to-day announces the repulse of the enemy with heavy losses.

"What is the meaning of 'alter ego'?" asked the teacher of the beginners' class in Latin. "It means the 'other I,'" responded a pupil.

"Give me a sentence containing the phrase."

"He winked his alter ego."—Boston Transcript.

LATEST FROM SIBERIA.

Tien Tsin, China, Sept. 23.—Chinese troops negotiated the surrender of three thousand Austro-Hungarians to a force of Czechs near Klakhitawhen. They mediated between the Czechs and four thousand Austro-Hungarians, who were fleeing.

Harbin, Manchuria, Sept. 20. (Delayed)—Six thousand Germans and Austro-Hungarians are threatening the Irkutsk district. The population of the Baikal region is anxiously awaiting the arrival of Japanese troops.

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.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL.—At Toronto, on Monday, Sept. 16th, 1918, Lila Mabel Burchill, beloved wife of Robert K. Campbell, and daughter of the late Isaac Burchill, aged 26 years.

The Family *and* The Church

Related through the Sunday School

Through the regular distribution every Sunday of that old favorite for Sunday Reading:—

THE NORTHERN MESSENGER

About a quarter of a million people, old and young, scattered all over Canada are reading the "Northern Messenger" every week—and they love it.

Many of Canada's best men and women to-day will tell you how they loved the "Messenger" in their youth, and that the paper helped to make them men and women of character.

The "Northern Messenger" was designed and is still published as a family paper with interesting features for all ages. But Sunday Schools all over Canada have adopted the "Messenger" for their Sunday School paper because it is so interesting to the family at large that scholars come regularly to get it—and because once the "Messenger" gets into the home it is read by the older folks, too. And because the officers of the Sunday Schools realize that all the readers of the "Messenger" get a spiritual uplift each week. Thus the School and the Church does well to distribute such a paper.

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BE PATRIOTIC.

Teach your scholars to think Nationally and Imperially, and rejoice that you are a Canadian and a Britisher.

Inculcate a spirit of love for Canada, in the minds of the boys and girls in your School.

If a Canadian publishing house offers you greater value than any foreign publisher why send your money out of this country?

More important still: Why do so many Canadian Sunday Schools regularly distribute to their growing boys and girls papers, the very stories of which sometimes tend to depreciate British ideals and British patriotism.

The United States Sunday Schools do not distribute British papers, and yet many Canadian schools distribute American papers. Doubtless each is best for its own country. If we are to develop a robust patriotism in our Canadian youth we should not distribute papers specially designed to promote American sentiment and patriotism. It is a mistake. Yet there are many schools which have not thought of this matter.

• • •

It is not surprising that so many Sunday Schools, large and small, all over Canada distribute the "Northern Messenger" to their teachers and scholars, and consider it without doubt the best value in Sunday reading matter that they can get anywhere.

What is surprising is that many Sunday Schools have not yet tried it! Does your school distribute it? If not will you let us send enough copies for free distribution for three consecutive weeks free of charge? We will gladly do it without putting you or your school under the slightest obligation to subscribe to the paper. We will gladly take the chance of that, knowing how your scholars will enjoy the "Northern Messenger."

Remember, it is made in Canada, and yet gives more and better Sunday reading for the money than any other publication in the world. Patronize Canadian makes whenever you can. Give the "Northern Messenger" the opportunity to "make good" in your school. Tell your superintendent and secretary that he can have all the copies he needs that each family represented may have a copy for three consecutive Sundays free of charge.

While the individual subscription rate for the 'Northern Messenger" is fifty cents per year. Sunday Schools and other clubs of five or more copies to one address may have it at the rate of only thirty cents per copy per year.

The Sunday School Lessons will be found most valuable by all students of the Bible, whether S. S. scholars or not.

Introduce the "Northern Messenger" to your Sunday School friends (it is interdenominational and evangelical) and suggest that they take advantage of the following coupon:

Free Trial Distribution Offer

FOR SUNDAY SCHOOLS AND CLASSES.

John Dougall & Son, Publishers, "Witness" Block, Montreal.

Dear Sirs,—We would be glad to take advantage of your FREE TRIAL DISTRIBUTION OFFER for three consecutive Sundays. We have ..... scholars, and would like the distribution to begin on Sunday ..... 1916. It being understood that we are under absolutely no obligations in the matter.

Name of Church .....

Denomination ..... and ..... Superintendent .....

Papers to be sent to .....

.....

Name and address of Officer or Teacher Filling out this blank } .....

A New Serial Story Will Begin October 4th. Act at Once and Get the Opening Chapters

TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS AT QUEBEC

The Trades and Labor Congress initiated the first of the business sessions of its convention in Columbus Hall, Quebec, on September 16, by four spirited debates on questions upon which the delegates were clearly divided.

The first was a motion to pass on to the resolution committee a recommendation that the Military Service Act should be repealed. The Congress refused by a large majority to let the resolution committee consider the matter.

No Russians.

The second was the application of a number of Russian corkers in Toronto to allof their delegates to be heard on the floor of the convention. The request was refused because the Russians were not members of the trade unions.

The third das the recommendation that a message of greeting be sent from the Congress to the Canadian Army. This was opposed because it had not come up as a recommendation of the resolution committee, but was submitted to the convention by P. Draper, secretary, at the request of Senator Robertson, and finally carried amidst cheers.

The last issue dealt with the time and day of electing officers and was indicative of the keenness with which the elections are regarded.

Coolie Immigration.

The congress on Tuesday discussed a motion condemning the introduction of Asiatic labor into mines in Canada and an amendment by the resolution committee changing a recommendation, "that a general strike be called throughout the Dominion if more of such labor were brought in," to one authorizing the executive council "to take all means in its power to resist further coolie immigration."

A faction in the Congress wanted the amendment defeated because of the recent success of sympathetic strikes. The amended resalution was adopted.

Other resolutions adopted by the Congress demanded a fair wage based on local conditions for workers, the formation of a fuel department along the lines of the American body, the increase of the allowances under the Nova Scotia Compensation Act, improved conditions for working eastern mines, the nationalization of railways and lands owned by them, and compulsory insurance.

Reconstruction After War.

The congress decided to authorize the executive council to draft a manifesto with a declaration of principles for a program of reconstruction after the war as an instruction to the workers of Canada governing their actions in their future efforts to establish better social and economic conditions. The debate on the question was at times heated, the radical element in the congress appearing to feel that its wishes would not be respected by the council, while the officers considered that if they were not authorized to outline the policy of the congress it would be equivalent to a vote of censure.

Control of Food Prices.

The effective control of the prices of essential foodstuffs, cereals, meats, etc., by the Dominion Government was demanded in a resolution adopted at Thursday afternoon's session of the Congress. Attempts were made by the radical factions to secure endorsation for an amendment which urged that all wages should be increased when the price of commodities went up, but the attempts were unsuccessful.

A resolution that Congress go on record as being opposed to any intervention on the part of the Allies in the internal conditions of Russia, was tabled indefinitely.

Justice to Ireland.

Addressing the delegates, William Mahone, international president of the Street Railwaymen's Union, Detroit, asked T. G. Hancock, M.P., the representative of the British Trades and Labor Congress, to take back with him instruction that Ireland must have Home Rule.

"As an Irish-American," said Mr. Mahone, "and as the father of three soldiers, I say our boys will fight the battle for democracy and against Prussian militarism, but Britain must do justice to Ireland and all her provinces."

The statement of Mr. Mahone was loudly applauded.

A resolution calling for the nationalization of the practice of medicine and all hospitals was also adopted.

Three Percent Beer.

A debate took place on a motion submitted by John Young, Toronto, which sought to place the Congress on record as approving of the action of the Ontario executive in urging Premier Hearst to allow beverages containing two and a half percent of alcohol and requesting the Dominion and provincial Governments to make it legal to manufacture and sell anywhere in Canada any beverage not exceeding two and a half of alcohol.

John W. Bruce, Toronto, opposed the motion. He contended that the argument that more and stronger beer would increase the productivity of the workmen was wrong in logic and facts.

Mr. Young said they should have a proper beveraged instead of the slops now served out.

Thomas Stevenson, Toronto, showed that there was nothing about the productivity of workmen in the resolution.

J. E. O'Leary, Toronto, claimed there were some blind-pigs selling cheap whiskey. He thought the temperance element in Canada should follow the example of the prohibition party in the United States. Three percent beer was allowed in Maine.

N. P. G. Franck, Montreal, said the present temperance beverages were worse than water.

The motion was adopted by a large majority.

Election of Office-Bearers.

The Trades and Labor Congress selected new officers for the ensuing year at its session on Friday afternoon and the result of the voting was a defeat for several of the men who governed the organization last year. J. C. Watters was beaten for the office of president by Thomas Moore, of Niagara Falls, by 195 votes to 155. James Simpson, Toronto, disappears from the list of vice-presidents, but P. M. Draper, the secretary-treasurer of the Congress, though challenged for this office by J. Russell, Winnipeg, easily retained it. Mr. Watters was appointed fraternal delegate to the British Trades and Labor Congress, while T. J. Johns, Winnipeg, was selected as fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labor.

The Congress decided to meet in Hamilton, Ontario, next year. The Winnipeg delegates put up a good fight to get the convention for their city, but wer beaten by 201 votes to 91.

INDIA IN THE WAR.

The Viceroy of India, presiding at the opening of the Legislative Council at Simla, said one immediate result of the recent conferenc at Delhi was the addition of half a million of men to the army. India was now recruiting twice as many men monthly as she did prior to the war.

Contributi s to the second war loan exceeded twenty million pounds sterling. The Finance Minister would move a resolution that India should give further financial assistance. India contin 1 to send to the Allies many shiploads of foodstuffs and raw materials; also masses of material had been sent to Mesopotamia and elsewhere.

Referring to Indian reform proposals, the Viceroy said that he intended to ignore harsh criticisms passed and al o comments to the effect that the Viceroy was unavoidedly committed to illiberal proposals. He declared that the scheme was only evolved after the most careful sifting of all suggested policies and contended that the promised substantial steps towards reform were embodied in the proposals.

"We carried the advance right up to a line beyond which our principles forbid us to go," he said. The Viceroy considered that it was best to leave the knotty question of special representation of communities in proposed new legislative bodies in the hands of a committee. Concluding, he said that the liberty of the world depended on the successful issue of the war, and without such an issue all schemes for liberalizing India's political institutions would, indeed, be vain.

AMERICANS IN CANADA.

The Consul-General at Ottawa has issued the following statement:

"All American male citizens in Canada between the ages of 21 and 30 inclusive may register before an American consul, or his deputy, on or before September 28th.

"American citizens who, on September 12th, were between the ages of 18 and 20, inclusive, and between the ages of 31 and 45 inclusive, may register any time within thirty days after September 12th. Those so registered will thus become subject to the United States Selective Service Act, and will be classified by local boards in the United States. They will be exempt from Canadian military service, but will be required by the Canadian Government to report to the registrars, in accordance with public notice in the newspaper press. When reporting, they should state the fact that they have been registered under the United States Selective Service Act.

"Americans who have not registered before September 29th or October 13th, according to the ages above indicated, become subject to the Canadian Military Service Act, and will be classified by Canadian tribunals, the same as Canadian citizens, though without loss of nationality.

"The so-called 'diplocatic exemptions' granted by the Consul-General at Ottawa, under special regulations, are of very limited character."

INTER-ALLIED LABOR CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

Kerensky Speaks on the Subject of Intervention in Russia.

The fourth inter-Allied Labor and Socialist conference called since the beginning of the war opened in London on Tuesday with representatives of Great Britain, the United States, France, Italy, Belgium, and Greece in attendance. Questions arising from the war formed the chief subjects of discussion.

Ex-Premier Kerensky, of Russia, attended the conference and was given a seat on the platform.

The conference on Thursday unanimously accepted a report made by the international relations committing a purely negative policy in their "subscribe to the fourteen points formulated by President Wilson, thus adopting a policy of clearness and moderation, as opposed to a policy dictated exclusively by changes on the war maps."

The conference also unanimously approved the section of the committee's report regarding the Austrian note.

The committee favored an expression of opinion by the conference that the Allies would be assuming a heavy and perilous responsibility by adopting a purely negative policy in their treatment of the Austrian proposals, but it urged the Allies to interrogate their opponents regarding their general and particular war aims, "which have never been defined, thus imposing upon the working classes the responsibility of choosing between the solutions proposed."

During the discussion of a resolution denouncing Allied intervention in Russia M. Kerensky was invited to speak. He read his address, which was in French.

M. Kerensky said he was not speaking as a partizan or a Socialist, but as a Russian, making known public opinion in his country. He asserted that Russia had not left the Alliance of the Entente and said he offered once more his testimony that Russia never had recognized the peace of Brest-Litovsk and never had ceased to struggle against Germany.

He said the Allies intervened in Russia in response to the call from organizations which represented the real interests of Russia and who were opposed to the Bolshevik terror. He denied that those persons supporting intervention in his country are Bourgeoisie, and said the Bourgeoise were running a race with the Bolshevik for German favor. The passage of the resolution condemning intervention in Russia by the Allies could only favor Germany. The only danger in intervention, he added, was the tendency to aid certain private organizations and interests.

OIL STEAMER TORPEDOED.

Sixty-four of Crew Reported Missing —Survivors Landed at Corunna.

Corunna, Spain, Sept. 23.—Three officers and 27 men of the crew of the American steamer "Buena Ventura" have arrived here. The vessel was torpedoed last Monday. Three boats with 64 of the crew are missing. The "Buena Ventura" was proceeding from Bordeaux, where she had unloaded a cargo of petroleum from Philadelphia. The vessel was of 4,881 gross tons and belonged to the United States Steel Products Company.

AERIAL REVIEW IN ITALY.

Some Wonderful Gymnastics by Flying Men in Presence of Royalty.

Major Gabrielle D'Annunzio, at the head of his pilots, who made a raid on Vienna, was presented at Italian headquarters on Friday afternoon with the high decoration of Officer of the Military Order Savoy. A dozen British pilots on this front received the Italian silver medal for valor.

After the ceremony there was the largest review yet held of the Italian flying corps. It was certainly one of the most striking spectacles seen anywhere since flights became practical. The pilots' skill and mastery of their machines were such that they played tricks close above and all round the Royal party, which, besides King Victor, consisted of the Prince of Wales, Duke Aosta, King Victor's cousin, who commands an Italian army, Count Turin, General Diaz and the whole Italian general staff.

Literally 10 yards from such a concentration of valuable lives, 30 airmen in succession dived down to 20 feet from the ground, tore past with a cheer, skimming so close above the heads of the crowd that the nerves of some of the spectators gave out and they fled behind the grand stand.

The King, Prince of Wales, other officers and General Diaz showed nothing but admiration for the extraordinary somersaults at less than the height of a church spire. There was one British machine which was the marvel of all beholders, jinking about just over heads, rolling over and over and gambolling in the air like a kitten on a rug.

SEIZURE OF LIQUOR.

Big Haul Made by Cornwall License Inspector.

On Monday night John Uren, local license inspector, tried to hold up a couple of men who were going through the village of Moulinette with a Stude baker motor truck presumably filled with egg crates. The men refused to stop, so Mr. Uren secured a car and overtook the pair for whom he had been on the lokout for a couple of weeks. When he caught up with them they threw up their hands and acknowledged they had a quantity of liquor secreted under the egg crates. Mr. Uren brought the men and truck to Cornwall and took them to a local hotel, where the consignment of "eggs" was locked up for safe keeping.

The two strangers were allowed to occupy a room in the hotel instead of being placed in the cells. Between keeping an eye on his men and on the garage containing the liquor, Mr. Uren had a busy night of it and between trips the men slid down a rope from their room and made off, leaving the officer with the truck and stock of wet goods. The truck is a large one, probably worth $2,000 or $2,500, and it is said the liquor is worth between $500 and $600.

The man who was running the car gave his name as Andrews, of Montreal, and the other as Lafave, of Prescott. They said they were taking the "eggs" to Kingston. They offered Uren $400 to let them continue on their journey. The number of the car was sent to Toronto and it is hoped the owner will be found in this way. The car and stock will be held pending instructions from the Department in Toronto.

Another peculiar case developed in a Cornwall freight shed when two suspicious packages consigned from Montreal to a local man were seized by Chief of Police Smyth and will be held until authority as to their disposition is received from the license department at Toronto. One box contained several dozen bottles of beer and inside a barrel was a five gallon keg of high wines. They were not labelled as liquor, but were both consigned to the one address. The person to whom they were addressed says that he knows nothing about them, and that his name was used without his knowledge or consent.

IN THE WAR ZONE

Philip Gibbs Gives Vivid Pen-Picture of Conditions at the Front

Philip Gibbs says: "We have been having some wild weather here with heavy rain, and our men in the fighting fields are wet and muddy. It is not pleasant in these fields where, even behind the lines 20 miles deep along our front, there is little shelter for the troops, except tents in the swamps, a few groups of huts, slimy dugouts and tarpaulin sheets stopping up monstrous shell holes in the broken houses. Our armies are fighting, working and sleeping in wet clothes, because when it rains so heavily as during the last few days waterproof capes are of slight avail against the storm, and the tents are leaky above the oozy mud, and water squelches into marching boots.

MARCHING IN THE RAIN

There is something grimly picturesque about these rain pictures of the war, the steel helmets of battalions marching up to the line are washed by the downpour and gleam with a blue light; their rifles, tied about with rags to keep them dry; the rain pours down their shiny capes and beates into their mud-splashed faces; great guns go by on caterpillar wheels, which grind up the soft tracks; field batteries move forward with the gunners hunched forward on the mules, which are flaked with mud up to the ears and the gun wheels splash throug young ponds on the long roads through the battlefields. The Albert-Bapume road, the Arras road, the Amiens-Peronne road, these highways down which so much history of this war has passed with fire and fury, are golden tracks, where the sun, breaking through the clouds shines on their puddles and on their rain-washed surface, and where gangs from the labor battalions are at work, filling up recent shell-holes and smoothing out the bumps and gullies made by the heavy traffic of moving armies.

Storms break over the dead woods on either side of these highways, etched black against the grey of the sky or its white cloud mountains and out of the wet earth, where countless trenches and shell craters are waterlogged, there rise the ruins of this world of ours, just high jagged walls of fallen houses, bits of churches, abbeys and monasteries, with their stones washed white in the rain, masses of broken brick work, from which the iron girders stick out twisted fantastically, where once there were villages of France, and here and there a pile of rubbish which was a mill or a sugar factory or a wayside shrine.

"The wind howls through these ruins, and the rain beats down upon them and men of ours wander through them with their steel helmets lowered to the storm, or crouch in under the shelter which they can give. Horses and mules are stabled there in the roofless rooms, gun limbers are stacked in the gardens, where flowers still grow in the wild chaos of sandbags and barbed wire and away over the desolate fields of thistles which cover some of the litter of the infernal strife, there are long trains moving and their smoke trails across the sky or rises like the smoke of shell bursts.

Human Ant-Hills.

They are marvellously near the fighting line, and within a week of our capture of another line of advance they come up on new laid rails, making a Clapham Junction in the midst of the battlefields, with branch lines and loop lines for the transport of ammunition and for the Red Cross trains. The light that pierces through back of the rain clouds reveals these slow-moving trains, and Red Cross flags of the field hospitals and the long columns of lorries and transport waggons and the gun limbers and mule teams, with little groups of men, like ants on the distant sky line, between the dead woods and the ruins, while all around one and for scores of miles there are camps everywhere like a mushroom growth of brown tents and horse lines and gun parks."

SPANISH INFLUENZA HAS REACHED QUEBEC.

Thousands of cases in Boston—New York Threatened.

An epidemic of what is supposed to be Spanish influenza is raging at Victoriaville, Que., where the three hundred students at the college are reported to be sick. The college has been quarantined for the last week, all the scholars being gradually sent home after disinfection. So far, two of the teaching brothers have died: Brother Donat and Brother Pierre. A student has also succumbed. Morgue statistics to-day show that in the course of the last few days nine sailors have died on ships in the harbor of Quebec, apparently from Spanish influenza.

Thousands of cases of the strange malady have appeared in Boston, and many deaths are recorded. With the discovery at New York on Thursday of fourteen cases on a foreign vessel, Health Commissioner Copeland took steps to prevent the spread of the disease. He called into conference representatives of railways, theatres and moving picture houses. Plans were discussed for a publicity campaign through moving picture slides to educate the public along preventive lines and to check up travellers suspected of being afflicted with the malady.

CANADA'S COAL SUPPLY.

Unless the coming winter is one of exceptional severity the supply of coal available for use in Canada, in the opinion of Fuel Controller C. A. Magrath, should be sufficient if properly husbanded. Of anthracite coal, Canada's allotment is somewhat smaller this year than last, but of bituminous coal some 1,200,000 tons more are being brought into the country.

RUSSIAN WHO HELPED TO KILL RASPUTIN.

Former Army Colonel Gives Details of the Monk's Death.

An Atlantic Port, Sept. 22.—Claiming to be one of five men who shot and killed Gregory Rasputin, the Russian monk and "power behind the Russian throne," Dr. Stanislaus de Lazevert, formerly a colonel in the Russian army, arrived here to-night on a British liner. Dr. de Lazevert said the other four assailants, all of whom are now dead, were Grand Duke Dimitri Pavlowski; another Grand Duke, whom he declined to name; M. Touchotone, captain of the Guard; and M. Pourischkecatch.

Dr. de Lazevert, who said he came to America to see President Wilson in connection with the Serbian situation, declared he had not been permitted to tell his story in the past, but added that he would tell it fully after his visit to Washington.

According to his statement, the monk, concerning whose slaying many stories have been told, was killed by the five men from Dr. de Lazevert's automobile. The shooting took place just outside the palace of Grand Duke Pavlowski, he said.

After the assassination, Dr. de Lazevert, added, a price was put upon his head, and he and his wife fled Russia, leaving behind with relatives their three-months-old boy.

The assassination of Rasputin, who was declared to have exercised a great influence upon the late Emperor Nicholas through the Empress Alexandra Alix, was first reported in July, 1914. At that time it was said that a woman stabbed him. A number of stories were circulated later as to the manner of the monk's death, in which the names of a number of aristocrats were involved.

BENEFITS OF PROHIBITION.

Canada's prohibitory laws are working as satisfactorily as can be expected from their yet limited nature. Vice and crime have been reduced, many individuals and many families who suffered in health, and in pocket through drink have gained new life and new hope, now that the pressing temptation has been taken out of the way in most of the provinces. The Revenue bugbear, which in former times was trotted out whenever prohibition was mentioned, has been exhibited as quite shorn of its terrors. Neither municipalities nor provinces seem to miss the liquor revenue. The "Pioneer" says that "the cost of maintaining our jails has decreased, so that there will be saved to the country, in this item alone, an amount not far short of the total revenue received under license." And certainly the country has not suffered industrially or financially. Canada from ocean to ocean is humming with activity. Prohibition has caused no industrial unrest. It has proved itself good for the employee and the employer, good for the farmer and the mechanic, good for man, woman and child, good for business, good for education, good for religion, and good for morality. We were going to say that it has been good for everyone except the liquor maker and liquor seller, but we will not even make that exception, for many a former liquor man is now engaged in honorable business, and is better for it in every way conceivable. As the time draws near when liquor will be completely put under the ban, we feel more and more surprised that Montreal, and the few other rum holes that remain in our province, should tolerate the traffic a day longer, when they compare the degradation still frequently evident within their own borders with the improvements which have been effected in so many dry localities.

Circumventing the Law.

The general success of prohibition and the benefits it has conferred render all the more blameworthy the endeavors which are being made to circumvent the law. All sorts of dodges are being used to get liquor into and to sell liquor in dry territory. One man endeavors to smuggle in barrels and bottles of liquor covered up with innocent fruit and potatoes, another keeps liquor in the newel post of a stairway, another keeps the forbidden fluid hidden in a hole in the kitchen floor; and still another keeps a quantity in the coal bin. Provincial police have been busy hunting down these offenders, and stiff fines have been levied on them. Not long ago great quantities of liquor, hailing from Montreal, were seized as they entered Ontario. This was an offence of a more serious cast than the retail smuggling and dispensing of liquor. It appears as if some big liquor dealers in Montreal must be doing their best to upset the laws of our neighbor province, and the laws of the Dominion. It is a case eminently calling for investigation, and the exemplary punishment of the guilty parties, no matter how wealthy they are and no matter how high they rank socially or politically. Another mutual dodge of liquor drinker and liquor maker is the alcoholized patent medicine. There is no doubt that many of these concoctions are mere booze in disguise. The matter should be taken up by the authorities concerned. If legislation is needed legislation should be forthcoming to put a stop to an evil which in some quarters must largely nullify the success of the prohibition law—the law which means so much in Canada's successful prosecution of the war. We understand that the Ontario Provincial Board of Health,—and presumably the Boards of Health in other provinces—has extensive powers in dealing with patent medicines. These should be used to the utmost in contending with whiskey in all its various forms and disguises.

Stocks of Liquor a Menace.

The Social Service League in that far away community, Medicine Hat, has drawn attention to another important matter. There is at the present time a considerable amount of liquor in Canada which could be used for mechanical, medicinal, scientific and other necessary purposes. This stock is a perpetual and standing menace to the proper observance of the Dominion and provincial prohibitory laws. If it were used for legitimate purposes, it would save a large amount of valuable grain from destruction. The League would have all persons with liquor in their possession, or under their control, or on their premises, register particulars of that fact, with a representative of the Board of Food Control, or some other suitable person, in the same manner as those who were liable to military service were required to register. The League further requests that all liquor, or such portion of it as may be deemed advisable, be acquired by the Crown at an equitable price, and applied to the necessary purposes above mentioned, in such a manner, and at such prices as shall best tend to conserve the food products and resources which are so urgently needed by our men and our Allies in the present great struggle. In this way the existing stocks of liquor would become of national service instead of being, as they are—in spite of prohibition—a national menace.

Temperance Education.

There is also a growing interest in scientific temperance. This should be cultivated by our educational authorities to the utmost. No scientific fact is more clearly established than the dangerous and deleterious character of the drug we call alcohol. And yet the superstition of its universal use as a therapeutic agent lingers, and sometimes lingers in quarters where one would least expect it. Much good has been done through temperance education, but much more needs to be done before we can consider the work done thoroughly. And it is very necessary for us to remember that our present prohibitory legislation is but a war measure, a temporary enactment to cope with an extreme situation. It is working well, as we have said, but there is at present nothing to guarantee its permanence. It would be a good thing for churches, temperance societies, and other organizations during the fall and winter seasons to do everything possible to thoroughly awaken the country, and so to awaken Parliament and Government, to the need of a permanent prohibition law. Canada has solved her war problems in a very wonderful and successful manner. Without prohibition she could not have done so, and without prohibition she will not be able to solve the equally real and serious problems of the coming days of peace.

CRIMEAN VETERAN ON CRIMES OF GERMANY

Charge of Light Brigade Survivor's Interesting Letter.

The following interesting letter was received by Mr. James Pennington, of the office of the Inspector of Taxation, Montreal, from his brother, one of the very few living survivors of the Charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava, October 25, 1854:

My Dear James,—With regard to the war, I think the end is already assured, unless we are sold by our own place-hunting politicians. But there is plenty of fight in the enemy yet, for his existence is now at stake, and his endurance and tenacity are equal to our own. You would be astonished at the ignorance of the general body of our countrymen with regard to everything which brought about the world-war, in persons who would be offended if you described them as ignorant and uneducated.

"Lest We Forget."

Of the barest outlines of Continental history they are practically oblivious; but if possible I think we cannot too frequently insist upon the facts being known with regard to those authors of designedly-made wars. Ordinary prescience could have foretold what the future had in store; but, "lest we forget," let me draw your attention to the following: Lord Haldane, thoroughly imbued with the Pan-German spirit in a speech delivered by him at Accrington, Lancashire, upon the 8th of December, 1911, and in sympathy with the acquisitive design of the Kaiser for maritime domination, thus expressed himself: "The thing I most desire is to see Germany expand herself overseas, and make her beneficent influence—that of a great and civilized nation—felt in the distant parts of the world."

"That the conspiracy that caused the greatest of human tragedies was hatched by the Kaiser and his imperial crew at the Potsdam conference and that one of the chief participants, Wangenheim, flushed with triumph at the success of the pliot, told me the details with his own mouth."

And the present terrible contest has been waged so ruthlessly by Lord Haldane's "beneficent" barbarians that history furnishes no parallel to the record of their crimes.

Your affectionate brother,

Save the food and help the fighter fight.

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CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Service Between Mainland and Prince Edward Island.

The Canadian Government Railways announce that on Saturday, September 21st, there will be a change in the service between the Mainland and Prince Edward Island, on which date the SS. "Northumberland" between Point du Chene and Summerside, will be withdrawn and the connection will be via the Car Ferry "Prince Edward Island" between Tormentine and Borden, which will make one round trip daily, passengers eastbound travelling by the Maritime Express No. 4 train, leaving Montreal at 9.25 a.m. and Levis at 2.40 p.m., making direct connection for all points in Prince Edward Island.

This service will remain in effect until Sunday, September 29th, when there will be a general change of timetable, details of which will be announced later.

WM. HENRY PENNINGTON.

Mr. Pennington, the writer of the foregoing letter, now 86 years of age, was in the sixties the greatest tragedian of the time. Mr. Gladstone, with whom he was on intimate terms, publicly stated that Pennington had "no equal in the representation of Shakespeare!" He was a frequent guest at the Gladstone breakfasts at Carlton House Terrace, where the literati of the day gathered to converse together and with the intellectual Prime Minister.

GALA DAY AT THE HAGUE.

The Hague assumed a gala appearance on Thursday, and the streets were densely crowded, on the occasion of the opening of the States General by the Queen. A large crowd collected round the palace, and when the Queen accompanied by the price, drove away in her golden chariot, a hundred salutes were fir. l and a military band started playing "Wilhelmus."

The gala cortege, with outriders, proceeded to the famous historical Riddersaal in Binnenhof, where the Queen was received by a commission and court chamberlains, and where the first peace conference was held.

The seats of the Entente diplomats were divided from those of the Central Empires by an aisle. It is perhaps significant, says the New York Times' correspondent that the representatives of the Holy See was seated with the latter.

The Queen, who wore a sea-green dress, addressed the assembly from the throne, speaking clearly and laying special stress on the first part of her speech, which bore special reference to the seriousness of the present food situation; and expressed her sympathy for the cares and sorrows caused by the extraordinary distress of the people, and thankfulness for the preservation of peace in Holland.

The Queen also spoke on the acuteness of the economic situation, and of Holland's intention to defend her neutrality, although this latter question was not so strongly emphasized as last year when the period was more critical.

British and American Views on the Topics of the Time

Those who are reading WORLD WIDE week by week are finding themselves better informed as to the thought and doings of these momentous times than those who merely depend on the Daily press; for in WORLD WIDE is presented the well considered thought of those who concern themselves with the inner meaning of things rather than with their passing appearance. In WORLD WIDE you will find the really noteworthy articles of the week selected from the most responsible British and American journals and reviews—representing different points of view. Many of these articles have been written or inspired by the great men of the times. By selecting the best of the best and only the best 100 percent. efficiency and satisfaction to the reader is assured. Published by loyal Canadians for loyal Canadians. Sample copies FREE; three months trial 25 cts. or twelve months for one dollar to NEW subscribers. (Regular subscription rates $2.00.) JOHN DOUGALL & SON, PUBLISHERS, MONTREAL.

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PRESS OPINIONS

A BLOW TO ZIONISM.

(The Boston "Transcript.")

The sympathetic interest which Americans in general have no doubt felt in the movement to establish in Palestine the nucleus of a Jewish national organization, is likely to be somewhat dampened by the pronouncement of the "Jewish Rabbis' National Committee in New York" (whatever authority that organization may have) against the proposition, and the committee's request to President Wilson to reconsider his recent indorsement of the movement. Do the Jews want to establish in Palestine what Mr. Balfour calls a "national home for the Jewish people," or do they not? It is an old question, not yet satisfactorily answered.

The weight of Jewish organized expression is undoubtedly on the side of Zionism, but whether or not that indicates that the majority of the people of the Jewish faith are in favor of the movement no one can certainly tell. The representative bodies have been considerably divided on the subject, but for the most part they have lately pronounced in its favor. The present utterance of these rabbis, as an organization, therefore comes as a surprise. It is evident that the motive of their opposition is religious. They say in their telegram to the President:

Thousands of us are convinced that all attempts to revive a separate nationality for Jews are a menace to Judaism, sure to lead to the ultimate eclipse of our religious interests by political concerns, and that the establishment of a Jewish state would tend to distract our co-religionists here from a full and perfect allegiance to American citizenship and obligations.

If Zionism, or the unfurling of a Jewish national flag in Palestine, signified the establishment of one more sort of hyphenated citizenship in the United States, the warning of the rabbis would be timely. It does not appear, however, that the loyalty of American Jews would be in the slightest degree affected by the movement. Very few of them would care to migrate to Palestine. Their interest would be sentimental and benevolent. The Zionists among the American Jews include the most distinguished, the most loyal and the most American of American Jews. To them Zion represents, not a rival nation, but a "homeland" for the homeless of their race. What Georg Brandes, long an ardent opponent of Zionism, lately said on this head is true: the Jews of western Europe and America do not need a Zion, but the oppressed, rejected and really nationless Jewish masses in eastern Europe and Asia have a right to constitute themselves as a nation on their own soil, if they are able to do so. Under these circumstances, the declaration of the British Government remains as a sufficient warrant for the sympathy, not only of Jews, but of people of all other faiths, in the most interesting project:

His Majesty's Government views with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use its best endeavors to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country.

It is hard to see any menace to the full allegiance of American views to their citizenship in favor awarded to this proposition.

A ONE-SIDED HATRED.

(The Philadelphia "Record.")

Chancellor von Hertling makes the curious statement that the effect of the war manifested itself among Germany's enemies "in the form of hatred bordering on insanity." Evidently what this means is that the Allies show no disposition to allow Germany, which caused the war, to name the conditions of peace, so that it can get out of the scrape it jumped into with the appearance of having triumphed. The determination to fight to a finish the war which Germany insisted upon, although the Allies made many efforts to avert it, is "hatred bordering on insanity."

France may hate Germany; it has reason enough for it. Belgium ought to hate Germany. Other nations that are small enough for Germany to maltreat might very naturally hate a cruel bully. We doubt if England hates Germany. We know that America has no hatred, though it is fully conscious that Germany has sinned against it and against all civilization, and it is fully determined to fight until Germany is rendered harmless for the future. That state will be reached soon. We are so far from feeling hatred that so long as it was possible we clung to the belief that we had only to defeat the Kaiser, and that we were not fighting the German people. We have had to give that up, because the German people have avowed themselves particeps criminis, but we have no feeling for Germany beyond that which the police must inevitably have for the criminal classes, or, specifically, for the rioters they have to quell.

On the other hand, Germany is the only nation in the world that has deliberately and systematically fostered hatred. The German school children are taught to sing songs of hatred for enemies. In the first year of the war a Berlin professor lectured to a large, fashionable and enthusiastic audience in Munich on hate as a moral force. Lissauer's "Song of Hate" came out early in the war. It amused Englishmen so much that they could not sing it without breaking into laughter. A column of British troops marching back from the front astonished and perhaps disgusted a French officer by singing Lissauer's work, punctuated by boisterous mirth. Lissauer's song has been followed by three or four others, much more savage. The German capacity for hatred is so absolutely foreign to Englishmen and Americans that it seems funny to them. One of "Punch's" earliest caricatures was entitled "A Prussian Family Doing Its Morning Hate."

In the interests of justice we are going to drive German soldiers out of France and Belgium and a few other countries. In the interests of peace we are going to disarm Germany. But it is laughable to talk about the hatred of the Allies "bordering on insanity." That sort of hatred is made in Germany and nowhere else in the world.

OUR WAR FUNDS

THE FRIENDLY HOME.

Previously acknowledged	$825.00
Mrs. B. D. McRae	1.90
Vulcan, Alberta	55.09
Mrs. T. J. James	2.00
Total to Sept. 19	$883.99

PRISONERS OF WAR FUND.

(To provide food parcels for Canadian prisoners of war in Germany.)

Paid Treasurer and acknowledged by receipt	$382.05
Since acknowledged	313.92
"Grandma"	2.00
Stone Church Ladies' Aid	2.50
Total to Sept. 19	$700.47

LABRADOR FUND.

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

Paid Treasurer and acknowledged by receipt	$585.10
Since acknowledged	320.51
Mrs. G. Paterson	4.00
Mrs. T. J. James	2.00
Total to Sept. 19	$911.61

Y.M.C.A. FUND.

(For Y.M.C.A. work among Canadian soldiers overseas.)

Paid Treasurer and acknowledged by receipt	$1191.83
Since acknowledged	3392.34
Adult Bible Class, Salem S.S.	15.03
Adult Bible Class, New Carlisle	15.00
A Soldier's Mother	1.00
Mrs. T. J. James	2.00
Marchmont Women's Mission Circle	15.00
Total to Sept. 19	$ 5232.72

IRISH PRIVATE WHO EARNED A CAPTAINCY.

An Irish newspaper gives the following biographical sketch, with portrait, of Captain D. Coughlan, a Skibbereen man, who has carved for himself a distinguished position in the Army:

"Captain D. Coughlan joined up in London where, as set out below, he occupied at the outbreak of war a responsible and lucrative office in the City. His promotion was rapid and regular, until now the rank of Captain stamps his ability and service as of a high order indeed. We trust and believe Captain Coughlan has not yet reached the end of his promotion, and that it will be our privilege to record still further advance by this promising son of old Skibbereen. Captain Coughlan is a son of the late Mr. Daniel Coughlan, Bridge St., and brother of Mr. Richard Coughlan, N.T., D.V.C., Skibbereen Board of Guardians. He was Private Secretary to Sir W. Purbridge, Bart., Managing Director Harrord's Stores, London, when he joined the colors as a private soldier two years ago, and was awarded his Commission on the field, being gazetted to the North Hants. For good work in Flanders he was recommended for promotion, and promoted to Captaincy and attached to the Royal Engineers in the early part of this year."

Captain Coughlan is a cousin of Mr. John William Cotter, of the "Witness" Office.

PRIVATE SEFTON STEWART.

Private Sefton Stewart, 13th Batt., E Company, No. 145826, who joined the army when attending the High School, being under 18 years, of his own free will, and who had been three years in the war, has been killed in action. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. James Stewart, of Richmond, Ont., and the grandson of Rev. Hugh McLean, of Matawatchan, Ont. On Sabbath, August 25th, 1918, a special commemoration service was held in Matawatchan Presbyterian Church.

At Montreal on Thursday Lieut.-Col. Daly Gingras, D.S.O., was formally dismissed from the military service and stripped of all his honors and decorations, as a result of the sentence recommended by the recent general court-martial held to inquire into seven charges against him of misappropriating regimental funds.

BUTTER MARKET CLOSED STRONG

Receipts of Butter and Cheese For Week Smaller Than a Year Ago

Montreal, Saturday Evening.

In sympathy with the great strength that has prevailed in the United States butter markets for the past few weeks, and the fact that finest creamery in the New York market is selling at from 55c to 58½c per lb., which prices are from 9½c to 11½c per lb. higher than present prices in the Montreal market, and the fact that Canadian farmers have increased their shipments of cream to the above market considerably of late, a much stronger feeling has developed in the local butter situation, and prices during the week have advanced 3c to 3¼c per lb., and the indications are that they will go still higher in the near future. At the higher range of prices there has been an improved demand, and the market has been more active, with a larger volume of business for both prompt and future delivery. At the auction sales held this week the offerings amounted to 2,119 packages of creamery butter, and pasteurized sold at 45⅝c to 46¼c per lb., finest at 45⅝c to 46c, and fine at 44¾c to 45⅝c, plus ¼c per lb. for commission. There were 700 packages offered at Gould's Cold Storage, which sold at 43½c per lb., f.o.b. country points, and at 45c to 45½c delivered here.

The receipts of butter for the week ending September 21st, 1918, were 11,123 packages, which shows an increase of 771 packages, as compared with the previous week, and a decrease of 305 packages with the same week last year, and the total receipts from May 1st, 1918, to date, show an increase of 56,242 packages, as compared with the corresponding period a year ago.

We quote wholesale prices as follows:

Finest creamery	46½c to 47c
Fine creamery	45½c to 46c
Finest dairy	39c to 41c
Fine dairy	37c to 39c

The prices paid for cheese at the boards in the country this week have been somewhat irregular, the range being from 22⅝c to 22 9-16c per lb., f.o.b., the inside figure being paid at Campbellford and Stirling, and the outside one at Kingston. At Gould's Cold Storage there were 9,000 boxes offered during the week, which sold at 22¼c to 22⅝c per lb., f.o.b. country points. The trade on spot has been fairly active, owing to the fact that supplies for export account have been moving forward freely.

The receipts of cheese for the week ending September 21st, 1918, were 62,126 boxes, which show an increase of 3,061 boxes as compared with the previous week, and a decrease of 3,124 boxes with the same week last year, while the total receipts since May 1st, 1918, to date, show a decrease of 37,380 boxes, as compared with the corresponding period in 1917.

The following prices are being paid by the Commission:

No. 1 cheese	23c
No. 2 cheese	22½c
No. 3 cheese	22c

LIVE STOCK QUOTATIONS ON WEEK-END MARKET

Quotations:—

Heavy steers, choice	$ 14.25 to	$ 16.00
do good	12.00 to	14.00
Butchers' steers and heifers, choice	11.25 to	11.75
do good	9.50 to	10.60
do medium	8.75 to	9.00
do common	7.75 to	8.00
Butchers' cows, choice	9.00 to	11.00
do good	8.00 to	8.50
do medium	7.75 to	8.00
do common	6.75 to	7.50
do canners	6.00 to	6.50
Butchers' bulls, choice	10.50 to	11.00
do good	9.50 to	10.25
do medium	8.00 to	9.00
do common	7.00 to	7.75
Feeders, best	9.50 to	11.00
Stockers, best	9.00 to	10.00
Milkers and springers, choice	100.00 to	165.00
do, com. to med.	65.00 to	100.00
Calves, choice	16.00 to	17.50
do medium	12.50 to	14.50
do common	10.00 to	12.00
do grass	7.50 to	9.00
Lambs, choice spring	17.00 to	17.50
Lambs, yearlings	15.00 to	16.00
Sheep, choice handy	13.00 to	15.00
do heavy and fat bucks	11.00 to	12.25
Heavy fat	8.00 to	11.00
Hogs, fed and watered	19.50 to	19.75
do off cars	19.75 to	20.00
do, f.o.b.	18.25 to	18.75

Less $1 to $2 on light to thin hogs; less $3 to $3.50 on sows; less $4 on stags; less 50c to $1 on heavies.

Winnipeg, Sept. 20—Receipts to-day at the Union Stock Yards were 3,500 cattle, 26 calves, 391 hogs, 559 sheep and lambs.

Quotations:—Butcher steers, $9 to $14.50; heifers, $6.50 to $10.50; cows, $5 to $10; bulls, $5.50 to $8.25; oxen, $6 to $10; stockers and feeders, $6.50 to $10.75; veal calves, $6 to $11; sheep and lambs, $10 to $17. Hogs—Selects, $19; heavies, $17 to $18; sows, $15 to $16; stags, $8 to $10; lights, $16 to $17.

AMERICA'S WAR PROGRAM.

Congress was asked by the War Department on Tuesday to provide $7,347,000,000, in addition to previous estimates, for carrying out the enlarged American military program for the coming year.

The new estimate is based upon plans for having nearly four million American soldiers in France next summer, and another million in training at home. It brings the money sought for the army in the fiscal year 1919 up to more than twenty-four billion dollars including the regular appropriation bill of some twelve billions and a fortifications bill carrying more than four billions.

The British War Office committee has signified its willingness to take all the horses offered in Canada that are suitable for remounts and has placed a credit balance with the Dominion Government for this purpose. It is expected that a remount purchasing party under the direction of a Canadian veterinary officer who recently returned from the front will start west early this week.

* * *

Voluntary enlistment in the United States of British and Canadian citizens will cease October 12, when men of military age from those countries will be subject to American conscription.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Douglas Robinson, brother-in-law of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, and a well-known realty man in New York, died suddenly on Sept. 12. He was the father of Senator Theodore Douglas Robinson.

Rev. W. G. Wallace, D.D., for thirty years pastor of Bloor Street Presbyterian Church, Toronto, preached his farewell sermon there on Sunday morning, September 15.

Sir George Houston Reed, formerly High Commissioner for Australia and member of parliament for St. George's, is dead in London, after a prolonged illness. Born in Scotland, he lived many years in Australia, serving as Prime Minister of New South Wales from 1894 to 1899 and Prime Minister of Australia in 1904. He visited the United States in the fall of 1917 and made several speeches in New York on America's participation in the war.

Mrs. Clementina Fessenden, originator of Empire Day, celebrated throughout the British Empire, died at Hamilton recently, at the age of 70. She was the mother of Prof. A. R. Fessenden, of Boston, who gained distinction in wireless telegraphy.

Prince Albert, son of King George, is now a captain in the Royal Air Force.

Dr. Karl G. Buenz, managing director in America of the Hamburg-American Line, ex-German Consul in New York, and ex-Minister from Germany to Mexico, who died Sept. 15, in the Federal prison at Atlanta, Ga., was serving a term of 18 months for being concerned in a conspiracy the purpose of which was to make New York a supply base for German raiders off this port on the Atlantic. Dr. Buenz, according to his own testimony at his trial, was Judge Buenz, of a court in Schleswig-Holstein from 1869 to 1876, the mayor of a town in Germany for 12 years, in the German Foreign Office for a few years, and then an attache to the German Consulate-General at N.Y. For four or five years he was Minister to Haiti. From 1889 to 1892 he was the German Consul at Chicago, and then was the head of the German Commission to the Columbian Exposition at Chicago. In 1899 he was appointed Consul-General in New York city and served until 1908, when he was made Minister to Mexico, where he served for two years. He said that he had been a student of international law all of his life, and that he was the German Commissioner when the Venezuelan question was before the Hague Tribunal. After leaving Mexico, in 1910, he became a member of the International Board which administered a part of the Turkish revenues. He was born in Marne, Holland, seventy-seven years ago.

John W. Davis, Solicitor-General of the United States, has been selected by President Wilson as American Ambassador to Great Britain in succession to Dr. W. H. Page. He is a strong personal friend of Secretary of State Lansing, President Wilson, Col. House and Lord Reading, British Ambassador, and his training in handling "big business" cases for the Government before the Supreme Court gives him the necessary foundation, it is held, for handling the intricate international trade problems that will arise in after the war adjustments. Mr. Davis became a figure in national politics 18 years ago, when he became Democratic candidate for Presidential elector at large. He was elected a member of the Sixty-second and Sixty-third sessions of Congress from the First West Virginia district. Born at Clarksburg, W. Va., on April 13, 1873, he received his early education in that State and was graduated from Washington and Lee Law School.

Word has been received of the death at Capri, Italy, of Frederic Crowninshield, for more than fifty years one of America's most noted artists and writers.

Dr. Llewellyn Bevan, the leading Congregational minister in Australia, has died at the age of 76. In spite of advanced age, Dr. Bevan had served as a chaplain in war time. He was of very dignified appearance, recalling John Bright in his old age.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Duke of Devonshire was welcomed by the Primate at the sitting of the General Synod of the Church of England on Thursday.

* * * *

A French report says the Serbian Government is in possession of documents proving beyond possible question that thousands of Serbian prisoners have been sold as slaves for a specified period to Turkey by Bulgaria, Austria-Hungary and Germany. The prisoners were delivered to contractors who are engaged in work in Asia Minor and Anatolia, and thousands have died from disease and ill-treatment.

* * * *

A threatened national railway strike in England has been averted by a settlement reached between the railway employees and the employers through the intervention of the War Cabinet.

* * * *

The secret Russian documents published by the American Government have proved not only that Lenine and Trotzky were bought by the Germans for millions in gold to engineer the overthrow of Russia, but that while the Brest-Litovsk peace conference farce was still in progress, the Bolsheviki were sending hired agents into Rumania to disorganize the armies of Russia's ally. The Bolsheviki also undertook, at German dictation, to kill refractory Russian generals and shoot wholesale Polish soldiers who opposed the Germans.

* * * *

Word has been received by Dr. Michael Clark, M.P. of Red Deer, that his eldest son, Michael, has been killed in action. Corp. Michael Clark leaves a wife and two children. Dr. Clark has two other sons at the front.

* * * *

France, in a communication transmitted by Ambassador Jusserand, through the State Department to the American foreign relations committee, has joined Italy, Spain and Portugal in protesting against the provision in the war prohibition bill to forbid the importation of wines.

* * * *

The alarm caused by the alleged discovery of phenol or carbolic acid in the rubber rings used in canning has now died down. The chairman of the Canadian Research Council says:—"Traces of carbolic acid were found, all right, but the quantity was so small that a humming-bird might have swallowed the whole amount in one of them and not have suffered even a headache."

* * * *

Count von Bernstorff, the former German Ambassador in Washington, has been telling a Rhenische "Gazette" interviewer that America would have declared war even without the ruthless submarine war, as the "unbounded vanity" of President Wilson was affected by the decision of Germany not to allow him to act as a peace intermediary.

* * * *

Cardinal John M. Farley, Archbishop of New York, died at his country home at Mamaroneck, N.Y., on Tuesday, in his 76th year. He was born in county Armagh, Ireland, where his father was an inkeeper, and by the death of both parents was left at seven years of age to make his own way in the world. He came to New York through the interest of an uncle, and studied for the priesthood. His vigor and ability attracted the attention of Cardinal McCloskey, who made him his secretary. After holding this position for twelve years he advanced rapidly from one high post to another until upon the death of Archbishop Corrigan in 1902, he was appointed his successor.

* * * *

Under the brilliant blue sky of the Adriatic, which resounded to the distant drone of a score of airplanes, Major Gabriel D'Annunzio was publicly presented at Venice with a Caproni biplane, consecrated to the memory of Nazario Sauro, an Italian sailor who, having escaped from Austrian subjection at the beginning of the war, was taken into service in the Italian navy and captured and hanged at Pola. It was the gift of an Italian from the redeemed Italian territories.

* * * *

A movement to permit the sale of horse meat in butcher shops throughout Canada has received the endorsement of leading live stock organizations in Western Canada and soon will be formally placed before the Dominion Government in the form of a recommendation.

* * * *

An army of 4,800,000 by next July, after all deductions have been made for casualties and rejections, is what the enlarged American military program calls for. General March explained this to the House appropriations committee on Wednesday in discussing the new seven-billion dollar army estimates. There are now about 3,200,000 men under arms, Gen. March said, and the plan is to call 2,700,000 of the new draft registrants to the colors between now and July.

* * * *

An interesting feature of the new French loan is that Russian bonds will be accepted in payment to the half of the subscription.

* * * *

In the late Czar's diary, now being published, an entry for March 2, 1917 reads: "My abdication is necessary. To save Russia and keep the army at the front quiet, I must make up my mind to this step. I have consented . . . . In the evening arrived from Petrograd Gutchkoff and Shulgin, with whom I had a long talk, and handed them the signed manifesto. At one o'clock in the morning left Pskoff with a heavy feeling, due to all I have lived through. Am surrounded by treachery, cowardice, and deceit."

The American Committee on Public Information has issued a notice to the effect that after the publication of the Lenine-Trotzky-Berlin series is completed, on Sept. 22, all seven instalments will be published in official form with facsimile reproductions of every document." Photographs of the documents were not given out because they were so numerous that the committee did not believe any newspaper could handle them in facsimile form.

* * * *

A report from Essen states that Krupp has subscribed 15,000,000,000 marks to the ninth war loan.

40,000 TURKS TRAPPED BY THE BRITISH.

London, Sept. 23, 4 p.m.—Twenty-five thousand Turkish prisoners and 260 guns have been counted up to yesterday evening by General Allenby's forces pushing northward through Palestine, according to an official statement issued to-day by the War Office.

The War Office announcement says that the 7th and 8th Turkish armies have virtually ceased to exist. The entire transport of these two armies was captured by the British.

Reports from the Palestine front this afternoon indicate that none of the Turkish force of at least 40,000 men trapped by the British through the seizure of the last of the passages of the Jordan can possibly get away.

POLICE UNIONS.

Trades and Labor Congress Pledges Its Support.

At the meeting of the Trades and Labor Congress in Quebec on Tuesday, H. J. Halford, Hamilton, drew attention to objections being raised in Hamilton to the unionizing of the police force there. Mr. Halford read a message from the Department of the Minister of Labor in which it was acknowledged that there was no restraint against the police organizing. the Hamilton police union now affiliated with it. He asked the Congress to support

Mr. Halford also referred to dismissals from the St. John police force of men who had joined a union.

Charles Atchison, Hamilton, said attempts were being made to organize the rank and file of the force after the police chiefs organization had held a convention in Hamilton.

Joe Wall, Montreal, described what he called the discrimination of Police Commissioner Tremblay against the union.

V. Midgeley, Vancouver, said that when union policemen were disciplined in his city, a threat of a general strike soon secured their reinstatement, and recommended similar action in Hamilton and St. John.

A committee was appointed to consider the situation and report.

At the sitting on Thursday, the Congress pledged itself to support police and firemen's unions, and to instruct its officers and urge locals to oppose any legislation tending to deter or diminish the right to form such unions.

A CRIPPLE FOR THREE YEARS

Helpless In Bed With Rheumatism Until He Took "FRUIT-A-TIVES."



MR. ALEXANDER MUNRO

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"For over three years, I was confined to bed with *Rheumatism*. During that time, I had treatment from a number of doctors, and tried nearly everything I saw advertised to cure Rheumatism, without receiving any benefit.

Finally, I decided to try "Fruit-a-tives." Before I had used half a box, I noticed an improvement; the pain was not so severe, and the swelling started to go down.

I continued taking this fruit medicine, improving all the time, and now I can walk about two miles and do light chores about the place."

ALEXANDER MUNRO.

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

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Quebec Government has contributed $25,000 to the Knights of Columbus $500,000 drive on behalf of the Catholic Army Huts fund.

So many men, So many minds,
Every man in his own way."—*Terrence.*

World Wide

Canada's Literary Review of the Thought of the World

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A WEEK'S CONTENTS

All the World Over.

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The Unboasting British—A. R. Carman, in the 'Public Ledger,' Philadelphia.
Who Is to Blame for the I. W. W.?—Robert W. Bruere, in 'Harper's Magazine,' New York.
A General Election?—The 'Daily Chronicle,' London.
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A Southern Slav Dramatist—George Glasgow, in the 'Manchester Guardian.'
The First Prussian Kaiser—The 'Spectator,' London.

Hints of the Progress of Knowledge.

The Story of the June Eclipse—Isabel M. Lewis, in the 'Evening Sun,' New York.
Bats—J. Arthur Thomson, in the 'New Statesman,' London.
Have Animals Color Sense?—The 'Sun,' New York.

Passing Events.

This is a remarkably good birdseye review of the most important events of each week. Those who follow it are surprised to find how much of great importance they have missed in the large dailies. It serves also to reimpress the mind with the most important news and so aids memory, and for future reference it is excellent.

Department of Finance.

Money and Prices—Walter F. Ford, in the 'North American Review,' New York.

By the Way.

Under this heading are some of the funniest of the funny things and some of the most interesting of the interesting notes made by the press of the week.

A Year's Selections

Apart from shorter literary, science and news selections there are about fifteen hundred able articles in a year's issue of "World Wide."

The task of the Editors would be infinitely easier if there was space for double that number. What makes the editing of "World Wide" difficult is the weighing between one good article and another as to which is best. It's exclusiveness is of great advantage to the busy reader, who cannot seek out and read all the good things anywhere printed, but who cannot afford to miss the "World Wide" selection of the best.

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THE BUSINESS WOMAN

To-day, more than ever before, is woman's opportunity. Many new occupations are now opened to her, which, before the war, she was deemed unfitted to fill. And truth to tell she has risen to the opportunity, and now shares many business responsibilities in former times confined to men. But, as women are subject to more frequent fluctuations of health than men, many will be handicapped early, if they regard their health requirements too lightly.

The nervous strain, long hours and prolonged mental or physical fatigue thin the blood and weaken the nerves. Such conditions as women are now called upon to undergo can only be endured by a full-blooded constitution. This is as true for men as for women, only weaker women suffer soonest. The woman worker, in any line, requires her blood replenished frequently. She needs new, rich blood to keep her health under the trying conditions of business life, and to fortify her system against the effects of overwork. This applies also to the woman in the home, who, perhaps, has more worries and anxieties than usual. So let all girls and women take heed and renew their blood promptly at the first approach of pallor, lack of appetite, headache or backache. This can be best and most effectively accomplished by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which make new, rich blood and thus help womankind so perfectly. No woman need fear failure of health if they take these pills occasionally to keep them well, or give them a fair trial if they find themselves rundown.

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont

SMILES

KNEW HIS DESTINATION.

"Going to France?" asked a travelling man at the station of a negro soldier.

"No, sah! I'se not going to France," replied the dusky soldier. "I'se goin' to Berlin, but I may stop in France for a shawt time on de way."

BOILED DOWN.

Corporal Bilkins had arrived in France after a few days in England.

"How much money have you got left?" asked Corporal Wilkins.

"Well, I've got four shillings, a quid, two farthings, nine pennies, a franc, half a pound, four sous and 50 centimes, but I've only got two dollars in cash."

NOTHING DOING.

There was an addition to the teacher's class, and the new pupil was somewhat ragged.

"Now," began the teacher, "let me see what you know. Tell me, why did Hannibal cross the Alps?"

The new boy grinned at his neighbor.

"For the same reason as the 'en crossed the road. You don't catch me with no puzzles," he said.

THRIFT.

The schoolmaster was giving the boys a lecture on thrift and pointed out that even animals exercised that quality, instancing how squirrels always stored up nuts for the winter.

Then he asked for another illustration of thrift in animals and one boy cried out, "A dog."

"A dog? In what way does a dog practice economy?"

"Please sir, when he runs after his tail he makes both ends meet."

TENDING TO CONFUSE.

The day was drawing to a close, Judge, jurors, witnesses and lawyers all were growing weary. Counsel for the prosecution was cross-examining the defendant.

"Exactly how far is it between the two towns?" he asked at length.

For some time Paddy stood thinking, then: "About four miles as the cry flows," came the answer.

"You mean as the flow cries," corrected the man of law.

The judge leaned forward. "No," he remarked, suavely, "he means as the fly crows."

And then all looked at one another, feeling that something was wrong somewhere.

HER ONE CONSOLATION.

An old Irish peasant woman appeared in the dock one morning as a result of a quarrel with her husband the night before. She was a pitiful sight, and the magistrate shook his head sadly as he looked at her.

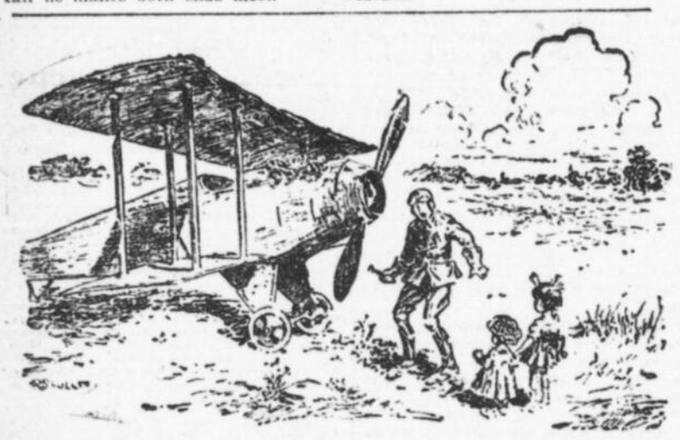
"Dear, dear! This is dreadful," he said. "Here are you, Mrs. Flannigan, the mother of a family, with your lip torn, your cheek bruised, both your eyes blacked, and your nose broken. Dreadful, dreadful!"

"Ah, sure, yer honor," answered Mrs. Flannigan somewhat sadly. Then, suddenly brightening up, she added: "But wait till ye see Flannigan!"

TWO VIEW POINTS.

The Pessimist—The sugar ration will still be only two pounds a month for each person.

The Optimist—Each person will still be allowed two pounds of sugar a month."



Little Girl—"Mister, when you go up, will you please git Oliver his balloon? It got away!"

A LONG SPELL.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. D'Oyly Snow, the newly-appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Western Command, tells an amusing story of an incident that happened when he was an ordinary regimental officer in the days before the war.

It concerns an Irish recruit in Snow's old regiment who was doing his first spell of "sentry go," and whose ideas of what a "sentry" meant were, as was afterwards shown, somewhat hazy.

Having wandered a little way off his beat, the soldier in question was accosted by Snow, who was orderly officer for the day, and who said to him, somewhat sternly:

"What are you here for, my man?"

Pat, not in the least abashed, beamed on his interrogator in high good humor.

"Faith, your honor," he replied, "they tell me I'm here for a century."

Don't say "When the war is over." Say "When the war is won."

"I always believe in saving something for a rainy day."

"How much have you saved?"

"Oh, I haven't saved anything, but I believe in it."

Little Girl: "Mummy's got a headache! Poor old Mummy!"

Mother: "You mustn't call Mummy old, dear."

Little Girl: "I don't mean that you're really old, but that I've known you such a long time!"

Alice—I thought you could keep a secret.

Mabel—Well, I kept it for a week. Do you think I'm a cold storage plant?

SO MANY DEGREES.

"So that distinguished looking gentleman over there is one of your leading citizens. Has he received many degrees from the colleges"? "Has he! Why, he has received so many degrees we call him the 'Human Thermometer.'"

HE WANTED SOME.

A boy was taken by his father into a restaurant for dinner. As they were eating their dessert the father handed the waiter a five-pound note, which that worthy carried to the cashier's desk, returning presently with a little pile of change on a plate. The little boy's eyes grew bright. "Oh, papa," he said, "I'd like a plate of that, too!"

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of the leaf is perfectly preserved in
"SALADA"
TEA
Salada will yield at least 250 cups to the pound and there is genuine satisfaction in every cup. Always use freshly boiling water.
838

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE IN CHAMBLY-VERCHERES

Royal Enquiry Into Charges Made by Mr. Jos. Archambault, M.P.

At the sitting of the Royal Commission to investigate election charges made by Mr. Jos. Archambault, M.P., against the officers and men of the C. E. T. D., at St. Johns on Tuesday, Mr. Aime Geoffrion, K.C., endeavored to show that there must have been some pre-arranged plan to secure the voting of some 517 soldiers there for the Chambly-Vercheres Unionist candidate. Evidence showed that Hon. B. Carvell had endeavored to secure the vote of the soldiers of the Canadian Engineers' Training Depot at St. Johns, Que., until he found that he was to be returned by acclamation, after which he sought to have the vote turned over to Col. H. F. McLead, in York county, N.B.

Miracle or Coincidence?

Mr. Geoffrion tried to draw witnesses out as to whether it was by a miracle or mere coincidence that so many hundred soldiers who had come from all over the United States and Canada, should have decided to vote en masse for Mr. Jos. Rainville, the defeated candidate in Chambly-Vercheres.

The military witnesses, however, insisted that there had been no plan, simply a general talk on the situation, and an understanding that their votes were needed to help out Mr. Rainville.

Lieut.-Col. Melville's evidence was marked by sharp interchanges with Mr. Geoffrion on the question of residence as applied to soldiers' votes. Witness refused to answer questions as to his statements regarding his residence in Canada when voting, and asked the protection of the commission. This was granted after a prolonged and heated argument between Col. Melville and Mr. Geoffrion. Eventually Judge Maclennan ordered that evidence be given, and Col. Melville testified that he had voted for Chambly-Vercheres and lived in New Brunswick before the war.

What the Soldiers Understood.

Witness said that no one suggested to him that he vote in Chambly-Vercheres. Every constituency was looking for votes. He added that soldiers understood they could choose where their votes would be applied, and they did all over the Dominion. He did not know who put this idea into the soldiers' minds. He had read the Act, but he had only a poor knowledge of English. There had been no pre-arrangement as to omitting the oath to deputy presiding officers when they voted.

The sensation of the investigation was reached when Lieut. E. T. Adney, an artist American volunteer, with the C. E. T. D., was called and made a series of replies to Mr. Geoffrion's questions that at times caused a stir of applause in the court. This was especially the case when Lieut. Adney referred to the necessity of guarding the lines at home against slackers and other disloyal elements in Quebec province, remarking that since he could not get to the trenches he had at least got into the defence lines here, and that real peace had not come in this province until the bullets had started to fly.

An Artist's Evidence.

Lieut. Adney said that he was an American citizen, an artist and magazine writer of New York, 46 years of age. He had come to New Brunswick to settle up business affairs of his wife's, and when these were settled he had considered whether to go back to the United States and carry on his profession or join the Canadian army.

"I decided that this was no mere petifogging question of perjury or political matters," he declared, "but a question of the safety of the nation, and I joined the Canadian army. Then six months later I became a naturalized Canadian citizen, and at the election last December I voted, with the other officers."

Lieut. Adney declared that he considered it was a matter of saving the country by the soldiers at the front, and by winning the election here to support them, and he had been prepared to take his responsibility of doing what he could to win that election for the Union Government. Therefore he had taken an active part in the elections, not commanding any military votes, but stating his convictions as to the advisability of voting for the Union Government, and placing such votes where they would do the most good.

Fighting Against Slackers.

"We are interested in lots of places that are not our own homes," said Lieut. Adney, "just as some people attend to lots of things that are not their own business. I considered that our duty was to defend our country against the Huns and the slackers and the pro-Germans of Quebec." This was greeted with a sign of applause that called for prompt action by the court criers.

"I might have voted in my own county of Carleton, N.B.," continued Lieut. Adney, "but Hon. Mr. Carvell wrote and said that he would not need our votes, as he expected to get an acclamation, so I was told to vote for the Unionist candidate, Col. McLeod, in York County, N.B., where the votes might be needed."

"Then why did you vote here in Chambly-Vercheres?" asked Mr. Geoffrion.

"Because I thought up here was nearer the firing line," retorted Lieut. Adney. "I could not get overseas, so I thought it better to get as near as I could to the fighting line."

"And why, then, did you vote for Mr. Rainville?" demanded Mr. Geoffrion.

Why He Voted for Mr. Rainville.

"Because I believed him to be a loyal member of the Union Government and a loyal citizen, and I was sure his opponent Mr. Archambault was not. I voted because I was not quite sure whether or not the Government would need the soldiers' vote, so I voted as I thought my duty to my country lay, and that is the reason why 17,000 other Canadian soldiers voted as they did."

Lieut. Adney said it was not at the mess dinner at the barracks at which Mr. Rainville was present, that he met that gentleman, and he corroborated the evidence of Lt.-Col. Melville and other witnesses, that there had been no liquor served at that dinner. He admitted, however, that he had spoken with his men and other officers as to the high duty of loyalty they owed in the election, without advising any man as to whom to vote for or where or how.

The witness said he had considered that the election law conceded too much to the lawful opposition to the Government, without considering the activities of those who were pro-German, or who for party or sectional reason were opposed to the war. He had known that the question of support to the Government was very serious, and that men high up on both sides, "including our friend Carvell," feared the issue. There was only one thing in such war times, and, if ordinary civil law failed, they had to get down to what the preservation of the country required.

Not Enough "White" Men.

Lieut. R. M. Trow, of the C.E.T.D., questioned by Mr. Geoffrion as to why he had not voted for Mr. Doherty in St. Ann's, Montreal, or St. Antoine, or other Montreal ridings that needed Union votes, retorted that the population there was more mixed, and there were enough "white" men in such ridings to look after themselves.

Mr. Geoffrion resented this as an insult to his compatriots, and the witness explained that by "white" he had meant decent loyal citizens.

Other officers, who were examined, declared that the voting had been done by general consent, and that there was no idea of committing perjury.

They "Did Not Know."

A number of officers of the battalion, and more than a dozen soldiers of the Canadian Engineers' Training Depot at St. Johns were examined on Wednesday, and each declared that he had voted in Chambly-Vercheres from a sincere conviction that he had a right to do so. They refuted the idea that there had been any effort on the part of Lt.-Col. Melville or any other officers, to influence their votes or the answers they gave to the residence questions.

A number of scrutineers and other election officers, representing the Liberal opposition, were examined during the morning, most of them being examined in French. The gravamen of their evidence was that they had been surprised at the easy manner in which the soldiers had answered that they did not know or could not say any place in Canada where they had resided for four months at a time previous to enlisting, and the unanimity with which they had decided to cast their votes in Chambly-Vercheres. In fact some of these scrutineers stated that soldier voters had come in and answered the residence questions with the regular reply, "I do not know," and had to be posted as to the name of Chambly-Vercheres, they not being in some instances able to pronounce the name, being English-speaking, while one or two of them could not even remember the name of the riding, and had to be helped out, sometimes by the officials, and at other times by the opposition scrutineers themselves, who seemed to regard the whole thing in a rather humorous light.

At the conclusion of the afternoon's hearing the sessions at St. Johns were adjourned, sine die, with the arrangements that some time this week they would be resumed in Montreal.

Statement by Hon. F. B. Carvell.

Hon. F. B. Carvell, Minister of Public Works, when shown a press despatch from St. John's, Que., on which an Ottawa newspaper had placed the caption, "Says Carvell Worked to Get Soldiers' Vote," stated he was somewhat surprised, not only at the heading, but at the evidence which Lieut. Adney is reported to have given before Mr. Justice Maclennan in connection with the Chambly-Vercheres election inquiry.

The Minister said he had never had any correspondence whatever with Mr. Adney or any other person, regarding soldiers' votes at St. John's, excepting a letter received by him from Col. Melville, dated 2th November last, in which there were no improper references or suggestions made whatever, but simply a kindly expression of interest in his own election, and nothing that would even suggest any intention to violate the law or ask any man to vote in any constituency in which he had not a legal right to do so.

This letter was answered from Windsor, N.S., on the 4th December, the Minister simply thanking Col. Melville, dated 27th November last, in improper suggestions or requests, but stating that probably he would receive an election by acclamation and giving Col. Melville a general resume of the situation as he found it in New Brunswick, making no requests, or even suggestions, as to the disposition of soldiers' votes. The Minister said he was very much surprised that Mr. Adney should have interjected his name into the controversy, and if, on a review of the evidence, any statements are made which are not in accordance with the facts, he would consider it his duty to request permission for an opportunity to give evidence to refute them.

A JUNGLE BATTLEGROUND.

Mosquito is Most Deadly Enemy in Struma Valley.

The right of the British line in Macedonia says an Associated Press correspondent, is formed by the Struma Valley. British troops arrived there in June, 1916, when the temperature was 105 in the shade, and they have been there ever since.

It is an area of varied fighting. A few miles of trench warfare, then a vast patrolling area of No Man's Land and No Man's Sea, the latter being the lake with its flotilla of tiny patrol boats. Most of the fighting has taken place in the Seres Plain, once the most fertile tobacco and grain area in the world, but now a jungle of monstrous wild plants which tower high over a man's head, so that the whole area is a stifling, bewildering, deserted wilderness.

The inhabitants have long since disappeared with the unconscious resignation of those who for years have known no visitors but armies, no history but that of death from the impartial bullets and shells of rival invaders, whose quarrels the local inhabitants neither understood nor cared about.

The Anopheles mosquito is now the uncrowned monarch of this whole country. It is a far more deadly enemy than bullets or shells, and armies cannot live in the jungle, so that this vast area is now only a district for patrols.

The British have their positions on one range of hills, the Bulgarians on the other, and their patrols often meet in that vast, florid No Man's Land.

But since the Bulgarians are numerous about Seres, the British in this area are always on the offensive, raiding and feinting, and doing their utmost to keep the enemy in a continuous state of nerves.

FANNING THE WAR SPIRIT.

Reports from Germany, received at The Hague, show that the German Government for some time past has plastered posters in towns to fan the lagging war spirit of the people. One of the most recent posters of this kind reads:

"German citizens, we gave the enemy a good beating in the spring. Much more than he will admit. He knows that he cannot beat us, and that, therefore, we have won. So hold out a little longer, German citizens. Our enemies are weak and tired of war, and will soon give in. For the sake of the Fatherland hold on longer and Germany will have won the war, in spite of what the enemies say."

BAKU TAKEN BY TURKS.

Turkish troops have taken Baku, according to a Basel despatch quoting a telegram from Constantinople under date of September 17. It is pointed out by the "Temps" that the treaty of Brest-Litovsk left Baku to the Russians, but that this does not prevent the Turks from continuing their advance.

This report from Constantinople would seem to indicate that the British have suffered a reverse in the Baku region. It was reported on August 16 that British forces had entered Baku, having reached that city from their base by the way of Persia. No fighting in the Baku region has been reported recently.

PEACE OFFENSIVE
A CRY OF DISTRESS

Military Meaning of the Offer Analysed by 'Times' Critic

Discussing the German peace offensive, Herbert Sidebotham, military critic of the London "Times" says:

"What we have to do in considering these offers is to extract from them their real significance. First, then, as to the offer not to invade Russia if the British retire from the Murman coast from the Dvina. The military meaning of this offer is that the Germans do not believe they can get assistance from the Finns and would rather not employ troops of their own. It is an attempt to secure for the Bolshevist Government, on which Germany's hopes in Russia still rest, immunity from attack on their northern flank. The military advantages to us of our expedition in Northern Russia are very limited, indeed, and deepened more on what the Russians will do for themselves than what we can do for them. Still, on the whole, the disadvantages to Germany of having to conduct a campaign to turn us out are greater than the disadvantages to us in having to maintain a force there. The acceptance of the proposed offer, moreover, would, in the light of Germany's recent treaty with the Bolsheviki, imply some sort of acceptance of Germany's privileged position in Russia.

Germany Pressed for Men.

"Secondly, the offer made by the Austro-Hungarian Government has obviously some military understanding behind it of which we know nothing. Germany is pressed for men and anxious to secure as much assistance from Austria as she can. Is it part of an understanding between them that Austria should make this peace offer and if it is rejected, as Germany expects, that Austria should then take the view that the war is one of self-defence for the Central Powers and Austria could place her whole forces at the disposal of Germany? Austria's position hitherto has been this: That while recognizing her duty to assist Germany in a war of defence, she neither can nor will assist her in any other kind of war and she may have agreed to accept the rejection of the proposed conference as equivalent to a certificate that this is a war of self-defence for them both.

"But far more remarkable is the German offer of a separate peace to Belgium. The military significance of this offer is unmistakable. It means the occupation of Belgium is now more trouble to Germany than it is worth. A power which is waging an offensive war wants to extend the front of attack as widely as possible. It is part of the policy of envelopment which is the soul of every plan of attack. That is why Germany in beginning the war deliberately violated Belgian neutrality, although she had no reason for an attack through Belgium.

To Restrict the Frontier.

"But when a power is on the defensive, as Germany now is in the west, her natural anxiety is to restrict the frontier she has to defend. That is why, having violated Belgian neutrality and found it of no aid to her, she now proposes to revive Belgian neutrality and hopes it will pay her. In this matter, as in so many others, German headquarters want to eat its cake and have it. Supposing (merely for the sake of argument) that Germany could make a separate peace with Belgium. Then one of two things would happen. Either Germany may argue the Allies, whose interest is to enlarge the front of attack, would not respect the neutrality of Belgium, in which case a great deal of the odium in Germany, incurred by Belgium in the first year of the war, would be transferred to the Allies for invading her in the fifth year of the war; or the Allies would respect Belgian neutrality and the frontier attack would then be a line running from Longy to the frontiers on the Switzerland line, less than one-third of the length now held by the Germans in France and Belgium. If the neutrality of Belgium were assured, Germany would have no military motive in occupation in any part of France except French Lorraine between the Meuse and the Vosges. This offer of Belgium is thus by implication also an offer to France to abandon all occupied territories except a strip of Lorraine. It would almost certainly be followed by an offer to abandon even that strip and later no doubt of concessions in Alsace-Lorraine.

A Military Bungle.

"Let us examine the implication in this new offensive. It is a confession in the first place that the German general staff, which insisted on the invasion of Belgium, was wrong. The general staff now proposes to do what they might have done in 1914 and what they would have done if its judgment had not been completely cankered by deceit. Secondly, the effect of such a contraction of battle front as Germany has in mind would be to neutralize the great accession of numbers now assured the Allies next spring. On such a narrow front the vast numerical superiority of the Allies could not be deployed. There would be no chance of strategic manoeuvre and fighting on so narrow a front would be a bloody scrimmage.

"This offer to Belgium, carrying with it as it does all these advantages, can only be regarded as a defensive counterpart to an offensive movement of outflanking it. It is the German reply to our threat next year to overwhelm the enemy by sheer weight of numbers and mechanical resource. The front is too wide for the enemy. It is obvious, then, that this offer is a cry of distress from the enemy and it shows he is in an even worse position than generally imagined."

INDIA IN THE WAR.

Reuter's correspondent at Simla cables:

After several stirring patriotic speeches from India members of the Legislative Council, the resolution of Sir William Meyer, Finance Minister of the Viceroy's Council, favoring India's taking a larger share in the maintenance of military forces raised in India, was adopted on September 18. Only non-officials voted. A minority of the latter were severely criticized for unpatriotic sentiments during the debate. Representatives of the Bombay and Calcutta Chambers of Commerce promised the utmost support of the commercial communities.

Sir William Meyer, in moving his resolution, pointed out the important financial aid that India had already furnished in connection with the war, including a hundred million pounds sterling in 1917.

It was proposed that further Indian help be earmarked for specific war items and as meeting certain items in which India was vitally interested, but the cost of which was borne at the present time by the Imperial Government. India's present liability was for a hundred and sixty thousand men, whereas 490,000 Indian troops were under arms in April last.

Present recruiting measures aimed at an additional half-million men, wich would materially add to the numbers after meeting wastage. Sir William proposed the taking over of the cost of 200,000 more men from April 1, raising the army for which India pays to 360,000 men, and a further 100,000 men from next April. He also proposed to relieve the Home Government of charges for these.

No extra taxation would be necessary to meet the twelve and two-thirds millions required for the current year. In the forefront of the additional taxation which would be necessary next year would be the excess profits tax. The income tax and other taxation would be so adjusted as not to press too heavily on the poor.

THE FIGHT FOR ST. GOBAIN

Some of the Difficulties That Confront Mangin's Brave Soldiers

General Mangin's troops are making one of the most courageous and most admirable fights of this war south of St. Gobain forest against what a high French officer has described as a "natural citadel that men have been perfecting for four years."

Advancing from shell-hole to shell-hole, over a front of five and a half miles between Allemaut and Vailly, the French have taken four caves at the summit of the heights from which the stone was quarried to build the city of Soissons. One of the caves measures 400 by 300 yards, and has a dozen galleries through which an automobile can pass.

Enemy in Stone Quarries.

All the stone quarries and caves that were not defended to the last by the enemy were mined before they were abandoned. Ten such mines were discovered in time and rendered harmless. Wherever the caves were free of mines conclusive evidence was discovered that the Germans expected to hold them.

Fifteen violent enemy counter-attacks were repulsed around the quarries before they were finally conquered. The French were obliged to contend not only with these fortresses cut out of solid rock, but with floods in the valleys to the north. Some of the troops fought 24 hours in water up to their knees. One battalion near Mennejean Farm refused to be relieved after several attacks and counter-attacks, and consented to retire only when the farm was captured and considerable gains made to the east of it.

A Vital Position.

Every hundred yards of an advance made here weakens a pillar in the German resistance in St. Gobain Forest.

An order signed by the general commanding a German division defending the position was found on a prisoner. The document pointed out how vital it was to hold the lines there. "If the height to the east of Laffaux remains in our hands," says the order, "it prevents the enemy from obtaining a view of both sides of the canal from the Oise to the Aisne. If it falls into the enemy's hands it gives him a most favorable point for future attacks."

"I expect," concludes the order, "that the division will be able here to maintain its previous reputation and will hold the position integrally against all attacks."

The Massif Will be Taken.

"St. Gobain and Chemin-des-Dames are a large mouthful," writes G. H. Perris, "but Mangin's army no longer hesitates before such tasks. If the weather favors they will fall before summer is gone."

"The formidable character of St. Gobain massif is due to its shape in relation to the direction in which the armies are moving. From southwest to northeast it is like a crescent, with a tongue inside the horns, and junction of the Oise and the Ailette.

"Too long this moon face, with a protruding tongue, has grinned at us from over two rivers and their canals. We are now half-way along the north horn of the crescent. We hold nearly all the intermediate tongue, and on the south horn we have got beyond last year's line and impinged upon Hindenburg's works at Bassoles-Aulers."

ITALIANS HARASS ENEMY IN MOUNTAIN REGION

Successful Attack in Gorge of Brenta River

The following description of the present battlefront in Northern Italy is given by Ward Price, the special correspondent of the New York "Times":

"On either side of the narrow and precipitous gorge of the Brenta River at the point where it leaves the Austrian lines and enters Italian, there had existed since last winter a formidable barricade of wire and a complex system of enemy trenches. Wire fills the whole valley with impassable tangle, lies half under the water of the rushing stream itself and writhes up on each wall of the steeply sloping rock on either side. Moreover, on the ledges and in the caves and crannies of those high cliffs were hidden Austrian machine guns to sweep the narrow gorge below. Yet, with a sudden attack at dawn, the Italian infantry rushed the whole of this barrier system and captured nearly 350 prisoners. The fighting was severe but short in the dark ravine, and the Italian victory was aided by their planes, which dived, one after another, into that gap between the high mountains, dropping bombs and emptying drums of machine-gun bullets upon the Austrian garrison below.

"Shortly afterwards another sector close at hand to the north of Mount Grappa broke into activity. A series of little raids and rushes were carried out there to improve the line in several places at once. Here, too, the Italians made good their intention and counted over 300 prisoners and a number of machine guns.

"The role which the Italian army is playing now is made up of constantly repeated incidents like this. It may be described as an "aggressive defensive."

"The advantage of the position is of course still with the Austrians on this front, and in point of numbers in the field they are also, thanks to the enrollment of the prisoners recovered from Russia, stronger than our Italian allies. The system of continually worrying the sectors keeps them, however, in doubt as to the Italian intentions and tends to pin their forces down to this front."

TO CHECK PROFITEERING.

American War Board May Stamp Wholesale Price on Merchandize.

The War Industries Board is about to determine what is a fair profit for the retailer.

Moved by the flood of complaints of profiteering, the board has under consideration regulations to force the stamping of wholesale prices on all merchandize sold in the United States, that the consumer may check the blood-money-makers individually.

He will know when he inspects any article of merchandize just how much profit the retailer gets. This, members of the board believe, will be sufficient to stop most price boosting.

The Federal Trade Commission's aid has been enlisted in the plan. That body's work will be to prevent stamping prices above prescribed sellsaler and the manufacturer who dering figures. It will police the wholesires to undertake resale price maintenance.

The War Industries Board believes it can enforce such a program through its power of industrial classification and its hold on materials and transportation. Wholesalers and retailers both would be affected by the Board's power to permit movement of raw and finished products or discontinue that privilege.

As the program now stands it could not be made to cover foodstuffs, except those in packages and cans. But to clothing and shoe, and trademarked food products the board could apply the ruling without leaving an avenue of escape, it believes.

In making such a rule effective at this time some officials believe the Government would be aided in its tax collections. There have been unqualified statements made that thousands of profiteers have evaded heavy tax payments solely through their ability to fluctuate their prices as they desire. The proposed price stamping rule would place the consumer in a position to report exorbitant profits of the retailers, who otherwise would escape undetected.



Clean to handle. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and General Stores.





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	46—48	42—45	—	—
Central Ontario	46—48	43—45	—	—
Eastern Ontario	46—49	42—45	—	—
Quebec	—	42—46	—	—
Prince Edward Island	—	38—41	—	—
Manitoba	45—46	39—40	37	35
Saskatchewan	45	36—40	—	—
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick	—	40—44	—	—
Alberta	44—46	35—40	35	31
British Columbia	60	45—55	—	—
Retail Prices to Consumers:—				
Toronto	65	55—60	50	—
Montreal	63—63	55—60	50—55	—
Winnipeg	55	50—52	48	42—44
Calgary	55	50	40	—
Edmonton	50—55	45—50	45 (mixed)	—
Saskatoon, Moose Jaw & Regina	—	48—50	42—45	—
Ottawa	60—65	55	—	—
Charlottetown	—	40—43	—	—
Vancouver	75	70	60—65	55

POULTRY.

Market	Broilers	Chickens 4 & up	Fowl 3	Fowl 3-4½	Roosters	Ducklings	Ducks	Geese	Turkeys
Live Poultry Quotations, Wholesale:—									
Toronto	30-31	30-33	25-26	28-30	20	20-23	15	—	30
Montreal	30-31	29-32	—	27-29	21	23-25	20-21	18-20	28-30
Winnipeg	26	28	—	20	14	—	18	—	27
Calgary	24	—	—	20-22	15	—	15	15	25
Edmonton	20-22	—	—	18-20	—	—	13-16	13-16	29
Chicago	29-30	—	26	27-30	22½	30	26	20	32
Buffalo	32-36	—	30	33-35	25-26	30-32	—	26-27	—
New York	37-38	36-37	—	32-36	25	42	32-34	22-24	35
Dressed Poultry Quotations:—									
Toronto	35	38	30	32-34	25	25-27	—	—	35
Montreal	35-36	38-40	—	31-34	24	—	23	18	33-38
Winnipeg	36	—	—	25	23	—	24	24	30
Vancouver	40-45	40-45	30-32	38-40	—	—	32	—	—
New York	42-44	41	—	31-36½	26½	38	—	—	—
Buffalo	43-48	—	33	36-38	27-28	41	—	—	—

SHIPMENT OF WHEAT SHOW LARGE INCREASE

Demand for Oats and Barley Continues Good

One of the principal features of the grain trade this week has been the demand from local millers for Manitoba spring wheat, and some business was done in No. 1 northern at $2.29½ per bushel ex-track, Fort William, prompt shipment, and a round lot of Manitoba sample wheat was sold at $2.15 per bushel ex-store here. Another feature has been the continued good demand for American sample corn for feeding purposes, and sales of a number of cars were made at prices ranging from $1.40 to $1.56 per bushel ex-track, Montreal, for shipment from Chicago, while sales of spot supplies in car lots were made at $1.50 to $1.67 per bushel ex-store. There has been considerable inquiry from local dealers for Ontario oats and barley, but on account of the continued small offerings from shippers in the West the volume of business was small, and prices closed very firm. The demand for all lines of grain from country buyers has been fairly good, and the market on the whole has been more active at a higher range of prices, as compared with those ruling during the previous week. Sales of car lots of No. 3 Canadian western oats were made at 97c, extra No. 1 feed at 97c, No. 1 feed at 94c, No. 2 feed at 89½c to 90c, Ontario No. 2 white at 90c to 91c, and No. 3 at 89c to 90c per bushel ex-store. Ontario extra No. 3 barley sold at $1.32, No. 3 at $1.30, Manitoba No. 3 at $1.28, and No. 4 at $1.23 per bushel ex-store.

PRICES AT WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg, Sept. 22.—There was no change in the cash markets to-day and offerings were extremely light. Oats closed ¼c higher for October, and unchanged for December. Barley closed 2½c higher for October. Flax closed unchanged for October, 2c lower for November and 2½c lower for December.

Fluctuations in grain to-day were:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Oats—				
Oct.	84½c	84½c	84½c	84½c
Dec.	81⅞c	82c	81⅞c	81⅞c

Cash prices closed—

Oats—No. 2 C.W. 87½c; No. 3 C.W. 87c; extra No. 1 feed 74c; No. 2 feed 73c.

Barley—No. 3 C.W. $1.15; No. 4 C.W. $1.10; rejected 98c; feed 98c.

Flax—No. 1 N.W.C. $3.95.

THE PROVISION MARKET

Smoked Meats and Lard Fairly Active at Firm Prices

Montreal, Saturday Evening.

There has been no important change in the condition of the live hog situation this week, prices at all leading Canadian centres having ruled steady, which was attributed to the fact that supplies coming forward have been ample to meet all immediate requirements and, in consequence, there has been no unusual competition between buyers for the offerings, but a good steady trade was done. At Toronto all the selected lots sold at $19.50 to $19.75 per 100 lbs., fed and watered, and at Winnipeg at $19 per 100 lbs., weighed off cars, while at Montreal $20 to $20.25 was paid, with sows selling $3 and stags $4 per 100 lbs. below the above figures. The trade in dressed hogs here this week was rather more actice on account of the cooler weather prevailing, which has tended to increase the consumption to some extent and prices have ruled steady for abattoir fresh-killed in a wholesale jobbing way at $28.50 per 100 lbs.

A remarkably steady feeling continues to prevail in the market for all lines of smoked and cured meats and prices show no change. There continues to be a steady demand for supplies, which have been sufficient to meet all requirements, and a good trade for the season of the year was done in a wholesale jobbing way for domestic and country account. Sales of 8 to 10 lb. hams were made at 37c to 38c per lb., 12 to 15 lbs. at 35c to 36c, and heavier weights at 34c to 35c. Breakfast bacon sold at 41c to 42c per lb., Windsor selected bacon at 45c to 46c, and Windsor boneless bacon at 48c to 50c. There has been no improvement in the demand for barreled pork and the market on the whole has been dull with no change in prices to note. American bean pork, in car lots, is quoted at $43 per barrel, duty paid; clear short cut pork at $49, and clear cut fat back pork at $59.

The demand for lard throughout the week has been good and a fairly active trade was done in a wholesale jobbing way. The tone of the market has been steady, and prices show no change, with sales of Canadian pure leaf grades at 31½c per lb. in 20-lb. wood pails, and at 33c per lb. in 1 lb. blocks, and American compound lard at 27c to 27½c per lb. in 20 lb. wood pails.

The receipts of provisions to-day were 134 packages lard, 57 boxes hams and bacon, and 486 packages tinned meats.

COUNTRY PRODUCE

Demand for Eggs Good—Potatoes Strong and Higher

Montreal, Saturday Evening.

The feature of the week in the egg situation was the advance in prices of 1c. to 2c. per dozen, and the market closed strong, with every indication of it going still higher in the near future, owing to the continued good consumptive demand, the smaller stocks on spot as compared with a year ago, the decrease in the production throughout the country, and the high prices being paid in the interior for the offerings. The trade in a wholesale jobbing way here has been active, both for immediate consumption and for future delivery. There have been no new developments of note in the export situation, although it is generally understood in the larger centres that the Commission has secured a number of contracts at prices previously mentioned. The receipt of eggs to-day were 756 cases, as against 2,089 for the same day last week and 917 for the corresponding date a year ago. The receipts for the week ending September 21st, 1918, were 6,179 cases, as compared with 5,004 for the previous week, and 5,740 for the same week a year ago. The total receipts since May 1st, 1918, to date were 205,251 cases, as against 223,775 for the corresponding period in 1917.

We quote wholesale jobbing prices as follows:

Strictly new laid eggs	58c. to 60c.
Selected stock	53c. to 54c.
No. 1 stock	00c. to 49c.

There has been no important change in the condition of the market for honey during the week, prices being firmly maintained under a continued good demand for all grades. The receipts have not been up to expectations, which is attributed to the continued unfavorable weather throughout the country and the bad condition of the country roads, which have prevented farmers from making deliveries. The supply, however, has been ample to meet all immediate wants, and sales of white clover honey in comb were made at 25c. to 26c. per section, white extracted in 30-lb. tins at 23c., and buckwheat honey at 20c. to 21c. per lb.

Owing to the continued wet weather which has prevailed throughout the country for the most part this month to date the receipts of potatoes have fallen off considerably and supplies during the past week have not been sufficient to meet the requirements, consequently, owing to this temporary scarcity, a very strong feeling has prevailed in the market and prices have advanced 40c. to 50c. per bag, but even at the higher level buyers found it impossible to fill their wants. The market closed strong to-day, with sales in a wholesale jobbing way at $2.40 to $2.50 per bag of 90 lbs., ex-store. The offerings from New Brunswick have been small owing to the fact that the bulk of the supplies coming forward are being brought up for shipment to the United States, and it is reported that a large number of cars have gone forward.

New York, Sept. 21.—Eggs firmer. Receipts, 14,794 cases. Fresh gathered, extras, 51c. to 52c.; fresh gathered regular packed, extra firsts, 48c. to 50c.; do. firsts, 45c. to 47c., State, Pennsylvania and nearby western hennery, whites, fine to fancy, 64c. to 65c.; State, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery, browns, 54c. to 56c.; do., gathered, browns and mixed colors, 43c. to 52c.

Chicago, Sept. 21.—Eggs lower. Receipts, 6,929 cases; firsts, 42 1-2c. to 43c.; ordinary, firsts, 41c. to 42c.; at mark, cases included, 40c. to 42 1-2c.

The reorganized Canadian Northern directorate will consist of: D. B. Hanna, president; Robert Hobson, Hamilton; Frank Jones, vice-chairman of the War Trade Board; E. R. Wood, Toronto; A. T. Riley, Winnipeg; C. M. Hamilton, Weyburn, Sask.; A. J. Mitchell; Major Bell, deputy minister of railways. Mr. Hanna, the president, Mr. Mitchell, and Major Bell, are already on the board. The other five are additions.

* * * *

The Kaiser is believed to be suffering from a severe nervous breakdown, and certain passages in his recent speech to the Krupp works are quoted as the sayings of a man whose mind has become unbalanced.

* * * *

Recitation of the Creed of St. Athanasius is no longer obligatory in the Church of England in Canada, according to a decision arrived at after long discussion by the General Synod. The historic Creed will be printed in the Prayer Book with a Rubric to the effect that it may be sung or said in place of the Apostle's Creed at morning or evening prayer on any day of the year. The Lambeth translation was the text decided upon.

* * * *

Allied airmen are daily bombarding Cologne, Coblenz, and other German towns, and the "Het Volk" states that many of the residents are fleeing to Holland for safety.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

SONG, BY HARRY LAUDER.

F. L. P., Ont., asks.—Being a reader of the "Witness" for over twenty years, I take the liberty of writing to ask you if you will kindly publish the words of a song, the chorus of which is:—

Oh, I love a lassie,
A bonnie Hieland lassie,
She's as fair as the lily in the dell,
She's as sweet as the heather,
The bonnie purple heather,
She's my Mary, my sweet bluebell.

Ans.—We print the words of the song you ask for.

I Love A Lassie.

I love a lassie,
A bonnie Hielan' lassie,
If you'd seen her you would fancy her as well.
I met her in September,
Popped the question in November,
I'll soon hae her all to mysel',
Her fayther has consented,
I'm feelin' quite contented,
I went and sealed the bargain wi' a kiss;
I'm sitting weary, weary,
When I think about my dearie,
And ye'll always hear me singing this:

Chorus:—

I love a lassie,
A bonnie Hielan' lassie,
She's as pure as the lily of the dell,
And she's as sweet as the heather,
The bonny, purple heather;
Mary—my Scotch Bluebell.

I love a lassie,
A bonny Hielan' lassie,
She can Warble like the Mavis in the dell;
She's an angel every Sunday,
But a jolly lass on Monday,
And as modest as her namesake the Bluebell.
She's nice and neat and tidy,
And I meet her every Friday,
That's a very special night I wouldn't miss;
I'm enchanted, I'm enraptured,
My heart the girl encaptured,
She's just intoxicated me with bliss.

ENGLISH PERIODICALS.

A. A., U.S., asks.—I wish to subscribe to an English periodical which will keep me informed on English news and current opinion. Can you advise me what to take and how to subscribe to it?

Ans.—For general news and current opinion of the day we recommend "World Wide" as furnishing the best matter; for a paper of condensed Liberal views, "News and Leader" (London) or "Chronicle" (London); for condensed Conservative views, "Daily Mail" (London); for Liberal views in extended form, "Manchester Guardian" (Manchester, Eng.); for Conservative views in extended form, "Daily Telegraph" (London); and for obtaining the Northcliffian point of view, "London Times." Write to the publishing offices of the newspapers and ask for present terms of subscription.

PRONUNCIATION OF RUSSIAN WORDS.

E. C., Ont., asks.—Will you please answer through your column of the "Witness" the following questions? What is the proper pronunciation of the terms, "Bolsheviki" and "Bolshevism"? What does the latter term imply?

Ans.—Bolsheviki: bol-she-vee-key, "bol" as in "bold," "she" as in "shell," "vi" as "vea" in "veal," "ki" as in "khaki."

Bolshevism: bol-she-vis-em, "bol" as in "bold," "she" as in "shell," "vis" as in "visit," "m" as in "him."

"Bolsheviki" means the "majority" and Bolshevism is the kind of government (or more properly speaking misgovernment) which the Bolsheviki have set up.

For those who like them, the poem by Southy, describing Napoleon's retreat from Moscow gives a very good collection of Russian (or near-Russian) names.

The Russians they stuck close to him
All on the road from Moscow.
There was Tormazow and Jemalow,
And all the others that end in ow;
Milarodovitch and Jaladovitch,
And Karatschkowitch
And all the others that end in itch;
Schamscheff, Souchosaneff,
And Shepaleff,
And all the others that end in eff;
Wasilitschikoff, Kostomaroff,
And Tchoglokoff,
And all the others that end in off;
Rajeffsky and Novoreffsky,
And Rieffsky,
And all the others that end in effsky;
Ocharoffsky and Rostoffsky,
And all the others that end in offsky;
And Platoff, he played them off.
And Shouvaloff, he schovelled them off,
And Markoff he marked them off,
And Krossnoff he crossed them off,
And Touchkoff he touched them off,
And Boraskoff he bored them off,
And Kutousoff he cut them off,
And Parenzoff he pared them off,
And Worronzoff he worried them off,
And Doctoroff he doctored them off,
And Rodionoff he flogged them off;
And last, of all, an admiral came,
A terrible man with a terrible name,
A name which you all know by sight very well,
But which no one can speak, and no one can spell.
They stuck close to Nap with all their might;
They were on the left and on the right,
Behind and before, and by day and by night;
He would rather parlez vous than fight;
But he looked white, and he looked blue,
Morbleu! Parbleu!
When parlez vous no more would do,
For they remembered Moscow.
—"The March to Moscow."

WAR TAX ON DRUGS.

A. B. F., Nova Scotia, asks.—Who has to pay the war tax on medicines? Is it the manufacturer, the local dealer, or the individual who buys them?

Ans.—Sometimes the dealer pays the war tax and supplies the article to the purchaser at the regular price. More often the purchaser pays the regular price for the article plus the war tax. The only government regulation in regard to the matter is that the proper number of stamps be affixed to the article, before it is delivered over to the customer.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS.

Constant Reader, Que., asks.—There are two books which I have been reading lately, and in which I am particularly interested; one "Christine," and the other, "John Barley Corn," by Jack London. I should like to know if the letters of "Christine" are genuine letters, and also whether "John Barley Corn" is an authentic history of the author's own life.

Ans.—There is no absolute certainty as to who is the author of "Christine." The latest word from the publisher is, "We don't know, and we have no means of finding out."

The doubt as to the legitimacy of the letters comes when one reads the initial letter, which, like all first letters in epistolary novels, retails to the ostensible recipient all the facts the reader needs to know. As one reads on, the natural development of events, no less than the fluency of the style, seems to indicate that "Christine" is a clever, interesting but fabricated narrative. Many persons attributed "Christine" to the author of "Elizabeth and her German Garden," a book which it resembles in style as well as in its intimate knowledge of German.

The history of "John Barley Corn" seems too excessively frank to be wholly a record of thoughts that came into the mind and incidents that happened to the body of its writer.

It is generally considered to be founded upon fact, but highly colored and greatly exaggerated.

SCOTCH PAPERS— DISENFRANCHISEMENT.

T. C., Sask., asks.—(1) Could you tell me if there is published in Canada a daily or weekly called, "The Canadian Scotsman," and what is the address. Also, is there such a paper published in the United States, and what address?

(2) Does becoming incurable disenfranchise a man?

(3) Who is liable for supplying his clothes?

Ans.—(1) There is no "Canadian Scotsman" published in Canada, but "The Scottish American" is published at 190 William St., New York, and another Scotch paper, "The Fiery Cross" at 248 Boylston St., Boston. (2) No, it does not disenfranchise unless the person becomes insane. (3) He provides his own clothes.

FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

S. W. Sask., asks.—Would you kindly let me know if there is, either in Montreal or Toronto, any lingual school that would open somewhere in December.

I would like to take four languages: French, Latin, German and Hungarian, besides taking English, spelling, and other kinds of culture. I feel the necessity of taking the four languages mentioned, for I believe they would be of great help to me in case I would be drafted. I have a good grinding in English, which helps me to see the benefit of the English language to the foreign born people. I come from a purely Ukrainian (Ruthenian) blood, although we, by force of circumstances, had to settle in Galicia, wherefrom we later came to Canada. Now this is the country which we love and will love the best, and as a duty of mine, I want to know several languages by which I could detect sedition or other kind of treason in the foreign tongues, I mean the German and Hungarian.

Ans.—There is at present no school of languages in Montreal, nor do we think there is one in Toronto. McGill College, Montreal, teaches French, Latin, German and Russian (though no Hungarian), but it is highly improbable that you would be permitted to enter the college at so late a date. As your time seems limited we think your most satisfactory plan would be to engage a private tutor or tutors for the different languages.

WORK OF THE Y.W.C.A.

L., Que., asks.—I expect to go to Montreal shortly with a friend, who is to enter the hospital for treatment. I wish to remain with her while she is in the hospital, and should like to know where to look for a room. I cannot afford to pay a great deal and would be glad if I could get some work to help out with my expenses while I am staying in Montreal.

Ans.—We think your best course would be to apply first to the Young Women's Christian Association, 502 Dorchester St. West. They would do their best to direct you to suitable quarters. They have also an employment bureau in connection with the Association, and would assist you in securing work, if you desired it.

TRENCH CANDLES.

Reader, Ont., asks.—Would you be good enough to tell me how to make Trench candles out of old newspapers. I believe they can be made, and that they will burn for hours. I should like to make some to send overseas?

Ans.—To make the trench candles, take a strip of newspaper the length of the paper and about the width of two columns. Roll very tightly and tie at both ends—the height of the candle will be the width of the columns. Boil in paraffin till well saturated. We may say that from late reports, we gather that these candles have not always proved very satisfactory to the men in the trenches.

TABLE ETIQUETTE.

G. H., Que., asks.—Please tell me if it is correct to use both knife and fork when eating salad?

Ans.—No, the knife should not be used. Salads are eaten with a fork—lettuce leaves are folded up with the fork and lifted to the mouth.

LEAVING CANADA.

Constant Reader, Ont., asks.—I am a Canadian farmer aged 30 years, and was married before the passing of the Military Service Act. Have one child, and of course have never been called for examination for military service. I have no farm of my own, but have saved some money and have now an opportunity to buy a farm in New York State at a bargain. Is there any provision in any draft law at present in force in Canada to prevent me from leaving this country to take up warming in United States?

Ans.—It is extremely improbable that you would be permitted to do so. Your course in making application would be to first apply to the nearest immigration agent for a passport. He would undoubtedly refuse it, but would probably report your case to the Ottawa authorities and put you in the way of getting forms for application there. Upon receiving the forms you would complete and sign same with the endorsements by others if your application called for it, and forward it to Ottawa. Your statement of the circumstances of the case would have to be very full and impressive; but at best we doubt very much whether the application would be granted. We understand that many applications having circumstances much more favorable than yours, have been refused.

MONTREAL CLOSING PRICES

Minimum and closing prices Sept. 21:—

Stocks.	Min.	Asked.	Bid.
Ames Holden	15	27	26¾
Do. pfd.	47	69	68¾
Asbestos Corp.	15	32¼	31½
Do. pfd.	44¾	60¼	60
Bell Telephone	130	130	—
Braz. T. L. & P.	32	44¼	44
Brompton Paper	39	60¼	60⅛
Can. Car. Pfd.	49½	85	—
Can. Cement	57	69	68¾
Do. pfd.	90	95	94⅛
Can. Converters	43	49	48¾
*Can. Con. Rubber pfd.	97	—	96⅛
Can. Cottons	48½	69	—
Do. pfd.	76	76	—
Can. Forgings	148	209½	209¼
Do. pfd.	—	90	—
*Can. Gen. Elec.	101½	102	101½
*Can. Loco.	58	66	65
Can. Steam Lines.	39¼	47½	47⅜
Do. pfd.	76	76½	76⅛
*Con. Min. & Smt.	25	25	—
*Dom. Iron pfd.	88	97½	97
*Dom. Steel Corp.	52	68	62¾
*Dom. Textile	80¾	96⅞	96¾
Hillcrest Col.	15	—	40
*Ill. Traction pfd.	80	80	—
Inter Coal pfd.	—	80	—
Laurentide	152	182	181¾
Lake of Woods	120½	—	152
Lyall Construction	62	83	—
MacDonald	13½	19½	18
Maple Leaf Mill.	88½	127	126
Mont. Cot. Ltd.	50	61½	—
Do. pfd.	99½	—	99½
Mont. L. H. & P. Cons.	68½	88	87⅞
*Mont. Tram Déb.	72¾	72¾	—
N. S. Steel & Coal	66	67½	66½
Do. pfd.	—	—	100
Ogilvie Milling	140	198	195
Ont. Steel Prod.	22½	34⅝	34¼
Penmans Ltd.	65	83	81
Do. pfd.	81⅞	—	82
Que. Ry. L.H. & P.	15	25	18
Riordon Paper	117¼	120½	120
Shawinigan	107	117	116½
*Sherwin Wil. pfd.	99	100	—
Spanish River	13	14¼	14⅛
Do. pfd.	50	51	50¾
Steel Co. of Can.	49½	72	71½
Do. pfd.	85¼	98	97
St. Lawrence Flour	—	91½	91
*Toronto Ry.	60	60	—
Wabasso Cotton	—	53	52¼
Wayagamack	50	50	—
Woods Mfg. Co.	85⅛	87½	85
Do. pfd.	86	86	—
Banks—			
Commerce	185	—	185
Merchants	167	—	167
*Molsons	179⅞	179⅞	—
Nova Scotia	248	248	—
Ottawa.	201	201	—
Royal	208	208	—
Bonds—			
Asbestos Corp.	—	—	70
Can. Cement	—	—	96½
Can. Felt.	—	—	90
Dom. Iron & Steel.	—	88	—
Dom. War L., 1925.	—	—	96¼
Dom. War L., 1931.	—	95⅜	95½
Dom. War L., 1937.	—	94½	94⅛
Inter Coal	—	—	98
Nat. Breweries	—	—	88
Ogilvie Milling	—	—	100
Ogilvie Series B.	—	—	100
Ogilvie Series C.	—	—	100
Quebec Ry.	—	60	58

UNLISTED SECURITIES.

Can. Felt.	—	8½	8⅛
*Dom. Glass	26	40	—
Do. pfd.	81½	—	81½
Laur. P. Co. Ltd.	50	58½	57½
M. Tram. P. Co.	23	23	—
N. A. Pulp	—	—	2½

*Ex-dividend.

An embargo against the shipment of virtually all kinds of lumber from any point in the United States or Canada to any point east of the Mississippi River and north of the Ohio River, excepting shipments for war purposes, is announced at the St. Louis office of the American Railway Administration.

* * * *

The four judicial vacancies in the province of Quebec have been filled as follows: Chief Justice, King's Bench—Judge Lamothe; King's Bench judge—J. E. Martin, K.C.; Superior Court judge, Joliette—L. J. Loranger, K.C.; Superior Court judge, Montreal—A. E. deLorimier, K.C.

* * * *

At a meeting of the Montreal Trades and Labor Council on Thursday, Del. Malone objected to conscription of workers for juries and witnesses without adequate pay. He said that a moulder can now make $7.75 a day at his craft, and if he is made to sit on a jury at $1.50 a day he practically loses his day. Judges were paid $5,000 a year for sitting on a bench for a few hours. Why should not the worker get more for his work as a juror?

* * *

A British armed boarding steamer was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine on September 12, the British Admiralty announced on Thursday. Fifty-eight members of the crew are missing.

Protection and Profit

When money is in a Savings Account in The Merchants Bank, it is absolutely safe from loss, as far as you are concerned. All the time it is here, it is earning interest—so that the bank actually pays you to let it take care of your money. Don't carry unneeded sums on your person or hide them at home. Protect them against loss, theft and fire by opening a savings account.

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Write or Call at Nearest Branch.

Pure Bred Sheep Sales Car

The Wool Growers' and Sheep Breeders' Associations of Quebec in conjunction with the Canadian Pacific Railway are running a Pure Bred Sheep Sales Car which will stop at—

Megantic, 2 p.m., October 1st.
Scotstown, 2 p.m., October 2nd.
Cookshire, 2 p.m., October 3rd.
Lennoxville, 2 p.m., October 4th.
Magog, 2 p.m., October 5th.
Foster, 2 p.m., October 7th.
Cowansville, 2 p.m., October 8th.
Lachute, 2 p.m., October 9th.
Lowe, 2 p.m., October 10th.
Shawville, 2 p.m., October 11th.
Campbell's Bay, 2 p.m., October 12th.
Waltham, 2 p.m., October 14th.

Rams of the various breeds common in Quebec will be offered for sale by auction. Farmers may bring in their pure bred animals to their local points and consign them for sale. All animals placed in the car must be approved by the person in charge of the car. Each animal should be accompanied by registration paper or application for registration. Blank application forms will be supplied at the car.

For further information address—

Extension Animal Husbandman
Macdonald College, Que.

Dumfries Farm Holsteins

Sixteen heifers coming 3 years old; also cows 4 to 8 years old, for sale. All bred to Plus Evergreen, son of Evergreen March, freshening December to March.

S. G. & ERLE KITCHEN ST. GEORGE, ONT.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Time Table Changes, September 29th, 1918.

Commencing Sunday, Sept. 29th, the International Limited, Train No. 1, will leave Bonaventure Station, Montreal, at 9.30 a.m. daily instead of at 9.35 a.m. for Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, etc. Other important changes in time tables will also be made on that date. Information now in agents' hands.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

FARMS FOR SALE.

Farm for Rent—Four hundred acres under cultivation; 200 for crop next year. Dairy in connection. Half mile from town. R. MAGEE, Box 383, Wolseley, Sask. 39 6

LIVE STOCK.

Dogs.

For Sale, very good Wolfhound Pups. One light pair, both females; one brown pair, one male and one female, born first days in June, 1918; front legs up to 5 inches of shoulders, 26 inches high, at $20.00 a pair, or $15.00 each. One Wolfhound ready to fight, $50.00. J. B. SCHMIDT, Dalmeny, Sask. 39 7

Swine.

Pure-bred Tamworth Pigs for Sale, both sexes. Price, $12.00. For particulars, write J. STANLEY WATSON, Pine Grove, York Co., Ont.

Cattle.

Pure-bred Holstein Bull for Sale, born July 29, 1918, sired by Count Plus Inka Sylvia, whose dam and sire's dam average over 21,000 lbs. of milk in 1 year. His dam is running well in R. O. P. test. Price, delivered to any station in Ontario is $50.00. Write J. STANLEY WATSON, Pine Grove, York Co., Ontario. 39 3

Subscription Rates

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Add to the foregoing rates the cost of local distribution, namely, for the "Witness" $1.00 additional, for "World Wide" 50 cents additional, for the "Messenger" 50 cents additional.

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Add to the subscription rates the cost of foreign postage, namely, for the "Witness" $1.00 additional, for "World Wide" 50 cents additional, for the "Messenger" 50 cents additional.

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Sending Money.

No subscription may be paid by cheque unless the cheque has written clearly across it the words "payable at Par Montreal." Money orders are the best way to send money. Only small amounts may be sent in stamps and then only in the 1, 2 and 3c. denominations. Stamps of larger denomination cannot be accepted.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

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Beautiful Farms Make Enjoyable Homes

METHODS OF DEHORNING CATTLE

Scope of Bulletin.

The experienced stockman is familiar with all the operations and methods that are outlined in this bulletin; it is therefore to the small stockman or the man who is just starting in the cattle business that this bulletin is designed to be helpful. It is intended to present some facts and explain certain methods of dehorning and castrating clearly and concisely so that they may be easily understood. The article is not designed in any way as a treatise on either of the two subjects.

The farmer who maintains only a medium-sized farm herd of cattle can not devote his entire attention to them as the ranchman does, but must give a part of it to other farm duties; therefore it is to his advantage, ordinarily, to dehorn, castrate, brand, adn possibly vaccinate all at the same round-up.

Dehorning.

The practise of dehorning cattle is almost universal so far as high-grade beef steers are concerned. The majority of feeders and practically all the well-finished steers that appear on the markets of to-day have been dehorned. It is often desirable to dehorn the heifers as well as the steers, especially where they are to be fed in troughs for a part of the year. Various methods have been followed and various devices used in dehorning. In some instances the cruel practise of throwing the animal on the ground and chopping its horns off with an ax has been followed, while in other instances, and especially on the western ranges, dehorning chutes of heavy timbers have been constructed and the horns removed with an ax or a saw. At the same time numerous concoctions have been used for applying to the wound made by removing the horn.

In this bulletin are shown illustrations and plans of a simple, convenient, and secure dehorning chute that has proved to be very satisfactory. The expense of building a chute of this kind is very small, and the chute can be conveniently arranged and used for castrating, branding, and vaccinating as well as for dehorning.

In general the purposes to be accomplished by dehorning are:

1. To make the animals more easily handled.

2. To insure that each animal has an equal chance at the feed trough when placed in the feed lot.

3. To render the animals less dangerous to attendants, and to prevent their goring one another in the feed lot or in transit to market, which causes a greater shrinkage in weight, injures the skin for commercial purposes, and leaves the flesh in a bruised condition, thus detracting from its value.

4. To give more uniformity to the appearance of the bunch of cattle.

In the dehorning operation the horns may be removed either when the calf is only a few days old, by means of a caustic, or, when the horn is either partially or wholly developed, by sawing or clipping. The latter may be done any time after the animal is past four months of age.

Use of Caustic for Young Calves.

A simple and easy though not always practicable method of dehorning is to use a caustic on the undeveloped horns when the calves are only a few days old. Either caustic soda or caustic potash may be used. These come in sticks about the size of a lead pencil and may be purchased at any drug store.

The main objection to this method of dehorning is that it requires too much attention on the part of the stockman. Calves, coming as they do in seasons when there is a rush to get crops either planted or harvested, are almost certain to be neglected and some will become too old for the use of the caustic. However, if the calves are kept in a pen or separated from their mothers a part of the time there should be no difficulty on this score. Another objection to the use of caustic is that more pains must be taken than is necessary in cutting off the horns with a saw or clippers. The method of using the caustic is very simple, however, and if a few precautions are observed no trouble should result.

To obtain the best results the operation should be performed when the calf is from 4 to 10 days old. At this age the knob or bud is only loosely attached to the skull and appears more as a part of the skin. The hair should be clipped off over and around the horns and vaseline applied around the edge of the hair. This is to prevent the caustic from spreading and causing a sore on the skin adjacent to the horn. The end of the stick of caustic is then slightly moistened and rubbed on each horn alternately three or four times, allowing it to dry each time before applying to the next. The stick should be wrapped in paper with one end exposed, as the caustic will burn the hands if it gets on them. Extreme care should also be taken not to have the stick so wet that the solution from it will run down the side of the calf's head. Neither should the operation be done when there is a likelihood of rain in a few hours, unless the calves are to be kept under shelter, because the rain will wash the caustic down into the hair over the face and possibly into the eyes, causing a severe burn and probably loss of sight. When the caustic is properly used a scab will form over the bud and drop off within a few days.

When the operation is successfully performed with caustic potash it leaves the head in better shape than when done later with saw or clippers. This is especially desirable in heifer calves that are to be kept in the breeding herd.

Dehorning With Saw or Clippers.

After the horns of calves have reached a certain size it becomes necessary to cut them off. Saws and clippers are the two common instruments used for this purpose. The clippers are quicker and less painful to the animal, but the saw does not crush the horn as do the clippers, especially in the case of old animals whose horns have become hard and brittle. On the other hand, when the saw is used there is not so much bleeding, as the action of the saw causes the blood vessels to be lacerated, and a clot of blood forms quickly.

Clippers give very good results with young cattle, but with old animals the saw should be used, as the crushing of the hard bone in an older animal causes the bone to sliver, which makes a wound that heals very slowly. The loss of blood from older animals will also be more likely to cause trouble than with younger animals. Although some stockmen prefer using the clippers altogether, it is much safer to use the saw altogether than it is to use the clippers altogether. A desirable compromise would be to use the saw on the hard, brittle horns of the older animals and the clippers on the soft, tender horns of the younger animals.

Whichever instrument is used, care should be taken to cut enough of the horn to insure that unsightly stubs will not grow out. From one-eighth to one-half inch of skin should be taken off to insure this. When this is done the horn-forming cells are probably destroyed, which prevents further growth of horns. If none of the skin is taken off the stubs of horns will grow out and sometimes are almost as effective in hooking as the original horn. Occasionally, too, such a stub will grow down into the eye of the animal, which makes it necessary to perform the operation again.

Treatment After Dehorning.

Cattle should never be dehorned during warm weather, that is, weather that is warm enough to cause danger of the wound becoming infested with screw worms. If there is any danger of flies whatever, some fly repellant should be applied to the wound immediately after the animal is dehorned. Either coal tar or pine tar is very satisfactory. Both are nonirritating and adhere well to the skin and the wound. Whichever of these is used, if too thick to apply conveniently, may be thinned with fish oil or linseed oil. Either an ordinary paintbrush or a swab made by tying a rag on a stick may be used to apply the tar.

The practise of placing a piece of cotton outing flannel over the wound made by dehorning, as advocated by some stockmen, usually meets with poor results, except possibly when the cattle are to be turned into fields where they will be exposed to burs or to severe winds. In such cases the cloth protects the wound to some extent. Ordinarily it requires too much time and trouble, and not 50 percent of the cloths will stick after they are put on. The practise of using a hot iron to sear the wound and stop the bleeding is not practicable nor is it necessary.

If in spite of all precautions the wound becomes infested with screw worms they may be removed by saturating a piece of absorbent cotton with chloroform and inserting it into the wound, or by pouring gasoline into the horn cavities. The chloroform or gasoline will kill the screw worms, after which they may be removed with a pair of forceps, a probe, or by forcing the animal's head to one side and allowing them to drop out. Carbolic acid or some other efficient disinfectant may be used for killing the worms, but these are not so effective as chloroform or gasoline. If the carbolic-acid solution is used, add 3 tablespoonfuls of the acid to a quart of water. A stronger solution than this is liable to injure the skin or the tender tissue of the wound. This solution can be applied with a syringe or by using a brush or a swab.

After the worms have been removed either pure pine tar or one of the coal-tar disinfectants in proper dilution may be applied.

Dehorning Chutes—Plans and Methods.

In drawing the accompanying plans for dehorning chutes (figs. 7, 8), it was convenient to show all material sawed to dimension; however, this does not mean that sawed lumber must be used in constructing the chute. Rough posts and scrap planks of different dimensions may be used, provided the posts are smooth enough to nail to and the scrap planks are of sufficient strength to hold the animal.

Figure 5 shows front view of types of chutes. The head clamp is operated from the side by means of a lever as shown in the drawing. In figure 5 the position of the lever and head-clamp bars, when open, is represented

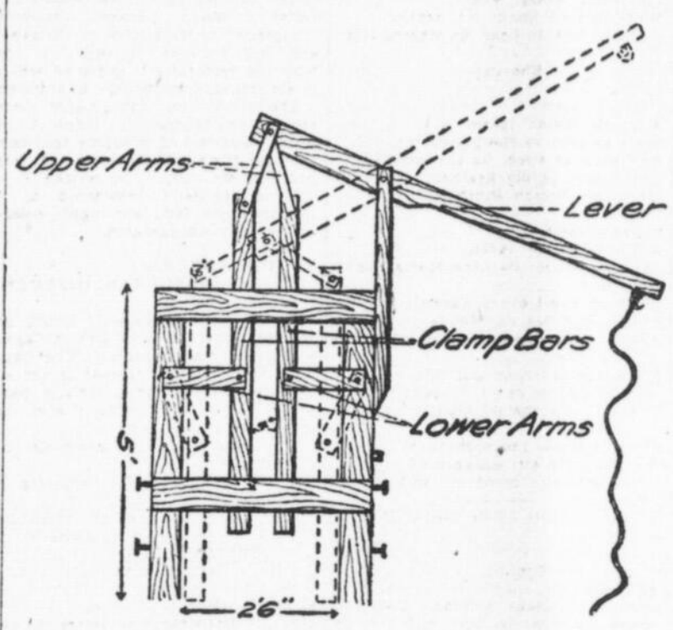


Fig. 5.—Plan of dehorning chute, front view.

by dotted lines. A short rope is attached to the end of the lever for pulling it down and fastening it when closed. The lever may be of any length desired, but should not be so long and heavy that it will not allow the clamps to open with their own weight. The arms fastened to the top of the head-clamp bars may be made of strap iron 1 1-2 to 2 inches wide, in which case four bars are used. Wood also may be used, in which case only two bars are used, one on each side of the lever. The lower arms are best made of wood. When the head-clamp bars are closed they should be about 4 inches apart. Four-inch blocks should be placed between the two bars at the crosspieces to hold them steady.

Figures 7 and 8 show the sides of the chute, which may be used for either type. The gate is convenient for letting the animal out of the chute and may also be used to advantage in vaccinating.

After the animal is in the chute and the head clamp is closed, a bull ring should be placed in its nose, or a loop placed around the neck and a noose slipped on its nose; the head is then pulled around and the end of the rope fastened to the pin shown on the side of the front post. This forces the animal's head to one side, so that the outside horn will extend forward, which makes it convenient for sawing or clipping. After one horn is taken off the head can be forced to the other side by fastening the rope to the pin in the opposite post.

PROGRESSIVE SHEEP RAISING

The inedible by-products of the sheep, as completely utilized by Armour and Company, are more valuable than those of either the steer or hog, conisdering their proportion to the carcass.

Sheep pelts, of course, come first in value. This includes the wool, which is valued not only for its fineness, but also for its length.

Sheep skin is more generally used than any other one class of leather. It is used in shoes almost as much as calf. Chamois skins are to-day entirely made of sheep skin. The leather is used for bookbinding exclusively, for gloves, hatbands, suit cases, and a wide range of other articles.

In the Armour wool houses the full length of the wool is saved by taking it out, roots and all, by means of chemicals instead of by shearing.

This wool is hand sorted according to length, fineness and color into more than fifty grades. It is then scoured to remove dirt and grease, after which it is dried, baled and sold as "scoured wool" direct to manufacturers.

In the process of scouring lanolin is obtained. This is a fatty substance largely used in face creams and ointments because of its soothing effect on the skin.

Musical strings, clock cord and surgical ligature for sewing up wounds, as well as casings for little sausages, are made exclusively from the intestines of the sheep. There is no such thing as catgut violin string, that being merely an arbitrary name for the product of the sheep.

Suprarenalin, the active principle of the suprarenal gland, just above the kidney, is extensively used in medicine. More than 130,000 sheep are required to make a pound.

Pancreatin, another medicine, is made from the pancreatic gland, and still another from the mammary glands.

The thyroid gland (seat of goitre in humans) yields an important medicinal product.

A class of oleo oil is made from the better grade of mutton tallow, and enters into the manufacture of oleomargarine.

Inedible greases are used in soaps. An important by-product of soap-making is glycerine, which is in great demand for the manufacture of nitro-glycerine and other explosives and war munitions. The blood, dried and ground, makes calf feed and fertilizer. Hide trimmings make glue. Bones and other waste make tankage and fertilizer.

The complete utilization of all by-products of the sheep and other meat animals has been found practicable only in the largest packing plants, and is one of the triumphs of large-scale operation. It is made possible by two considerations—the comparatively recent development of large-scale refrigerative control of highly perishable by-products and the enormous volume of those by-products handled.

This wholesale utilization of by-products brings about a number of important economic results of benefit to the whole country, among which may be mentioned:

1. The increased price which the packer is able to pay the farmer for his sheep and other live stock;

2. The more uniform and perfect meat which the large packer is able to sell the local butcher at a lower cost than that at which he could buy and kill it locally for himself; and

3. The employment of thousands of persons in the manufacture of these by-products, many of which would otherwise be discarded as of no value by the farmer himself or local butchers, who are even yet throwing them away as of no commercial value.

TABLE OF RECEIPTS AT SEVEN MARKETS.

In Round Numbers at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City and St. Paul for 1917 and 1916.

Months.	1917.	1916.	Gain.	Loss.
January	965,500	922,200	43,700	.....
February	834,800	877,500	42,700	.....
March	801,300	755,900	45,400	.....
April	675,500	652,500	23,000	.....
May	477,800	693,100	.....	215,300
June	516,300	722,400	.....	206,100
July	572,600	706,100	.....	133,500
August	726,000	1,109,600	.....	384,600
September	1,259,000	1,500,900	.....	241,900
October	1,449,600	1,723,200	.....	273,600
November	853,300	1,059,600	.....	196,300
December	879,000	919,800	.....	40,800
Totals	10,011,100	11,642,800	.....	1,631,700

TABLE SHOWING RANGE OF LAMB PRICES.

At Chicago during 1917 for Native, Western and Colorado Lambs, as compiled by the Chicago "Drovers' Journal."

Months.	Native.	Western.	Colorado.
January	$10.50 to $14.25	$ 9.50 to $14.45	$13.00 to $14.35
February	11.00 to 15.00	10.00 to 14.90	13.50 to 14.90
March	9.75 to 15.00	9.25 to 15.70	11.50 to 15.50
April	10.00 to 16.25	9.00 to 17.25	10.25 to 17.40
May	10.00 to *19.00	10.00 to *19.00	12.50 to *20.60
June	9.00 to 17.00	10.00 to 16.75	11.00 to 18.60
July	9.00 to 16.50	13.00 to 15.85	.....
August	9.00 to 17.10	14.00 to 17.75	.....
September	11.00 to 18.35	16.75 to 18.60	.....
October	12.00 to 18.60	13.50 to 18.55	.....
November	12.00 to 17.40	13.00 to 18.00	.....
December	12.00 to 17.00	11.00 to 17.10	.....

*Record rices

Sheep Husbandry.

A world of sentiment is bound up with the history of the sheep industry. A flock grazing on a hillside is a poem within itself, and it is to be hoped we will never lose the faculty of enjoying this beautiful sight. That modern commerce has helped to eliminate much of this original sentiment from the happy associations of the shepherd and his flock we must admit, but there is no doubt that the shepherd has more enjoyment from watching the flock than any of us can ever have from the busy life as found in our centres of commerce.

All animals are subject to certain diseases and this fact must be recognized by the owners of sheep. To deal with disease successfully one must keep advised of the latest remedies, and should, from time to time, write to his Experiment Station for such information.

Wing in Sheep Farming in America—page 311 classifies diseases among sheep as follows:

Sheep Diseases Classified.

"First, there may be some external parasite, as the tick, louse, scab or fotorot (which is in a sense an external disease.)

"Second, there may be some form of internal parasitism. This may be worms in the stomach or intestines, in the throat or lungs, or encysted worms making a bladder in the brain. And one or another of these internal parasites is the cause of most of the sickness among sheep.

"Last, there may be some derangement of the digestion due to improper feeding, no feeding at all, or gorging with grain. And in some regions, among the class of sheepmen who feed sheep in winter, nearly all diseases are of this origin.

External Diseases.

"Now as to the chance of cure: For external parasites cure is easy and cheap. For scab, lice, and ticks there is the dipping bath. Foot-rot is also of rather easy treatment.

"These things are matters requiring timely and prompt treatment and are no cause for alarm whatever except as scab breaks out in the winter time in the middle of the feeding season, when it is costly to dip and the sheep have serious setback therefrom. Indeed, it is not just proper to class these external parasites as diseases, any more than fleas on a dog's back, though they produce disease if left unchecked.

"The matter of internal parasites is much more serious."

Stomach Worms.

The two most common internal troubles we have to deal with in sheep are the stomach worm and the nodular disease. These are hard to cure, but rather easy to prevent if one goes about it in the right way. The stomach worm is dropped on the pasture in the feces, and in that way scattered through the entire flock. If it once infects a pasture, the pasture should be rotated about every year or two, and necessary remedies applied to clear the flock of the disease.

If the skin about the eyes and mouth is thin and pale and paper-like, the lambs very likely are infested with this worm. The treatment is a tablespoonful each of gasoline and raw linseed oil in about six ounces of cow's milk for a lamb, and half as much again for a sheep. Three doses must be given to effect a cure—one a day for three days on an empty stomach. See Kleinheinz' 'Sheep Management," page 111. The rotation of pastures is imperative.

Nodular Disease.

The nodular disease is indicated by a cough, a drooping head, and thriftless or greaseless wool. Lambs become thin and shiftless, and the ewes lose weight and fail to respond to feeds. Medicines are not effective and cleanliness and rotation are necessary together with a thinning of the flock till all the disease is gone.

Treating Internal Diseases.

Constipation is indicated by straining and distress in the attempt to pass feces, or dung. Injections of lukewarm, soapy water should be given, and it will help if a tablespoonful of castor oil or milk of magnesia (hydroxid of magnesia is given.

White sours in lambs are caused by digestive disorder which usually result from mistakes in feeding the ewe, and hence are to be avoided largely by giving the ewe clean, wholesome feed and not changing the ration abruptly. A lamb having white scours should be taken from the ewe and allowed only a little of the milk. This can best be accomplished by milking the ewe out before letting the lamb nurse. Milk of magnesia given as suggested for constipation will help to correct the disorder.

Acute Indigestion sometimes seizes young lambs. It is marked by great distress and frothing at the mouth. Castor oil (a tablespoonful is a good remedy.

For Sore Eyes put a drop or two of a 16-percent solution of argyrol in the eyes once each day. This should be done with an ordinary medicine dropper.

Navel Ill should be avoided by dipping the navel cord in a cup of the tincture of iodine soon after the lamb is born.

For Scabs or Poc-like Sores on the lips and nose apply a fairly strong solution of sheep dip after the sores have been rubbed open.

Dipping.

Sheep, like other domestic animals, become infested with vermin—lice, ticks and other skin parasites—and must be constantly looked after.

They should be dipped very soon after they have been sheared. Marshall says they should be dipped on the morning of a fair warm day. Sheep are delicate animals and will develop cold if they lie down at night wet and cool. Any standard dipping solution can be used as per directions given with the material.

If the sheep have ticks they may require two dippings. The second should come about a month after the first.

Avoid Bloating.

If sheep are allowed to graze too freely on alfalfa, they are apt to bloat, which often proves fatal. They thrive on pastures of native grass with heavy sprinkling of weeds or lespedeza and burr clover in more southern climates.

POTATO GRADING

An Amendment to the Inspection and Sale Act

(An Amendment to the "Inspection and Sale Act.")

Nearly every one is familiar with the Inspection and Sale Act as relating to the grading and marketing of fruit, and realizes what a benefit it has been to the fruit interests of the country. The quality of the fruit has been greatly improved and it is now possible to buy fruit under the respective grades and be sure of just what you will get, or in case of fraud have protection under the Act.

No such legislation has been in effect in regard to the grading of potatoes with the result that often dispute arises between producer and dealer as to just what is meant by any grade that may be specified in making ment has recently enacted legislation defining No. 1 and No. 2 grades of potatoes. This legislation goes into effect for the first time this year, but it is of interest to note that under the government officials grading was tried in several important potato sections last year and was a decided success both to the producer of potatoes and the dealers.

The Canadian Inspection and Sale Act has recently been amended and the following section has been inserted:—

"337A. (1) No person shall sell or offer for sale any potatoes represented to be of,—

(a) Number 1 quality unless such potatoes consist of specimens which are sound, of similar varietal characteristics, which are practically free from dirt, or other foreign matter, frost injury, sunburn, second growth, cuts, scab, blight, dry rot and damage caused by disease, insects, or mechanical means. The minimum diameter of potatoes of the round varieties shall be one and seven-eighths inches, and of potatoes of the long varieties one and three-fourths inches. In order to allow for variations incident to commercial grading and handling five percentum by weight of any lot may be under the prescribed size and, in addition, three percentum by weight of any such lot may be below the remaining requirements of this grade.

(b) Number 2 quality unless such potatoes consist of specimens which are sound and practically free from dirt or other foreign matter, frost injury, sunburn, second growth, cuts, scab, blight, dry rot, and damage caused by disease insects, or mechanical means. The minimum diameter of potatoes of the round varieties shall be one and seven-eighths inches, and of potatoes of the long varieties one and three-fourths inches. In order to allow for variations incident to commercial grading and handling, five percentum by weight of any lot may be under the prescribed size and, in addition, three percentum by weight of any such lot may be below the remaining requirements of this grade.

"(2) This section shall not apply to seed potatoes.

"(3) 'Practically free' means that the appearance shall not be injured to an extent readily apparent upon casual examination, and that any damage from the causes aforesaid can be removed by the ordinary processes of paring without appreciable increase in waste over that which would occur if the potato were perfect. Loss of the outer skin (epidermis) only shall not be considered as an injury to the appearance.

'Diameter' means the greatest dimension at right angles to the longitudinal axis.

"(4) Every person who, by himself or through the agency of any other person, violates any of the provisions of this section shall be liable, upon summary conviction, for the first offence, to a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars and not less than ten dollars; for the second offence, to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, and not less than twenty-five dollars; and for the third and each subsequent offence, to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, and not less than fifty dollars, together, in all cases, with the costs of prosecution; and in default of payment of such fine and costs shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding one month, unless such fine and costs, and the costs of enforcing them, are sooner paid."

This does not necessarily mean that a producer shall grade and mark his potatoes in accordance with the Act, but if he specifies No. 1 or No. 2 grade these must conform to the requirements of the Act.

The requirements for the No. 1 grade are none too high, and the phrase "similar varietal characteristics" should do much to encourage growers to keep their varieties true to type and avoid mixing as so many potatoes are now. The minimum size is the same as the United States minimum and will eliminate the very small sized potatoes in these grades.

This amendment to the Act is now in effect, and although it is not expected that every producer of potatoes will immediately practise grading all his crop it is a step in the right direction, and should do much to eliminate misunderstanding between producer and dealer where the grades are recognized. It should also do much to keep on the farms all the small and inferior potatoes which should only be used as feed for stock. As the grades will be considerably improved the market should pay a higher price for graded potatoes; so that the producer will receive as much, if not more, for his crop, and at the same time have a quantity of feed for stock.

There are a number of grading machines on the market with an elevated shaker mesh of the right size which enables the small potatoes and dirt to pass through while the merchantable potatoes will pass over the mesh, and as they are passing over any defective or scabby potatoes can be taken out.

T. G. B.

Baby Beef from Dairy Cows

Charles Smith, of Goodhue County, Minn., is not a relative of mine, but as he has followed a plan of raising baby beef calves similar to the plan I have been advocating to farmers generally throughout the middle west, I wish to give people the benefit of his experience. Charles Smith is a Scotchman, but prefers the grade Holsteins as mothers for his baby beef calves because they are better milkers than the usual beef type cows. When bred to a purebred Angus bull, they will have black calves without horns, practically every time, just the same as the poor milking, beefier cows, as the purebred bull establishes the character of the calf, regardless of the natural leanness of the cow.

He began with the beefier cows, but his good Scotch judgment overcame his Scotch prejudice and he went out amongst his neighbor in Minnesota and bought 12 grade Holstein cows and ultimately increased his herd to 20. He wanted a cow that would produce something more than a calf. He found that he got apparently as good Angus calves from these cows as he had formerly gotten from his beefy cows; at any rate he continued to top the South St. Paul market so he kept on for many years (he is 54 years old) raising Angus calves from grade Holstein cows, milking part of the herd of cows and marketing the milk or cream with his dairy neighbors, thus making a profit. He still has to buy some feeders, but does not wish to increase his milking herd with the supply of labor that is now available.

In the spring of 1916 these grade Angus Helsteins calves, 22 head of his own raisings, sold in St. Paul for $8.50 per hundred, while 33 head grade Shorthorns, which he had purchased, brought only $7.75.—George B. Smith, in "Farmer's Guide."

FEEDING PRACTICE.

Should different breeds be fed on the same rations? In the egg laying contests it is generally customary to feed all breeds on the same ration, varying the amount according to the requirements. It would seem, however, that there are certain differences in breed requirements which should be kept in mind. In a summary of twenty-five years' experiments with poultry, Wheeler states that the small active breeds of poultry do better with a wider ration than do the larger breeds. Gilbert reports that the stimulating and fattening foods which go to eggs in the Spanish family such as Leghorns, Minorcas, and Andalusians, make the Asiatics: viz., Cochins, Brahmas, and Langshans, so fat as to lay soft shelled eggs or not to lay at all. It was also observed by Graham that when beef scrap was fed in hoppers the White Leghorns and Rhode Island Reds did much better than did the Buff Orpingtons, and it is undoubtedly true that with the heavier breeds of fowls more attention must be given to keeping them active than with the lighter breeds.

If the ration is too scanty in amount, not only will the number of eggs be materially reduced, but also in a less degree their size as well. For maximum egg production fowls must be fed liberally and yet at the same time they must be kept active. If fowls are fed and managed in such a way that they become sluggish, the results will be disastrous.

Dryden reports that considering results extending over a number of years the average egg yield per hen when the grain was scattered in the straw was 169, and when fed in boxes, 161. With Leghorn hens good results have been obtained when all the feed was placed in a box and there was apparently no advantage in making the hens scratch for their grain. With Barred and White Plymouth Rocks the results were decidedly in favor of scattering the grain in straw litter.

Gilbert found that feeding trials indicated that scattering the grain in the straw and chaff always on the floors of the pens kept the fowls, particularly the young ones, active, and is a desirable practice. The same author also reported a trial conducted for two years of straw litter compared with sand and gravel and found that the results were altogether in favor of the straw.

INFLUENCE OF RATION ON FLAVOR OF EGGS.

When feeding a very narrow ration of wheat bran, wheat middlings, and cottonseed meal moistened with skim milk, Rice found that the eggs produced were of a disagreeable flavor and smell, with watery albumen and small, dark colored yolks, while on the other hand the eggs laid by the fowls fed corn were normal in all respects.

Emery found that the eggs laid by fowls fed chopped wild onions had a pronounced onion flavor. Not all highly flavored materials, however, affect the flavor of eggs, as Atwood found that the flavor of eggs was not noticeably altered by feeding the fowls sassafras oil, celery oil, smoked herrings, or trimethylamin.

In experiments conducted at the West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station Atwood showed that the color of the yolks of eggs depended largely upon the character of the ration. When the grain ration consisted of wheat, oats, or white corn fed either alone or in combination with each other, the yolks were so light colored that the eggs would have been unsuitable for a fancy trade. When the grain consisted entirely of white corn the yolks were very light colored, while the feeding of yellow corn imparted that rich yellow color which is so desirable. These observations have been confirmed by Opperman and Waite who found that yellow corn when fed to hens even in the proportion of 9 parts of corn to 12 parts of mash gave a deep yellow color to the yolks. When fed at the rate of 4½ parts corn to 16½ parts of other feed it still gave a noticeably yellow color. They also found that wheat and white corn do not give any yello - color. Dryden observed that the feeding of dry alfalfa leaves in winter brought about a normal coloration of the yolks, and the same improvement in the color of the yolks was noticed when the fowls had access to green grass, alfalfa, or clover.

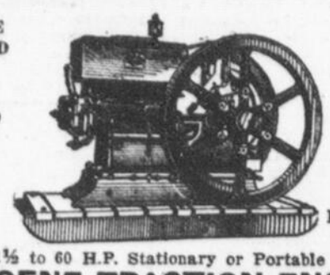
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The 90-lb. Potato Bag To Be Enforced

While 90 pounds has been the legal standard for a bag of potatoes in Canada for a number of years, and has been generally adopted in most of the large commercial potato districts, there has not, until this season, been machinery for enforcing this standard. The Sections of the Inspection and Sale Act respecting the weight of a bushel, bag or barrel of certain commodities, as given in detail, have now been transferred for administration to the Department of Agriculture, and the Dominion Fruit Inspectors are charged with seeing that these sections are complied with. Any one, whether grower, jobber, wholesaler or retailer, who sells or offers for sale potatoes in any bag containing less than 90 pounds, renders himself liable to the penalty provided by section 35 (see above).

The lack of uniformity in the weight of bags of potatoes has been a grievance in the trade for years as in many cases bags of potatoes sold as being of standard weight proved, when actually weighed, to contain as little as 74 pounds and in some cases even less. While in most cases the failure to give the full standard weight has not been with intent to defraud, the effect on the consumer is the same.

Then, again, many retailers, receiving bags weighing less than 80 pounds instead of the 90 required by law, have perpetuated the evil when selling by the peck or gallon. Instead of selling 15 pounds to the peck many purchasers have found that they received only 12 pounds. One purchaser who bought a gallon of potatoes a few days ago found when he weighed them that he had been given exactly 6 pounds 10 ounces, instead of the 7 1-2 pounds to which he was entitled; in other words he had paid for 14 ounces of potatoes which he did not get. With the weight of a bushel of potatoes clearly defined as 60 pounds, there is no excuse for a peck of less than 15 pounds or a gallon of less than 7 1-2 pounds being offered to or accepted by any purchaser of potatoes in these measures.

Of General Interest

The following sections of the Inspection and Sale Act, Part X, have been transferred by the Department of Trade and Commerce to the Department of Agriculture, and will in future be enforced by the Fruit Branch of the latter Department:—

Part X. — Certain Staple Commodities; Weight of Bushel and Bag.

337. A bushel of any article mentioned in this subsection shall mean, unless a bushel by measure is specially agreed upon, that number of Dominion standard pounds of such article which is shown in this subsection opposite the name of such article:—

Description of Article		Weight in Dominion Standard Pounds
Artichokes	lb.	56
Beans	"	60
Beets	"	50
Bituminous coal	"	70
Blue grass seed	"	14
Carrots	"	50
Castor beans	"	40
Clover seed	"	60
Hemp Seed	"	44
Lime	"	70
Malt	"	36
Onions	"	50
Parsnips	"	45
Potatoes	"	60
Timothy seed	"	48
Turnips	"	50

2. A bag of any article mentioned in this subsection shall contain that number of Dominion standard pounds of such article which is shown in this subsection opposite the name of such article:—

Description of Article	Weight in Dominion Standard Pounds
Artichokes lb.	84
Beets "	75
Carrots "	75
Onions "	75
Parsnips "	65
Potatoes "	90
Turnips "	75

(1914, c. 36.)

338. A barrel of potatoes shall mean, unless a barrel of specified size, kind or content by measure is specially agreed upon, one hundred and sixty-five Dominion standard pounds of potatoes. (1914, c. 36.)

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES.

356. Every person who sells or offers for sale by the bag any of the vegetables mentioned in subsection 2 of section 337 of this Act, shall, in case any bag of such vegetables sold or offered for sale by him does not contain at least the number of Dominion standard pounds required by the said subsection, be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars for the first offence, and for each subsequent offence to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars. (1914, c. 36.)

357. Every person who violates any provision of this Part, providing that a bushel of any article shall be determined by weighing, and specifying the number of pounds such bushel shall contain, shall, for a first offence, be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars. 1 E. VII., c. 26, s. 1.

Section 337A of Part X, relating to the grading of potatoes, is embodied in Chapter 29, being "An Act to amend the Inspection and Sale Act." Copies of this may be obtained on application to the Fruit Branch, Ottawa.

MALARIA IN ENGLAND.

(The 'Scientific American,' New York.)

Malaria was once common in certain parts of England, but as a result of drainage and the use of quinine it was completely stamped out, notwithstanding the fact that anopheline mosquitoes remain in the country. The parasitic cycle was broken and the insect was no longer infected. Now comes the report of a recrudescence of indigenous malaria in England. According to a circular issued by the Local Government Board, many men have contracted the disease while fighting in the Eastern war fronts and have brought it home with them; thus they serve as foci of infection for the civilian population. Measures are being taken to deal with the carrier mosquitoes.



SOWING SWEET PEAS IN THE-FALL

This year I mean to get my sweet peas in before even the early winter, that old timers promise us, can come. At the moment I have not yet quite got over the disappointment with which I this morning viewed my fine long hedge of sweet peas. Only yesterday, Sept. 10th, I picked great sheaves of the fragrant flowers with four and five fine blossoms on each stem, and stems from 8 to 10 inches long. Now the hedge is a sorry sight, all blackened and drooping after a night of frost so hard it froze tomato vines under a heavy woollen blanket. So I mean to get my beauties started into bloom earlier, if possible, and have a longer season to enjoy them.

Superior Results.

In sowing sweet peas in the fall, location and average winter conditions in the grower's section must be taken into consideration in determining the correct date to sow. In the North there is always some risk of losing the seed over winter through rotting, unless grown under some protection. But where such a sowing proves successful the results are immeasurably superior to what we usually get from seed sown during spring in the open.

The reason for this superiority is due to the plants' being enabled to make a stronger and deeper root growth under suitable conditions; therefore they bloom several weeks ahead of those plants started in the spring. In addition, the plants give a much longer season of bloom, as, owing to their deep, strong root action, they are better able to withstand the heat and, ofttimes, drought of early summer.

In sowing sweet peas in the spring it often happens that weather and soil conditions are so unfavorable that we may not be able to sow until well into April. The seed at this season germinates very quickly, but perhaps round the end of May or early in June we may be favored with a spell of dry and hot weather; by this time the plants may be six to nine inches tall and the roots of a corresponding length. The plants will then rush into premature bloom, produce a few small and imperfect flowers, then, due to insufficient root growth, they will be unable to withstand the hot dry weather and will take on a sickly, yellow color and very soon die off.

Our fall-sown plants have had a chance to make strong roots which will be well down in the cool soil and moisture-holding manure or humus provided when preparing the ground, and are therefore in a condition to withstand unfavorable weather. Such plants will commence to flower very early, or according to the varieties used and the method adopted in fall sowing, and will continue blooming for many weeks.

In Early October.

In the North and all sections where severe freezing weather may be expected during the winter months, two methods are open to us in sowing sweet peas in the fall. We may sow during early October if we are prepared to give the plants some protection; or we may sow a month later and simply give the rows a heavy mulch as soon as the ground freezes.

There is practically no chance of failure from fall sowing if we follow the first method, provided the land is so situated that water cannot work its way under our protection. In a winter such as the last, it would form a solid cake of ice in which the plants would be embedded and ultimately destroyed. With such a contingency in view, choose a piece of ground that is fairly high or on a slight slope, so that all water, following a thaw or melting snow, will quickly drain away. Sow the seed during the first or not later than the second week in October. This will allow—in a normal season—several weeks of open and cool weather, just the conditions to suit the sweet pea.

In the course of ten days or two weeks the seedlings will be appearing above the soil and will require no attention until the weather becomes very cold, with indications of heavy frost. A few degrees of frost, however, will not harm the young plants in the least. Previous to this winter protection will have been prepared and be in readiness to place over the rows.

Winter Protection for Plants.

It consists of boards six to nine inches wide, which are placed on edge along either side of the row, nine inches apart, and closed up at the ends. Sink the boards an inch or more into the soil to keep the interior tight and snug. The top is then covered with glass, which may be held in position with broad-headed nails, under which the panes of glass may be quickly placed, or they may be secured with string attached to tacks driven into the boards. On no account have the glass in place during periods of mild weather, as sweet peas are comparatively hardy, and impatient at all times of being coddled. We must aim to have sturdy little plants ready to make headway when the weather opens up in spring. Although they may not have made much top-growth, the roots have been revelling in the cool conditions provided and so stored up strength to give the vines a good start when genial weather arrives. Immediately after the weather opens up in spring, remove the glass entirely, but allow the boards to remain for a week or two as a protection from strong cold winds.

When the glass is removed, stir the soil round the plants and at the same time remove any weeds which may be showing. This is also the logical time to thin out the seedlings, taking away any weakly plants or in fact allowing only three or four of the best plants to each foot of row. When the boards are removed the brush or whatever supports or trellis may be used must be placed in position, as early assistance to their upright growth is most important. The plants get away much quicker and are not at the mercy of the wind, which whips the young shoots about and often cripples them to such an extent that the flowering season may be delayed for two or three weeks.

When the miniature sweet-pea frames are not in use they can be utilized to protect early sowings of vegetable seeds.

In November.

If the second method is used and sweet peas are sown about November 1, before freezing weather, the seed will germinate in the soil but will not make sufficient growth to come up above ground. The seedling plans will be ready to come up during the first favorable weather of spring.

After sowing, and as soon as the ground freezes hard, give the rows a heavy mulch of rough litter. Leaves are not good for this purpose, as they become wet and matted and sometimes freeze, forming a solid cake of ice. Rough hay or straw is best.

A spot in the garden that has been fertilized and cultivated for several years for other crops is a good place to grow sweet peas.

Turning the soil over to the depth of a foot is good, as far as it goes, but this treatment will not produce flowers equal to those grown in soil two or three feet deep.

For best results remove the top foot of soil, making a trench two feet wide. If ambitious for the best results, make the trench three feet wide. Keep this top soil in a pile by itself. The trenches should be four feet apart.

The top foot of soil having been removed, throw in the trench six inches of stable manure and turn this under in the soil in the bottom of the trench, breaking up the soil and incorporating the manure with it. Fresh manure is best for the bottom layer. The roots of sweet peas reach down fully three feet in good friable soil, but two feet of good soil will give results generally satisfactory.

The lower level of soil having been turned over, throw the top soil back in the place from which it was removed in the trench and mix a little well-rotted stable manure with it by spading it over after it has been replaced. This keeps the soil strata exactly as they were originally. If the soil is likely to be at all acid give it a sprinkling of hydrated lime and work it in well in the top soil. A little bone meal worked in the top soil will be beneficial. If the bed can be prepared ahead of time, so it may stand a week before planting, so much the better.

In the spring basic slag, finely ground and used at the rate of ten to twelve pounds to the square rod, or even more, will give good results. Commercial fertilizer is also beneficial.

Set the seeds half an inch apart in the drill. If double rows are desired, have the rows a foot apart. The brush can then be placed between the rows. For autumn sowing set the seeds three inches deep. Thin out the plants five inches apart in the spring. It is best to prepare the ground in the autumn if the seeds are to be sown in the spring. The ground is dry in the autumn and will be in good shape by the time the roots make their demands upon it.

The sweet pea is a favorite wherever it can be grown and generously responds to the care and attention given it by the cultivator.

Another New Pest.

Unless it is speedily brought under control, the European corn stalk borer, recently introduced into Massachusetts, is likely to prove one of the most dangerous pests this country has ever known, writes E. I. Farrington, in the New York "Sun." If it should by any mischance reach the corn belt it would cause incalculable loss. Judging from its work in southern Europe it would destroy 50 percent of the corn crop.

The corn stalk borer was probably introduced on hemp brought to the Charlestown navy yard or to cordage works in the vicinity. It has now spread over a considerable area around Boston and is causing much loss to market gardeners who specialize in sweet corn. The Government and the State of Massachusetts are co-operating in an effort to determine the extent of the distribution and to exterminate the pest if possible. A special station has been established at Arlington, the centre of the infested area.

The European corn stalk-borer is about an inch long when full grown. Its body is flesh colored, but theh ead is flat and dark brown. The female moth is yellow and has a wing expanse of a little over an inch. The male moth has a long, slender body, and is much darker than the female. There are two broods each year. The larvae winter over in corn stubble. They pupate in the spring, emerging as moths about the latter part of May. Eggs are laid on growing corn stalks, and as soon as the young larvae are hatched they bore into the stalk. Early corn is usually not badly damaged, but late corn suffers greatly, as both broods feed upon it. Oftentimes the ears as well as the stalks are bored into and are thus made unfit for market.

The worms have a way of working just at the base of the tassels, which are weakened and fall to one side. It is characteristic in a field of corn badly infested to see these weakened tassels in all directions.

Naturally it is impossible to kill the borers by spraying, and digging them out is hardly feasible on a large scale. The most important measure of protection comes from the destroying of the stalks and stubble in the fall and winter. They may be burned or buried in trenches under a foot of soil, or shredded and fed to live stock.

Corn growers in all parts of the country are greatly interested in the preventive measures being taken in Massachusetts, realizing that if it got a foothold in this country the corn stalk borer would prove as bad a pest in the North as the boll weevil in the South.

A Menagerie of Beans.

The season of 1917 has introduced many beginners to growing crops; it has also introduced many queer crops to seasoned gardeners. "Emergency" seed has done some mad, some maddening, and some delightful things on our hands this year.

I bought shell beans of a pole sort, writes E. S. Johnson, of Pittson, Pa., to the "Garden Magazine," an approved variety, name no matter because they all rotted in a swimming May, and for their sakes set up poles. Not to have my labor of pole setting wasted, I planted down, between showers, the only beans I had, one June day. They were a baking sort of white bean, larger than common, blunt ended; I got them by the pound at a chain-of-stores grocery, and the family had eaten most of them before I mobilized them as seed. They germinated 100 percent; then the cut worms took a third of them. I planted again from the current food-stock, a large old-rose sort of cranberry bean. (This latter variety is much grown by Sicilians here in this coalfield, used green for summer, and also dried; they cook it with macaroni and a dash of cheese.)

The cranberry variety has done well, and I am canning the young shelled beans as I do limas. But the chain-store white beans are a valuable sort, unknown to anybody about here. They make pods of a golden white, ten or eleven inches long and almost an inch broad, set with six to nine beans, their pods of the appearance of best pie crust. As a string bean they are enormously prolific, handsome, and would command double prices from epicures, as beside tender quality they have a butter-and-mushrooms flavor. Shelled young beans of this sort keep the mushroom flavor also. It seems a thoroughly distinct variety: three vines of it broke to green pods with an occasional yellow, probably from mixed ancestry. I am saving plenty of seed of the pure yellow plants, to grow another year.

Another visitor to our midst is the "Butter-bean," seed being furnished for it by a Dutchman. It is a pole bean of rather glossy foliage and conspicuous tufts of gay white and yellowish flowers, an enormous bearer, its beans are better than the Sieva limas though nearly like them in appearance when cooked. The catalogue name of this sort, if it has one, nobody knows here.

It is my guess that the very high prices of hitherto cheap foods forced merchants supplying industrial populations to fake and scrape the corners of the accessible world last year in their efforts to keep up stock of grades of food which they could sell at something like accustomed figures. Beans with a restricted local circulation were possibly in considerable stock here and there, and tons of them were picked up cheaper than grades and colors known to all grocers and all housewives and to army and navy contractors. Evidently they were not kiln dried; probably the trade did not consider them as "standard."

I foresee that I shall in 1918 plant a few specimens of every queer new bean that I buy for the pantry. I shall establish a Hagenbeck's Menagerie of beans from every quarter of the globe, for the pleasure of seeing what comes of what. Some of them may turn out valuable domestic animals, like the giant-podder pie-crust bean of this year's discovery.

The chain store white bean (of which samples were sent) is the old Golden Cluster Wax. The occasional green pods are "rogues" and may be expected to occur in any neglected strain of Wax Beans, which is the reason why a gardener should buy seeds direct from a regular seedsman and not from a hardware dealer, nor even from the corner grocery. Possibly the "butterbean" (no samples sent) is the old Chancellor or Potato Lima.—Ed. "Garden Magazine."

Spraying Does Not Help.

Mrs. S. McD.—I have not yet seen a specimen of the Fusarium Wilt in my neighborhood, but H. D. House, the New York State Botanist, says of it:

Fusarium wilt of potato is a vascular disease, and hence not controlled by spraying. The disease may be communicated to the lower stems or roots from infected ground, more frequently from infected seed tubers. Hence rotation so as not to bring another potato crop on the same ground for from five to eight years is one preventive measure. More important is the rejection of all seed tubers which show on cutting any brown discoloration of the tissue beneath the stem end of the tuber, which indicates that the disease has entered the tuber from the diseased stems. Advanced stages will show blackish or darkened areas, mostly horizontal to the surface of the tuber and often some distance down in. It is doubtful if the formalin treatment of seed tubers will reach this.

It may not be an entirely practical matter, but if this disease continues to increase and cause the damage that its continued increase seems to indicate, growers of potatoes will have to produce their own seed tubers, using new, clean soil each year for such purposes. Infected tubers, if used early, are all right, but after storage, the blackened areas mentioned above develop and while not evident externally make the tuber very unsatisfactory for table use.

Gypsophila Annual and Perennial.

Miss McL.—Elegans grandiflora alba, or angels' breath, is a large flowering pure white variety of the annual gypsophila. Several sowings should be made during the season to keep up the supply. Elegans rosea, a pink variety, will be found useful with the white.

Gypsophila muralis, another annual variety, grows only about six inches high, and is useful for rockeries and as an edging plant. The flowers are pink.

Gypsophila paniculata, baby's breath, is a perennial, and once established will come up year after year, flowering the first year from seed if sown early. It grows about two feet high in good soil, bearing small white flowers on branched stems with very delicate foliage. The plants in the garden July 10 are covered with flowers, resembling snowclad plants.

In planting the perennial variety give a good deep rich soil. The gypsophila dislikes acidity and thrives where lime is used. Give the plants plenty of water.

The flowers can be cut with long stems and dried in a shady, well ventilated place, and will keep indefinitely. They are useful for combining with other flowers in winter.

Treatment for Caked Udders

Many udder troubles are known in the barn as "caked bags"—a somewhat crude term—and few cowkeepers realize what a number of differing conditions render a bag hard or caked, and most attempt treatment by the use of strong embrocations or mixed oils which do more harm than good, and fail to reach the seat of the mischief.

Research has proved that the majority of cases are due to the entrance into the gland substance or milk secreting tissues of deleterious organisms and are not, as is usually supposed, due to chills or external injuries. Some of these are merely dirt microbes others are what is known as pathogenic or specific. If the cowkeeper could see the pathologist taking a minute speck of matter on a fine loop of platinum pressing it out under a cover glass, and then searching with an oil immersion lens for objects magnified a thousand times, he would not ask how infection could get in through a teat which has to be forced to let out a small stream of milk, but he would regard the orifice as about the size of a barn door admitting a mouse. How then can they be kept out? They cannot be altogether, but their numbers can be kept in check as weeds and other enemies are kept down.

The experience of surgeons in the great war will cause pathologists to revise their views on antiseptics and disinfectants; indeed it has been already confessed that the sterilization of wounds under conditions more nearly resembling those under which the veterinarian commonly works is impracticable, but that cleanliness as understood by a previous generation makes for a better average number of cures. We must not, then, despise the counsels of perfection born in human hospitals at home, where marble halls as operating theatres could be rendered practically aseptic, nor be deceived into thinking that we obtain perfect conditions for our animal patients. The cleanest and best kept cow houses will yield the fewest cases of caked udders due to infection by either of the types of organisms mentioned above.

If the truth is contained in the above remarks, then the treatment of bad udders must be more than ever directed to the inside, and less reliance placed on outward applications. The skin of the cow is nowhere so thin and delicate as on the udder. The repeated applications of liniments containing ammonia and turpentine and other irritants only sets up an inflamed condition outside which at best can only create a diversion from within; but it fails to do this because the infective material once introduced into the gland, goes on multiplying until eaten up by other and beneficent organisms. Health and disease are represented by rival armies. Disease organisms are everywhere. Resisting power is normal in the healthy animal. Some possess it to a greater degree than others. The same animal has not at all times the same degree of resistance. He has a rising or falling opsonic index, which scientists can register by examination of the blood samples from time to time. When the fallacies born of microscopic investigation have been eliminated, we shall get back to the view that clean and wholesome houses and stables, and open windows and doors without draughts, together with sound food, are the best means of keeping animals in a state of robust vitality, and therefore resistant to the billions of disease germs which we cannot fight in detail by any system of disinfection or asepsis.

To make good use of what knowledge we have as we go along, and not wait for counsels of perfection, will commend itself to the plain man of good sense, and we may make a rough summary of the advantages of such irrigation with disinfectants or antiseptics as have been found in practice by a large number of observant and unprejudiced men to have good results over an extended period of time.

First on the question of outward applications to the udder. Camphorated oil, or liniment of camphor is recommended for udder troubles for the following reasons. Camphor is a very good anodyne or pain killer. It is a concrete volatile oil easily dissolved in olive oil, and its inunction enables it to pass through the skin and allay pain in the glands, while both the solvent olive oil as well as the camphor enable the skin to stretch. Most of the pain is in the skin, and when swelling renders it tense the pain is great. For the same reason extract of belladonna in the proportion of a dram to a wine glass of camphorated oil is also to be recommended. Opium in some form or other is employed for the same purpose, but does not act so well. Fomentation with warm water has the immediate effect of relieving pain, because the skin stretches under or is relaxed by its influence. But care must be exercised not to scald the udder at first, and chill it afterwards by too rapid evaporation. No water or poultice should be used which is too hot for the naked elbow if placed on it. The udder should be mopped dry with a soft towel.

Every cowkeeper should be provided with a milk fever syringe. With this he can do many things. One of them is to treat garget or caked udder by direct contact of germ destroyers. He must not introduce evil organisms by using a dirty nozzle, but boil it, before use. A remedy which should be kept at hand—and one which will keep if not required—is a solution of one part of perchloride of mercury in 500 of distilled water and is to be recommended. This will be too strong for simple cases, but can be diluted with twice or three times its volume of warm boiled water for mild cases, or used in the greatest strength for the virulent infection which is occasionally met with. This is advised in the early stages of a caked udder which does not respond to simple fomentation and linimentation with camphorated oil.

There are some conditions like those of chronic catarrh or nasal gleet when affecting another set of mucous membranes, which are more successfully treated by injecting a solution of peroxide of hydrogen of the strength of one part in ten of water. This makes a rapid chemical change when in contact with purulent or a catarrhal product in the udder, and some of the effects will be lost if allowed too soon to escape. The teat should therefore be constricted by the fingers for a few minutes after sending in the lotion.

In all cases of inflamed udder there is a preliminary rise of temperature and a degree of fever attained higher than in any other known disease. It has been found that a bold aperient dose brings down temperature and favors dispersion of inflammatory products in the udder. Aloes, ginger, and salts make a suitable combination. One or two ounces of aloes may be safely given in much cases.

B. C. T.

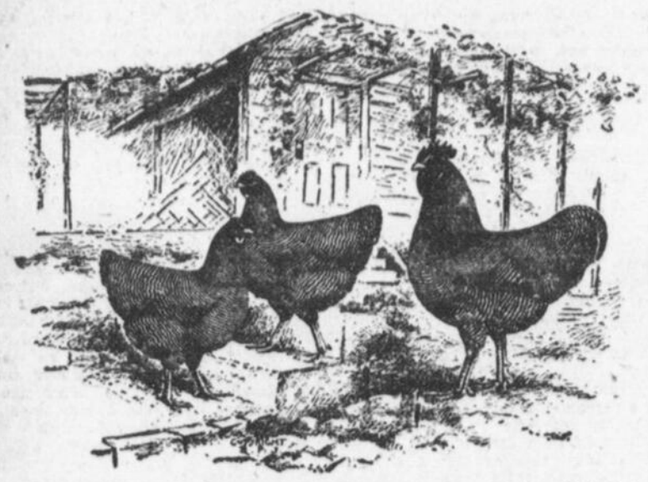
Reciprocity in Registration

A significant piece of constructive work was done by the board of directors in its meeting at Detroit, July 22nd. We refer to the reciprocity arrangement worked out by President Aitken and ratified by the board and a delegation from the Canadian association, subject to final okay by the membership of each corporation at its next regular meeting. The details of this plan were given in the news columns of the 'World', recently. In brief, the plan involves complete recognition of the herd books of each association by the other. In the past the Holstein-Friesian Association of America has required that before a Canadian animal is acceptable for registry in our books, all its ancestors shall be registered in our books likewise. The Canadian breeders have contended for a long time against this arrangement, arguing that as their animals originally came almost without exception from the United States where they were registered in the American books, there could be no question of their purity of breeding, while the trouble and expense of registering all the animals back to the American books was a serious handicap to them in disposing of their cattle on this side. As a measure of self-defence the Canadian fee for import certificates was raised to $25 for males and $10 for females. In previous conferences on this subject one point of difference has been the disparity of the registration and membership fees in the two associations. Mr. Aitkin solved this problem by suggesting the provision that all animals should be registered first in the books of the association in whose jurisdiction they originated before being eligible to registry in the books of the other association. In return for these concessions it is expected that the Canadian breeders will revise their fee for import certificates. The details of the plan are being arranged jointly by Secretaries Houghton and Clemons.

This action by the two greatest breed associations exemplies the spirit of co-operation and closer bonds of friendship existing among the allies to-day. Recent events have demonstrated unmistakably that we, on this side, need Canada's Holsteins, and we are willing to pay top prices for her top quality. In the Milwaukee sale it will be remembered, the sensational $106,000 bull calf was a Canadian product combined with a little American breeding. The dam for generations was Canadian bred, while several generations on the sire's side had been developed in Canada, although originating on this side of the line. Likewise, the remarkable 30-pound world's champion two-year-old, the outstanding individual of the sale in the female line, was bred and developed in Canada, although her sire came from northern New York. In short, Canada is breeding Holsteins that are as good as have ever been produced. We need and are willing to pay for her best. The same is true of the Canadian breeders with respect to American stock and a free and unrestricted interchange can mean only greater progress for the breeders of both associations. The 'World gives its unqualified endorsement to the action of our board and the Canadian delegation, and urges complete ratification of the plan at the annual meeting in Philadelphia next June.—The 'Holstein-Friesian World.'

An Arkansas negro preacher labored hard in offering "free salvation" to his congregation. At the close he took up a collection. An old brother in the back seat said: "See here, brudder, if salvation is free why are yo' goin' ter take a collection."

"Brudder, de watah in de ribber am free if yo' go down aftah it; but if yo' have it piped up to yo', yo' must pay fo' de pipin.'"—Selected.



POULTRY FOR PROFIT

THE POULTRY SITUATION IN CANADA AS INFLUENCED BY THE WAR

(By W. A. Brown, Chief of Poultry Division, Live Stock Branch, Ottawa, in the "Canadian Poultry Review.")

Before considering the poultry situation in Canada as affected by the war, it would seem to be in keeping with the topic to discuss briefly the situation as it existed just previous to the war.

From the earliest records available up until 1906 or 1907 Canada had been a consistent exporter of eggs and poultry, principally the former. The years of greatest export were the late eighties, when, just prior to the passing of the McKinley tariff, Canada was shipping to the States from twelve to fifteen million dozens per years. In the nineties a similar trade developed with Great Britain, the maximum export being reached in 1902 with some eleven or twelve million dozens.

From 1902 on exports fell off, and in 1905, 1906 and 1907 importations of considerable quantities commenced. At the same time the western boom commenced, immigration flowed in, real estate speculation started, money was plentiful, and eastern exporters of eggs found a more lucrative market for their eggs in the western provinces. Eggs, poultry, butter, even meats, were shipped back against the current of western wheat. The year of greatest importation was 1911, when some thirteen million dozens, or approximately one thousand cars, were imported from the United States. At this time, and, in fact, for at least the two years following, Canada was possibly the highest priced egg market in the world.

The high prices prevailing as a result of shortage in supply of eggs in Canada naturally had an effect in the country itself. Production was increasing rapidly, even before the western real estate bubble burst in 1913. The economic outlook was not bright, and many people were forced to earn a living and grow their own supplies. This appued in the wheat belts as well as elsewhere, and encouraged by the high prices prevailing for the product, poultry keeping was taken up almost nationally as one of the phases of agriculture giving quickest returns.

Between 1910 and 1915 the poultry population of the western provinces increased more than one hundred percent. It seems difficult to explain the reason for it now, but it is a fact that in keeping with the tone of the United States market the Canadian market in the Spring of 1914 was very firm. Unexplained and unusually active competition prevailed. It may have been that the eastern Canadian trade did not realize the fact that the west was coming into its own. In any case, it is certain that if the export demand had not opened up in the Fall of 1914 as a result of the usual supplies for Great Britain being cut off, the Canadian egg trade would have suffered very serious losses, for they had no outlet, and it was in January of 1915 that the first car of western eggs in the history of Canada was shipped east. The great war happened most opportunely for the poultry industry in Canada. As stated above, in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914, some thirteen million dozens of eggs came into Canada from the United States. By 1914 we had absorbed this deficit, and in the Fall of that year shipped to Great Britain between four and five million dozens, making a net increase in the intervening years of something over seventeen million dozens. Had it not been for the war it is evident that the Canadian poultry industry would have had a very serious setback, and that at a time when the departmental institutions were not prepared to anticipate the situation or prepare the people for any re-adjustment of conditions.

As it is, the high prices caused by the war have served to maintain the poultry industry, and while present prices are abnormal, everyone realizes this, and the cause for it, and are prepared to readjust themselves accordingly. In 1914 this was not the case, and it is doubtful if the necessary machinery to provide a satisfactory explanation would have been forthcoming.

Since the Fall of 1914, when it dawned on people generally the kind of a world war that had been precipitated by the German Empire, every effort has been put forth to stimulate the production of eggs and poultry in keeping with other agricultural products. We have had the "Patriotism and Production Campaign" of 1915, the "Production and Thrift Campaign" of 1916, and the special campaigns for different commodities in 1917. Each of these campaigns have been the most comprehensive measures of their kind that have ever been undertaken in connection with agricultural promotion in Canada. In addition to the usual publications and patriotic appeals, the fullest possible use was made of the Canadian press in the way of both advertising and reading matter. These campaigns above referred to were federal in their scope, and were supported in each and every province by special campaigns put on by the Provincial Departments and the resources Committees specially appointed by the different Legislatures of that purpose.

In 1917 both Federal and Provincial Governments put on special advertising campaigns for poultry and hogs, and with the exception of some special propaganda undertaken by the Canada Food Board, no special efforts in the way of increased production advertising have been undertaken by the Federal Department this year. The Provincial Departments have still continued to advertise to a certain extent, but as a whole the tactics with regard to increased production in Canada in 1918 have materially changed. The reason for this is much the same as the reason advanced against the fixing of food prices. For instance, price fixing for a single foodstuff or changing the composition of a certain article of food has not worked out very satisfactorily unless the prices governing the substitutes were also fixed. In other words, there seems to be a limit to the amount of specialized advertising that it is wise to put out in connection with any one industry.

The principal Federal and Provincial poultry advertising campaigns took place in April and May, 1917. The response in the way of increased production and eggs set was very encouraging, but by the middle of June the cry went up: "What are we going to feed?" The difficulty was clearly evident. In some districts the supplies of suitable feeds were very short, and having started matters going, it was the obvious duty of the Government to help out the situation.

The result was that the most experienced poultry feed man in the department's employ was delegated to locate supplies of suitable feeds. The difficulty was clearly evident. In some districts the supplies of suitable feeds were very short, and having started matters going, it was the obvious duty of the Government to help out the situation.

The result was that the most experienced poultry feed man in the department's employ was delegated to locate supplies of suitable feeds. The western provinces were scoured for feed wheat, quantities of elevator screenings were secured and sent to those districts where the feed shortage was most acute. Later, when specialized hog campaigns were started, special attention was given at the outset to the matter of feeds, the nucleus of a Feed Division that had started within the Poultry Division was developed, status of its own with power and finance sufficient to purchase, move, and, with the assistance of the Provincial Departments, distribute at cost to needy sections of the country such supplies of feed as were available and as might be required.

In light of the experience in 1917, no special campaigns for increased poultry production were put on in 1918. The general consensus of opinion was that the need of increased foodstuffs from a patriotic standpoint had been pretty thoroughly impressed upon all concerned, that price itself was the factor that spoke loudest to the producer. The logical thing, therefore, to secure increased production was to maintain and insure as far as possible a satisfactory price for the product to the producer. In other words, make agriculture and, in the particular instance, poultry keeping, so profitable that not only will those keeping poultry tend to increase their flocks, but also to induce others to keep poultry. This policy also aimed to get for the producers the things they needed most, seed corn, seed wheat, buckwheat, tractors, farm labor and other conditions that would in any way help to make maximum production possible.

The plan is working out, and as a result in poultry the demand for pure-bred breeding stock, eggs for hatching, day-old chicks, etc., has been well maintained and as a result of the high prices prevailing, the farmers themselves have obtained a new perspective of poultry keeping. Especially in sections where co-operative marketing has become general the prices obtained for poultry products are such that when it is a question of curtailment of stocks or crops as a result of shortage of labor or other cause, poultry is the one thing of the last things to suffer. In fact, in some cases it is a fact that poultry has been increased at the expense of other kinds of stock and farm crops. This is particularly true in the instance of Prince Edward Island.

In discussing a matter of this kind, one cannot help but give some emphasis to those phases of Departmental activity in which one's own Division is most actively concerned. But before doing this let me review briefly something of the organization of Departmental poultry effort in Canada.

In the Federal Government poultry activities are divided between the Experimental Farms Branch and the Live Stock Branch, in each of which poultry constitutes a separate Division with its own responsible head. The activities of the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa and the twenty or more Branch Experimental Farms scattered throughout the Dominion have to do with experimental and propaganda matters covering feeding, housing, breeding and general management and care of poultry. The activities of the Poultry Division of the Live Stock Branch have to do more with the commercial activities in connection with the industry, the promotion of markets, the standardization of the product, the administration of legislation in connection therewith, the promotion of co-operative marketing, the development of the export and interprovincial trade, and the promotion of increased consumption of poultry products.

Each Provincial Department has its Poultry Superintendent, and most provinces now have duly constituted Agricultural Colleges, in all of which poultry husbandry has its place. All of these institutions are co-operating closely in the general development of the work.

Poultry husbandry is also given its due encouragement in a federal way under the "Aid to Agriculture Act," which is similar in its provisions to the "Hatch" and "Adams" Acts in the United States.

We have had our troubles in Canada with bad eggs and low-grade product and other kindred evils accompanying the primitive marketing conditions in a new country with quite a large foreign population. The loss through bad eggs and held eggs was equally as great, we believe, in parts of Western Canada as in the United States, and also in the Maritime Provinces, until the fruits of the "Egg Trade Improvement Campaign" began to be apparent. In Canada, while a certain amount of attention has been paid to loss-off buying, the principal effort has been directed towards the perfection of "Quality Payment." The Canadian produce trade were particularly insistent that legislation to prevent the sale of bad eggs be placed on the Federal Statutes, and in support of this contention have quoted freely the precedent set by the United States. This recommendation, however, has never been favorably considered by the department at Ottawa. It was looked at in this way: There are two kinds of legislation possible, negative legislation and positive or constructive legislation. It is all very well to eliminate the bad, but if at one and the same time good eggs could be standardized throughout the country, so much the better for all concerned.

The work which the Poultry Division of the Live Stock Branch has undertaken seems to have happened very opportunely.

Six years ago co-operative marketing was first undertaken in a systematic and comprehensive manner by the Federal Department. Investigation was made as to the most suitable districts, and competent officers placed in charge. The results have been very satisfactory, it being estimated that last year the value of eggs marketed co-operatively in Canada aggregated close to three-quarters of a million dollars. The provinces of Prince Edward Island, Ontario, Quebec and Alberta have made the most progress in this direction. In Prince Edward Island more than four thousand farmers are federated together in one central body, and whereas a few years ago Prince Edward Island eggs were among the poorest, they are now the best eggs obtainable in carlots in the Dominion.

Nothing maintains the confidence of the producer in any given product more than satisfactory prices. With this end in view, a comprehensive markets intelligence service has been inaugurated. The market reports on eggs and poultry were issued quietly and in an experimental way for some two years, during which an intelligence service was being developed, before they were given publicity. Most of you will have seen, and no doubt receive regularly, copies of these reports. They are issued both daily and weekly, the former in telegraphic form. The fortunate feature in reference to these reports is that they were just becoming well established at a time, say, within the last six or eight months when the thing the producer wanted most was confidence, confidence that, despite the high price of feed, labor and other essentials, the price of the product would be remunerative. That this confidence was secured was evidenced by the fact that all through the season of high production scarcely enough poultry arrived at the large centres to make a market. We see great opportunities in the future of markets intelligence, and are shaping our course accordingly.

Standardization of the product and compulsory Government inspection of eggs at shipping is giving a great impetus to the Canadian egg trade. Last year States eggs were moving freely to Canada the latter part of June and early July. None have been required this year. Speak previously to an eastern dealer regarding purchasing western eggs, and his reply was "Never again!" Under Government inspection we have a different story. The West-End movement is very free, averaging twelve to fifteen cars a week at present; at a time up to two years ago practically none had moved before. We look for similar developments in an export way.

The home consumption of poultry products is an engrossing topic. Egg consumption in Canada is unprecedented at present. Cold storage poultry has all been used, and current prices for fresh killed and live are very encouraging. This consumption is being encouraged. Increased consumption is the topic of the principal exhibit of the Poultry Division now making the tour of the Western Fair circuit at the present time, and will later come. This exhibit illustrates graphically, by means of pictures and models, the ways in which various egg dishes can be prepared, but it remains for the particularly efficient imitations of roasted chickens, ducks and turkeys to make the strongest appeal to the individual in the day of something good to eat. These models are displayed in show cases, and have as their setting an appropriately draped booth which forms a background for five large paintings. A breakfast scene, a dinner scene, a production scene, and in between paintings of eggs and poultry, in imitation of the old-fashioned dining room paintings of game and fruit.

The whole matter of maintaining and permanently increasing egg and poultry production is a most engrossing subject. We feel in Canada that we are in a fair way to take advantage of our tremendous possibilities in this direction, and with the co-ordinated effort and co-operation of all concerned, and supported and uplifted by the four giant jacks of co-operative sale, markets intelligence, standardized product and maximum consumption, we are in a fair way to develop and to take advantage, not only of our markets, but the markets of the world.

WINTER EGG PRODUCTION

(Prof. W. A. Brown, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada.)

Winter egg production is one of the phases of the poultry industry on which much has been written and much been said but one, nevertheless, in which much practical work remains to be done in order to bring the standard of production up to what might reasonably be expected.

It is not the purpose of this article to go into the subject in detail, but rather to point out and duly emphasize some of the more important features underlying the subject as a whole.

The chief essential in the production of winter eggs is to possess good stock, and by good stock is meant, strong, hardy, healthy, vigorous, pure bred pullets that have reached maturity before the cold weather comes in the fall of the year. This implies that these birds must have been hatched early, kept separate from the old stock during the summer and given every possible opportunity to thrive and grow.

It takes from five to six months for the average pullet of the general purpose varieties to mature. Under suitable conditions they will grow at the rate of a pound a month, and thus to have pullets laying the latter part of November it is necessary to have them hatched not later than the twentieth of May. From the middle of April to the middle of May is the best time to hatch stock for winter egg production.

The pullets should be carefully selected and placed in their winter quarters early in October. It takes them, as a rule, a month or more to become fully accustomed to their new surroundings. In classifying stock for winter production pullets should never be placed in the same pens with hens, and the late-hatched pullets in pens with those more matured. For best results only those should go together in the same pen that are of the same size, age and maturity.

The second essential in the production of winter eggs is a good poultry house. At the present time there is more agreement among poultrymen on the principles of house construction than on type, in fact type is still in a state of evolution.

A good winter laying house must be dry. Dampness in any form, whether emanating from outside sources or from within, seriously impairs the vitality of the stock and directly affects production. Fowls are anatomically different from other farm animals, in that they exhale from the lungs, in the form of vapor, a large proportion of the water that they drink. This causes the interior of a tightly closed poultry house to become very humid and in cold weather the walls and ceiling become frosted. This also has a direct bearing on the frosting of the birds themselves.

Dampness must be eradicated. Two methods are in common use, (a) the use of the straw loft; this consists in placing a thick layer of straw on poles or rough lumber placed at intervals on the collar beams. This plan, of course, is better adapted to square or hip roofed houses than to shed roof houses. (b) The use of the cotton or open front houses. Many people are of the opinion that the cotton front houses are colder than those having many windows. This is an erroneous idea. It has been proven without doubt, that glass is a more excellent conductor of heat than cloth. Thin cotton or burlap allows the moisture in the house to pass through and brings about an equalization of outside and inside humidity, and while no doubt the temperature in an open or cotton front house may be lower, than in a closed house, it is common knowledge that any medium will freeze more quickly in a damp cold atmosphere than in one which may be colder but drier.

The second consideration in a good house is ventilation. Poultry in order to thrive and retain the vitality essential to the production of winter eggs must have an abundance of fresh ture (106 deg. F.) and with their acture (160 deg. F.) and with their accompanying rapid circulation and respiration require, in proportion to body weight, relatively greater quantities of fresh air than do other farm animals. For this reason also the cotton front idea has been adapted to poultry houses.

The third consideration in a good winter laying house is that it be well lighted and permit of plenty of sunshine within. Windows should do this, but in the average farm poultry house they are so dirty, so covered with cobwebs, that but little bright light penetrates the depths within. The cotton front on a hinged frame opened on all bright days overcomes this difficulty and affords the birds the opportunity to fluffle their feathers and dust themselves in the dry earth and litter on the floor.

A fourth highly important consideration is that the house be clean and sanitary. Poultry may lay in a dirty house, provided other conditions are right, but it is eident from the present condition of the product that a campaign of sanitation and cleanliness is necessary in the poultry business. Fowls delight in a clean, dry, well-lighted, well-ventilated house, and it pays to cater to their desires in this respect.

It will, no doubt, have been noted that no mention has been made of warmth. Experience in this connection has proven that fowls with their wonderful, protecting coat of feathers do not need as high temperature in their dwellings as some other farm animals. It is advisable, however, to have the house as warm as the above mentioned, more essential features will permit. Under the next heading a simple means of securing additional warmth will be mentioned.

Other features to be considered in the production of winter eggs are good feed (well fed), good management and plenty of suitable exercise.

Experience has shown that as great egg production can be secured by a judicious use of the simple home grown feeds as by the purchase and use of many of the higher priced feeds; provided that the fowls have the necessary vitality and maturity.

The hard grains, wheat, corn, oats, buckwheat, etc., and their by-products have been and no doubt will continue to be the staple poultry foods. They may be used singly or together as desired, but the fact that variety is important should not be overlooked.

Meat food in some form is necessary. Beef scrap, fish scrap, meat meal, raw meat, green cut bone or milk are used, and of these experiment has shown that none give more satisfactory results than buttermilk, or sour skim milk.

Vegetable protein is also necessary and many feeders seem to overlook the fact that in clover hay and clover chaff they have an important source of eggs. For not only is clover palatable and nutritious but it also adds a certain amount of bulk to the ration, which seems to correct, to a certain extent, the digestive troubles apparent in so many flocks.

Some succulent food, such as mangels, cabbage, etc., should be available in order to take the place of the large quantities of green stuff that fowls consume at other seasons of the year. The necessary grit, shell, etc., must also be provided.

The following system of feeding is one that is proving successful in the hands of many feeders. In the morning, or better, the night before, after the birds have gone to roost, a mixture of hard grains is fed in the litter. This gives the birds an incentive to work the first thing in the morning, and thereby generates the heat and energy essential to immediate production. If a dry mash is placed in a self-feeding hopper available at all times the fowls rarely over-eat of it.

At noon two or three times a week, being, of course, governed by the weather and amount of material available, a wet mash made up from the waste from the table, milk, etc., and thickened until crumbly with bran, corn meal, middlings, etc., is fed. Fowls enjoy a full feed of a palatable, succulent wet mash, but care must be taken not to place so much before them that it will be left and allowed to sour and freeze in the trough.

In the afternoon shortly before roosting time a full feed of hard grain is given in a trough and on the colder nights this is warmed on the stove or in the oven and fed warm. The heat generated by the digestion of the warm grain tends to keep the birds comfortable throughout the long winter night, and is much more serviceable in keeping up the vitality of the flock than heat produced in any other way, because it gives nature a chance to adapt itself to conditions.

In the management of winter laying stock, common sense and good judgment must be used in all things.—In the regulation of the curtains, in the changing of the litter, in the removing of ailing stock and particularly in the feeding. Do not overfeed; do not underfeed; feed just enough. More birds are underfed at the present time than overfed. It takes more feed to produce eggs in winter than in summer, because it requires more heat and energy to maintain the normal body temperature. Too many birds are fed a maintenance ration only, and while exercise in scratching is necessary it is not wise to overwork the fowls. They must be fed sufficient food for egg production in addition to what would constitute a maintenance ration.

It would be difficult to state the exact amount of feed that should be fed in a given time to any one flock or pen, because conditions vary so widely. It is here that the intelligence, observation, and good judgment of the feeder come in and count for much. He must judge the amount by the actions of the birds themselves. At feeding time they should always be just hungry enough to greet the feeder with an upturned head, a vigorous movement, and a cheerful note. The appetite of a flock is a very good indication of what their production is going to be. They must eat heartily in order to lay well. In fact, by a careful manipulation of the hard grains, the production from a flock of fifty fowls may be varied from five to ten eggs a day. It pays to study the flock and as far as possible the individuals in that flock.

In conclusion it might be of interest to outline what may be considered reasonable winter production in Canada from a flock of strong, vigorous, well-matured pullets, housed, fed and cared for as indicated above. The figures indicated are percentages figured on the basis of eggs laid per day in proportion to the total number of pullets in the flock.

October from ½% to 5%.
November from 5% to 15%.
December from 15% to 20%.

Usually there is a slight falling off early in December when the extreme cold weather commences, this shrinkage, however, is usually overcome as the birds become accustomed to the changed conditions.

January from 20% to 40%.
February from 20% to 30%.

These figures would be high in many cases, for birds that have laid well during the previous three months usually show quite a marked falling off in February, evidently a provision of nature to prepare for the stress of the natural hatching season to follow.

March from 35% to 55%.
April from 55% to 70%.

The period of highest production comes usually between the middle of March and the middle of April. The most valuable bird is, however, the one that lays 25 or more eggs previous to the first of March in her pullet year.

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PART III.—CHAPTER I.—Continued.

So well did Wendell keep his word that the two little ones, at first inconsolable, were soon laughing and playing in a manner that would have satisfied even their mother. Their big friend first helped them with the troublesome places in their lessons. Then games were played, sometimes both loud and frolicking, and some little treat was always forthcoming, after which story-telling was the rule. Such marvellous tales Wendell could tell of life on the great wonderful prairie, of strange animals and birds which they had never seen! Not seldom he it was who carried little Elsie, sound asleep, up the stairs to her little room, her brown curls trailing over his shoulder, and gave her into Mrs. Shores' motherly care.

It came to him, too, with a great thrill of joy, that upon such an important matter as the welfare of these children, it would be necessary to report in writing, and so began a correspondence which was a source of great pleasure to both. Such interesting news came to Evelyn of her home and little ones, in which Wendell wrote all the quaint sayings and described the comic doings of his charge, little odds and ends which he treasured up for her amusement, that they furnished a large factor in her restoration to health and vigor. Mind and heart at rest, she had nothing to do but to get well.

At the Island, too, she met many people whose acquaintance was most desirable; and these and their interesting conversation helped her to forget her own weakness of body, and to uplift her mind.

That weakness of body was fast disappearing. Her native elasticity began to assert itself, and before the time allotted for her visit was half gone, she was quite herself again.

Walking down to the wharf one day with a friend who was leaving on the next boat, she was surprised to see among the passengers a home face. David Broughton came down the incline, walking feebly, and overtaxed with even that slight exertion. Dismayed at the change in her old friend, Evelyn ran to meet him. She took his hand in both of hers impulsively.

"Why, Mr. Broughton, is this you? I am so glad to see you! I hope you have not been ill, too?"

"I am ill," he replied, "so ill that I doubt if I will leave this place alive. I have been failing all winter, and the spring has been too much for me. My wife and Wendell would have me come here, partly, I think, because I would be near you. But I fear it is all too late!"

He sat back in the cab she had called, exhausted with the trip, his sunken eyes, and the drops of moisture on his face testifying to his almost mortal weakness.

Evelyn, much alarmed at his appearance, took matters into her own hands. She had him taken to a room in the cottage where she boarded, so as to be near him night and day. She soon had him placed comfortably in bed, and served his supper with her own capable hands.

"I am much worse than when I left home," he said to her as she sat beside him later in the evening. "Whether it has been the trip that exhausted me or whether a fresh attack of weakness was just due, I cannot say. But I have no strength left."

"Perhaps you will be better after your night's rest," said Evelyn, gently. It gave her great pain to see her old friend so weak and so evidently near his journey's end. One more of the dear old landmarks of the past slipping away, she reflected, as she watched his familiar face.

Two or three times during the night Evelyn rose and tiptoed into the old man's room, but each time found him quietly sleeping.

In the morning Mr. Broughton was much better, and in a few days was able to sit for hours at a time overlooking the ocean, with a view of Portland in the distance. Here he and Evelyn passed many happy hours, while he told her all about the dear home folks.

CHAPTER II.

In Which Grief and Joy Draw Near Together.

But if David Broughton enjoyed some pleasant days during the partial restoration to health and strength which the sea breezes brought, he had also some disturbed hours, when things did not seem to go exactly to his liking. It had been the one dream of his life to see Wendell Stanhope and Evelyn Maitland united, before his last hour should come. In this there was nothing selfish. It was, as much for Evelyn's sake as his nephew's that this consummation would have pleased him. He had always looked upon her as a "woman in a thousand," as he frequently expressed it. She had been his favorite as a child and growing girl; and as a woman he had sympathized sincerely in her joys and sorrows. When the crowning grief and loss of all her life had come upon her without warning, he could hardly contain himself so great was his sorrow.

When he had first learned of Wendell's hopeless passion, his heart had gone out in pity to the lonely man, whom he loved as his own son. Now that Evelyn was free, it was his dream to see these two, both of whom had suffered so long and so profoundly, united as man and wife. To see Evelyn, as he saw her daily, surrounded by people who were all strangers to him, and among whom were many evidently clever men, who were only too pleased to talk to her, and to secure attention, was a trial to him. He saw that many were fully conscious of her attractions, and impressed no less by her nobility and grace of bearing than by her intelligence and talents.

One man in particular became his "bete noir." He saw him frequently in earnest conversation with Evelyn, and thought she seemed interested in him. Had he known that this man was editor of a popular magazine, for which he wished Evelyn to prepare articles regularly, his mind might have been at rest. But as he did not know this, and felt his own inability to cope with the situation he determinew to write his nephew and tell him of his fears.

"Dear nephew," he wrote, "I am not much better than when you saw me last. Dear boy, don't be alarmed if I tell you that I do not expect ever to be any better in this world. This awful weakness! I cannot rise under it. I try to persuade Evelyn that I am doing well here, but I think she suspects the truth.

"I consulted a specialist the other day, who had come over from the city, and he warned me that my time was very short. Partly for that and partly for another reason I am writing to ask you to come down here for a few hours. Wendell, boy, when a man is dying, he sees things differently, and some things seem less important than they did before; and we speak more plainly because we see more plainly. I will say briefly, then, that long ago I suspected the secret you believed you had locked safely in your own bosom, the secret of your love for the wife of John Maitland!

"Do not start,—there is nothing to be ashamed of! You kept your honor and your manhood intact, and bore your burden like a man! Such a love, manfully faced, deepens the springs of character, and enriches all one's nature. No man need ever be ashamed of having loved such a woman as Evelyn Maitland.

"Since she has been free, it has been my one desire to see you two brought together. And, Wendell, boy, if you would not lose her altogether, take an old man's advice and get her as soon as ever you can. There are many here who enjoy her company, just as much as you and I do; and though she treats all alike and favors none, yet I am uneasy. So come if you can, and bring your aunt, for it is borne in upon me that I shall never leave this place alive."

The uncertain writing, and the envelope addressed in Evelyn's hand, gave to Wendell an impression of the seriousness of the situation. He lost no time in arranging matters; and on the following morning he and his aunt awaited the coming of the train which would take them on the first stage of their hurried journey.

Meanwhile Evelyn, not knowing the purport of the letter he had asked her to address, was convinced that her patient was not improving. She spent many anxious hours in attempts to relieve his weakness, and it was with heartfelt joy that she heard from him one day that Mrs. Broughton would be in on the afternoon boat. Once more she made her preparations to meet her old friend, and if possible to prepare her mind in some degree for the change which was only too apparent in the husband's condition. Of Wendell, Mr. Broughton said not a word.

As the vessel slowly came to the dock, Evelyn strained her eyes for a glimpse of the figure she sought. Presently she caught sight of Mrs. Broughton, but to her surprise she was leaning on the arm of a tall man in the uniform of a Canadian private. Not expecting to meet any one she knew, she hastened to the old lady's side, took her hands in both hers and kissed her impulsively. When she looked up into the face of her friend's companion, she was startled to find Wendell Stanhope's expressive grey eyes regarding her, with a look that made her lower her own very swiftly, while her face grew warm.

Though Mrs. Broughton had in some degree faced the fact that her husband was very ill, yet she was not prepared for the great change which had taken place since he left home; and her tears fell fast as she bent over him who had been her faithful companion through the years. When she had become more composed and had been prevailed upon by her nephew and Evelyn to take some refreshment and lie down after her journey, Wendell and Evelyn found themselves alone with the sick man.

"Sit down, my dear," he said to Evelyn, pointing to an arm-chair close beside the bed. "She has been a most faithful nurse," he added in his faint voice, "and I have been afraid it would be too much for her, but she never looked better, so I feel quite easy about her. Perhaps it has been the good news you have brought her of her little ones that has brought that beautiful brightness to her face that I always love to see there," he added fondly.

He moved over feebly and beckoned Wendell to a seat on the edge of the bed; and the three sat there in silence for some minutes.

Outside, the sun sank in glory, making the ocean as "a sea of glass mingled with fire." The restless waves boomed against the rocks or lapped quietly over the sloping, pebbled beach. The notes of a piano came faintly on the evening air.

David Broughton put out his hand He took Evelyn's right hand in his; then, reaching Wendell's right hand, he gently drew the two together and placed Evelyn's in that of the quiet figure beside her.

Scarcely conscious of what had happened, for the hour had a witchery that seemed to enfold her, Evelyn suddenly became aware that it was not the feeble hand of the sick man, whose thready, uncertain pulse could be felt so plainly, which held hers; but a strong, manly clasp, tender, protecting, and withal, a compelling touch, to which her whole nature responded. When at last she raised her eyes, there was something sweeter than friendliness in their beautiful depths; something that caused the man's heart to leap up madly, and sent the blood coursing through his being. Slowly, steadily, his eyes on hers, as though to detect the slightest evidence of fear or repugnance, he bent towards her. She did not recoil, nor did she advance; but her eyes met his bravely. He bent his head and pressed his lips on hers. All the pent-up agony of the years, all the self-restraint, all the bitterness of the parting looming steadily nearer, found royal reparation in that one kiss!

Thus David Broughton was instrumental in bringing these two lives nearer; ust as the unconscious touch of little childish fingers had formed a bond of union between them.

A few moments later Mrs. Broughton entered, quite refreshed after her sleep, and insisted upon Evelyn and Wendell going out for a while "to get some fresh air," as she phrased it.

Outside, they took their way in silence to Evelyn's favorite seat overlooking the ocean, with the lights of Portland twinkling in the distance.

Here, with an eloquence Evelyn had never heard him use before, Wendell told her of his life; of his early boyish days, when she, a little playful child, was his guiding star; of her girlhood days when he regarded her with shy, boyish adoration; of how, later, seeing her surrounded with respectful admiration, he had despaired of winning her; of his agony when her engagement was announced, and of his determination to put distance between them. When he told of his lonely life in the Western City where he had made his home for so many years; of the temptations there; of his struggle with failing health, undermined both by his indoor life and the constant gnawing pain at his heart, she suddenly put out her hand and laid it on one of his. Instantly his hand opened and closed over hers, with a warm, close clasp.

"And," he went on, "when I saw you widowed, stricken down by the furious madness of a drunken criminal, I cannot tell you what I suffered; I, who would have given every drop of my blood to save you even one hour of the torture you suffered. And that awful night when I took the fatal news to you, and you fainted and lay in my arms for a moment, I thought, 'It is no sin to love her now,' and I wanted to hold you there, and kiss you, and pour out my love on you, when no one need ever know, but I crushed it all sternly back, and from me that night you received nothing but the help a brother might give. All my life you have helped me to be a better man; and anything I ever do that is worth while I shall owe to you—my darling, my darling; I may call you that, now, may I not?"

Releasing her hand, he suddenly placed his arm around her shoulders and drew her unresisting head to his own shoulder.

After some time spent in a silence neither cared to break, in which his lips were once and again pressed to the noble brow and to the red lips which already had learned to return his fond pressure, Evelyn raised her head.

"Wendell," said she, "I cannot allow you to go on with this without counting the cost." (How he thrilled as the dear voice pronounced his name for the first time since their childhood. "Do you know that I am no longer young, in the strictest sense of the word?"

"Neither am I," he interrupted, "it grieves me to confess I have many grey hairs—far too many to think of pulling them out. In fact, I believe I have heard that for every one we pull out, two will take their place."

She laughed. "You foolish boy," she said, "all that only proves that you are much younger and less sedate than I."

"Two years older," said he, "by actual statistical recount and research!"

"Besides which," she went on, unheeding the interruption, "you are entitled to, not a sorrow-stricken, tempest-tossed creature like myself," and her voice shook slightly, while his enfolding arm tightened its hold, and his cheek rested lovingly on her head, "but a young, bright creature who will fill your home with sunshine—"

"Evelyn," he broke in, "I have loved you all my life. If you will not be my wife, one day, no other woman shall ever bear that dear title; I will go down to my grave, whether on the fields of Flanders or in the homeland, as I have lived, wifeless, before I shall ever ask any other to be my wife. That you have stood in that closest of earthly relationships to another, matters not in the slightest degree, and does not alter my feeling for you in the least. In fact, your history, your position, all your circumstances, appeal to me, most strongly, and add to my interest in you!"

"And my children?" she murmured.

"They shall be to me as my own. Already I love them dearly. They will prove no barrier but, as they have already, a bond of union between us."

After a pause, he added. "Before I leave for the front, which must be soon, I shall make my will, leaving all I possess to you and your children. And, I shall not ask my reward for my years of loneliness until the war is over, and whatever is left of me has come home, never to go so far alone again, I trust!" The sudden tremor in the deep voice revealed a glimpse of what that parting would mean to him.

"You have not said yet that you love me?" he whispered anxiously.

"Be patient, Wendell," she said; "It will come, if you will give me time. Indeed, I don't know but—"

She jumped up so suddenly that he was startled. She took his face in her two hands and, stooping, kissed him on the forehead. Then she took his arm gently, pulled him to his feet, and they retraced their steps to the cottage.

At the door of her room he said good-night with a sense of proud proprietorship that thrilled her.

Going downstairs he hastened to his uncle's room. He must tell to the good old man who had stood to him in the place of a father all his life, of his new-found happiness. Surely the news would aid in restoring his health. He had been so anxious, now he need be so no more. At the door of the sick-room he paused. A strange, elusive odor seemed to permeate his consciousness, reminding him vaguely of something he had smelled before! His hand was on the door-knob, but before he could turn it he was startled by a low cry. Wondering, he opened the door; the room was in darkness, except for the rays of the full moon which streamed across the bed on the silent form lying there, and on his aunt's bent figure, as she leaned over it. Then he knew what it was, even before he groped for, and switched on the light, David Broughton was dead!

CHAPTER III.

Good-Bye, Good-Bye!

At Wendell's advice, Evelyn did not go home for his uncle's funeral. He dreaded the effect of another scene of mourning on one who had already become sorrowfully accustomed to such scenes. She would follow in a few days, that she might be in her own home when the time came to say good-bye to one to whom she had already learned to look for help over the hard places in her life.

The two children were told that "Mamma would be home on Saturday," and great was the rejoicing. Mrs. Shores outdid herself in preparation; and indeed the whole town, as soon as the last solemn scenes had been enacted in honor of one of its oldest and most respected inhabitants, began to look forward in pleasant anticipation to having another loved resident restored in health and strength.

(To be Continued.)

UNDERSTOOD BETSY.

This is the title of the new serial story which will commence in the "Northern Messenger" very soon. As the story opens Elizabeth Ann, a sickly, very ordinary little girl of nine years, is living with her great-aunt and cousin, Frances, who, at the death of Elizabeth Ann's mother, considered it their bounden duty to adopt her and thus save her from other relatives who had no idea of the bringing up of a sensitive, impressionable child. Suddenly the great-aunt is seized with a cold, and a doctor is called in and recommends an immediate change. As these people are not very rich, the question once more arises as to what is to become of Elizabeth Ann, and in desperation she is at last handed over to those other relatives at Putney Farm, while the good aunt and cousin seek a warmer climate, and here is where Elizabeth Ann becomes Betsy and learns to understand and be understood.

Betsy's arrival at Putney Farm and her meeting with good-natured Aunt Abigail, Uncle Henry, and charming cousin Ann, bring the fresh country air into the story. Why! Betsy even learns where butter comes from, and a hundred other things which in the city she had not known existed. Aunt Abigail possesses a most wonderful doll named Deborah, of whom you will hear more in the story. It may have been written as a child's story, or it may have been written for older folks, but it will delight both, and may chance bring sunshine into more lives than Betsy's. See that you send in your subscription promptly, so as to be in time to receive the opening chapters and follow Betsy through many interesting adventures. Special offer to the end of this story 10 cents per new subscriber. Stamps accepted for single subscription. A club of twelve subscriptions for one dollar (money order). See coupon foot of Page.

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I want every sufferer from any form of rheumatic trouble to try this marvelous healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address and I will send it free to try. After you have used it and it has proven itself to be that long-looked-for means of curing your rheumatism, you may send the price of it, one dollar, but understand, I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when positive relief is, this offered you free? Don't delay. Write to-day.

Mark H. Jackson, No. 240 E Gurney Bldg., Syracuse, N.Y.

LITERARY REVIEW

ALASKAN WILDERNESS.

"In the Alaskan Wilderness." By George Byron Gordon, D.Sc., F. R. G. S. Illustrated with sketches and photographs by the author. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Company. $3.50.)

While Doctor Gordon rather modestly disclaims the importance of his geographical contributions, there can be no doubt that his "In the Alaskan Wilderness" adds not a little to our knowledge of the region lying between the Yukon River and the mountain range of which Mount Denali is the highest peak. Where previous explorers have invariably followed routes either to the north of the Yukon or else have approached the mountain range from the shores of the North Pacific Ocean, Doctor Gordon, accompanied by his brother, descended the Yukon as far as the Tanana, then followed the Tanana to the south, finally reaching unknown Lake Minchumina, whence his little party managed to strike the source of the Kuskokwim River, which eventually carried the explorers to the sea. The maps given by the author, for which he claims no cartographical accuracy, as his expedition was not equipped with instruments suitable for surveying purposes, are nevertheless valuable, as they indicate what future explorers and prospecters will find in these regions.

Doctor Gordon, who is the Director of the University Museum of Philadelphia, has an enviable record as an explorer of tropical as well as of subarctic countries, and in consequence was well equipped in experience to carry out his hazardous journey. His companion, who, as Doctor Gordon says, knew the fur and feather of every animal from Mexico to the Arctic, was perhaps even more experienced in Northern travel than his brother. With such a combination, it is no wonder that the expedition came to a successful culmination. The enumerated list of the equipment taken by the travellers tells the same story of resourcefulness and efficiency; nothing of importance appears to have been overlooked, yet nothing useless seems to have been taken along. Here, again, we must compliment Doctor Gordon on his book. The average narrative dealing with travel in unexplored countries omits to give the details of the equipment that it is necessary to take along. Yet a future visitor to the same region may find this kind of information of the highest value; his very life may depend upon the supplies and outfit he carries with him, and, at the least, he may be saved months of hardships through the forethought of his predecessor. Future prospectors of this part of Alaska can do no better than to take the list given in Doctor Gordon's book for their guidance.

"In the Alaskan Wilderness" is a human document and the ethnological data given in it need not frighten the lay reader, who generally skips such scientific details. In fact, the descriptions given of the Minkhontana (lake people) and of the village life of the Sikmiut people not only throw an interesting light upon the primitive races that inhabit the unknown regions of the northerly reaches of this Continent, but furthermore delight the reader with the insight of the author into the life, manners, and handicrafts of the aboriginal inhabitants. From a purely scientific point of view, the information and the specimens collected by this expedition are of incalculable value, and the University Museum cannot fail to be proud of the resulting accessions to its ethnological exhibits. It is interesting to note Doctor Gordon's devotion to his science. The final stage of the expedition was made on an unseaworthy motor vessel, which, following the usual axiom that "the less seaworthy a boat, the worse weather she will encounter," promptly ran into a bad storm after leaving the harbor. Some of the more superstitious of the five passengers on board claimed that the bad weather was caused by a number of Eskimo skulls carried by Doctor Gordon, which had been collected in a deserted village. When the weather became worse the passengers became threatening and insisted upon the skulls being thrown overboard. That these valuable anthropological specimens finally reached the City of Nome in safety was only due to the firmness with which the scientist appealed to the Captain of the vessel and to his determination to protect them at all costs.

The illustrations and the sketches accompanying the book are especially good and one would not wish for better pictures of Mount Denali. Not the least valuable part of the volume is Doctor Gordon's poetic description of the attractions of desert regions:

I wish I could have done the subject, for not only did the country appeal to us, but to my mind there never has been a time when the waste places of the earth possessed so great an interest for civilized man as to-day. To a world grown tired and sick and full of fear, there is rest and refreshment and healing power in the breath of the brooding wilderness, and even the peace of the desert makes an unwonted appeal. The soil that was consecrated by the plough and that mothered mankind has been defiled, and until it has been made clean again "the untilled lands that lie stark outside the tempest—the haunts of the wild beast—are more pleasant and more like home."

Doctor Gordon's book is confidently recommended not only to those who take an interest in the great Northwest, but to all who like to read of the adventures of adventurous spirits and of explorers who know so well how to attain success in their chosen field of enterprise.

GUYNEMER, THE WIZARD OF THE AIR.

No name brought forth by the war has made greater appeal than that of Guynemer, the French flying man who was brought down in September, 1917, after a two-year career of most extraordinary achievement. Fifty-two official victories, and probably as many more unofficial, was his record when the end came. Fonck, who succeeded Guynemer as French "Ace of Aces," has more victories to his credit. Ball, the great Englishman, had nearly as many, and Bishop, the Canadian, when retired from active flying service a few months ago, had twenty more official triumphs than had Guynemer. Yet the name of Guynemer stands out above all others. Possibly this is because he won his victories earlier than did the others, and at a time when battling in the clouds was far different from what it is to-day, when we expect our young men to do great things. Again, it is possible that Ball or Bishop would have been better known if the British War Office had been less reticent about its "gentlemen at arms." Whatever the cause, it is a fact that the name Guynemer it to-day synonymous with air victories.

Thus it is that "Guyenemer, Ace of Aces," by Jacques Mortane, translated by Clifton H. Levy (Moffat, Yard) must be regarded as a notable war book, even now when we are fed up on war books. We have had the story of Bishop, and that of the greatest of the German flyers, Richthofen, written by themselves. Guynemer's story is not of his own writing, for M. Mortane, a French journalist, knew the Ace intimately and had many accounts of his victories from his own lips. After Guynemer's death, his father allowed M. Mortane use of his note books, and the French Government records, including all of Guynemer's citations, were open to him. A good deal of the narrative is in direct quotation, the author explaining that frequently he took Guynemer's dictation, so that there could be no question of the facts and incidents. The opinions expressed in the book are admittedly those of the author, but considering that he has been much in the society of France's flying men, it may be assumed that he reflects pretty accurately their opinions, too.

To the casual reader, it probably will appear that the author has become extravagant in his praise of his hero at times, and too belittling in his estimates of those who fight for our enemies. Certainly, he is glowing in his accounts of Guynemer's activities, and he is intolerant when it comes to reference to such Germans as Richthofen and Immelmann. On the other hand, he speaks rather well of Boelcke, the first of the great—or is it widely-advertised?—German aces. This, to anyone who has followed the progress of aviation in the war, will seem strange. The British have been inclined to consider Richthofen and Immelmann as sportsmen; among the few to be uncovered by the Germans, while they think of Boelcke as—well, as a Hun.

The account of Guynemer's death, which is probably as accurate as any, tends to disprove the idea that the Ace was captured alive and subjected to torture and humiliation or that his body was desecrated. Guynemer fell at Poelcapelle, in September of last year, just before the British took the place. The British searched the cemetery for his body and failed to find it, and from this grew the torture and desecration theories. Here is M. Mortane's report: "We learned later that on account of the incessant danger, the Germans had not been able to remove the remains to inter them. The soul of Guynemer in the Great Beyond had the supreme satisfaction of not seeing his body defiled by the enemy."

The German who brought Guynemer down, a Lt. Weisemann, "who had committed this sacrilege of defeating this divinty of space," survived his triumph by only nineteen days. Fonck brought him down. The book contains numerous photographs showing Guynemer in some of the most important moments of his career.

"THE JOYMAKER" IS A LIFTING BOOK.

Capitally named is the little volume by the Rev. A. Eugene Bartlett of All Souls Church, "The Joy Maker," which Revell has just published. The book is not a novel, as one might guess from the title, but a series of brief essays on the secret of happy living. There is nothing recondite or even new about the essays, but they are inspired by a buoyant common sense which puts old truth in a new light and, above all, which carries conviction that the suggestions are worth trying. There are fifty-two of the essays, one for every week in the year, and read in that way, as a source of inspiration in moments of self-review, they can hardly fail to act as a mental and spiritual tonic.

Dr. Bartlett believes in fresh air and exercise as essential to a sound body and quite as much in sunshine and strong mental and spiritual currents sweeping through the mind—blowing it clean of pettiness and meanness, as essential to that clear outlook and good temper which denote mental and spiritual health. Happiness, he regards as one of the greatest things in the world, but by no means as a deliberate object in life. The pursuit of happiness, as a man pursues wealth or as he collects books or pictures, is sure to bring disappointment. Dr. Bartlett says somewhere that happiness is a by-product of right living.

However, quotation is better than suggestion concerning this helpful volume. Here are a few passages which reveal its quality and make clear its point of view and purpose:

The paramountcy of happiness as a human problem needs to be recognized. What other problem has a right to demand our attention in advance of this one? We take up problems of government, land, taxes, labor, capital but this problem of happiness concerns them all. How shall we solve any of them if we approach them with discontented minds and half-hearted efforts? If only we could make over some of those who are crotchety, cranky and carping we should be enabling them to see straighter, think straighter and so arrive at a speedy and just solution.

It is time for us now to begin to think Happiness. The hour is at hand for us to root out the whole list of trouble words from our vocabulary. Put Vision, Vim and Vigor up at the beginning of our Happiness Alphabet, for they belong there, not at the end.

A gloomy thought means a gloomy life and a gloomy world. A bright thought makes a cloudy day prophesy sunshine.

Why not work a miracle upon yourself? Why always and forever do you look for somebody outside of yourself to help you out, to get you crutches, to suggest to you new methods of conquering? You know yourself, if you take time for introspection, better than any one else can know you.

Of course, you can go on looking for somebody else to do it for you. Seeking every where for a new theory, for a new nostrum, a new work-saving device, but you will still be seeking happiness in vain. Soon or late you will find it is for you to work the miracle upon yourself?

Many people change their clothes and forget to change their conversation. Men and women there are who are fastidious in regard to their dress. They listen to all fashion's dictates; but go about with shabby, worn threadbare conversation. Mentally they are dishevelled, unkempt, out at the knes and elbows. There is something incongruous in a man with a new suit and the same old tiresome repetitions of speech. Renewing your mind is even more important than buying new clothes. A man who wears his old clothes continually is seldom happy. He ultimately loses his place among his fellows and his own self-respect. And yet some folks expect to be content using the same wornout ideas and the same tiresome commonplace conversations.

AMBASSADOR MORGENTHAU'S NEW BOOK.

This book will be published in October. Mr. Morgenthau has written a very wonderful account of his experiences in Turkey as American Ambassador. His story has been running as an important feature in "The World's Work." Additional matter will be added to his book, which will be ready in October.

It is not easy to over-emphasize the importance of Mr. Mergenthau's work, for the reason that he tells here of Germany's ambitions, German intrigue and German methods, using the Germans themselves as his authority. One of the most dramatic features of the whole story is his account of the manner in which the Turkish officials had prepared to abandon Constantinople to the English and put the city in Mr. Morgenthau's hands. The Allies stopped their bombardments and attack on the Dardanelles just as the Turks had reached this conclusion, with the result that Constantinople was lost to the Allies when it might have been taken. Another important feature is the authentic story of the Armenian massacres which places the blame where it should be. The book will be extensively illustrated.

A PRAYER FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Almighty God, the Saviour of all men, we humbly commend to Thy tender care and sure protection Thy servants who have gone forth at the call of their country to defend our rights and liberties, and to protect us in our property and homes. Let Thy Fatherly hand, we beseech Thee, be over them, let Thy Holy Spirit be with them. With Thy loving kindness defend them as with a shield, and either bring them out of their peril in safety, with a heart to show forth Thy praises forever, or else sustain them with that glorious hope by which Thy servants can have victory in suffering and death, through the sole merits of Jesus Christ our Saviour. Amen.— "Southern Churchman."

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES. RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE BACKACHE DIABETES. NUMBER 23 THE PROPRIETORS

New Serial Story, "UNDERSTOOD BETSY"

John Dougall & Son, Publishers, Montreal, Canada: **Year-end** On Trial to NEW SUBSCRIBERS **COUPON**

Dear Sirs,—Please send the "Northern Messenger" to the end of 1918 to the addresses on attached sheet. I am enclosing .....dollar .....cents, to pay for same, at the rate of ten cents for each subscription (or one dollar to pay for twelve subscriptions.)

I want them all to get the NEW STORY from the very first chapter.

Remitter's Name .....

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[Very small amounts may be sent in stamps—for larger amounts money orders should be used.]

A Magazine Page For Home-Makers

OUR HOME CLUB

The very life and welfare and efficiency of our soldiers depend largely on the work of the people at home.

We would like to know that in every "Witness" home there were those who were working for our soldiers and the Empire. Very much has been already accomplished by "Witness" readers, who in many centres have not only worked themselves but mobilized the talent and energy of their churches and districts in connection usually with the Red Cross organization, which is doing such splendid work everywhere.

If you can, organize a Red Cross Branch; if you cannot, then get together those of your own family and do all you can; sew and knit, make supplies and gather funds.

All inquiries as to how and what to make, or how to organize a branch of the Red Cross will be cheerfully answered by the Editor of the Home Club.

Lists of contents should be placed inside and outside of every parcel, and a copy should also be forwarded by mail to the Editor of the "Home Club," "Weekly Witness," so that it may be acknowledged through our columns.

Be careful to put "Witness" Home Club at the top of your list, and also your own name and address. This is essential, as otherwise mistakes in acknowledging the parcels are almost impossible to avoid.

Almost all railways and express companies are carrying Red Cross packages free of charge. N.B.—Parcels should be sent C.O.D., addressed simply "Red Cross Society," 45 Belmont Park, Montreal, Que., and marked "Red Cross Supplies."

All work sent direct to the "Witness" Office, Montreal, must have postage or express prepaid.

THE WOMEN OF FRANCE.

Mr. J. Collier Marshall, with the Y. M. C. A. in France, writes to the St. George's "Magnet":

"I can only dwell on my ever-rising appreciation of France — France, the undying! Never shall I be able to refuse any Frenchman a thing. Their courtesy to us is so beautiful and so genuine that it frightens one almost at what we may not be able to do. After all we are no better than other people, though they seem to think nothing is impossible to us.

NERVES NEAR BREAKING.

"It does not seem necessary to warn the men coming over to be extraordinarily careful of their manners; yet I am always preaching that to our boys here—to be thoughtful of every word and action, for these people here have nerves engendered by three and a half years of war, and are at the breaking point. I am glad to say that our men generally are making a fine impression. And the French women! I am so glad I am out here where I can see them bearing the full brunt of it. They do it all. The history that does not give the French women their full credit for the war won't be true nor fit to read. And never a murmur. Nor is there sadness, though when war is discussed they show what depths have been reached. It is then they ask when our men are to be ready; and that is the question none of us is able to answer, nor dare to equivocate. You can understand one's position.

THE WONDERFUL GREAT-GRANDMERE.

"I am billeted with a French family — a great-grandmere, two granddaughters, one of whom is married and has an adorable two-year-old child—whose father in Salonika has never seen her. Grandmere's son is also at war. So these three women run the farms and do all the work, with the aid of two refugee boys, one of whom will be 'called' next year.

"Grand-mere is a wonder—up before day, works till late, milking, ploughing (we began here January 23), and hauling fertilizer. Yet they are not poor nor uneducated. My admiration grows daily—and, above all, my amazement at their cheerfulness. When the town crier with a ruffle of his drum reads the latest proclamation that means a new ration, or bond issue, there is a head in every window listening attentively, and when it is over, do they grumble? Never, they laugh their 'La-la' and go back to harder work and closer conservation to win the war—for that is what they intend to do. If the Germans could see them as I do, they'd know they never had a chance.

"And their sympathy! One of our boys died and was buried here in December, the day after his company moved away. I was not here at the time, but some days ago the town mayor asked me if I had seen his grave, and upon my reply that I had not, he asked me to view it.

"AS ONE OF OUR OWN."

"It seems that being Protestant it was not possible to bury him in the churchyard; but they laid him in the cure's garden, just beneath the churchyard wall. But see what these delightful people have done! Around his grave they have built a low graceful wall enclosing a plot large enough to hold three apple trees, to bear him company. They have rounded the grave nicely, outlining it with flat cobbles placed end on end. There's a white cross at his head and a cross of rich green moss made full length of his grave, while the interstices are filled with pansies. And further—and perhaps best of all—not being able to lay him in consecrated ground, they have broken a gateway through the churchyard wall, thereby making him one with themselves. There on the sunny slope he waits with their dead for 'the peace' and life eternal.

"Said the mayor—when I had thanked him in my broken French and, I assure you, choked with emotion—'C'est no rich, M'sieur, but always—it will be cared for as our own."

THE GREATEST BATTLE.

The greatest battle that ever was fought—
Shall I tell you where and when?
On the maps of the world you will find it not;
It was fought by the mothers of men.

Not with cannon or battle shot,
With sword or nobler pen;
Not with eloquent word or thought
From the wonderful minds of men;

But deep in a walled-up woman's heart;
A woman that would not yield;
But bravely and patiently bore her part;
Lo, there is that battlefield.

No marshaling troops, no bivouac song,
No banner to gleam and wave;
But, oh, these battles they last so long—,
From babyhood to the grave!

But faithful still as a bridge of stars
She fights in her walled-up town;
Fights on and on in the endless wars;
Then silent, unseen, goes down.

Ho! ye with banners and battle shot,
With soldiers to shout and praise,
I tell you the kingliest victories fought
Are fought in these silent ways.

—Joaquin Miller.

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. 20th, 1913.

THESE POWDERS CONTAIN
EE NO POISON. EE

A TRAGIC FIGURE.

EMPRESS-DOWAGER OF RUSSIA.

In a humble little country house in the Crimea, with little more than the bare necessaries of life, sick, and mourning for her country, there longs, amid tears and prayers, for the eternal rest, the tragic figure of a woman. She is the sister of Queen Alexandra, the widow of Alexander III., Marie Feodorowna, Empress-Dowager of Russia.

Tragic the destiny of this good woman, the friend of France and England, whose hatred of Germany and of Wilhelm II.—a feeling she had transmitted to her son—was unshakable.

Some weeks ago (writes Comte Gaston de Merindol, in the "Morning Post") a German General was sent on a mission to her to inquire as to her wishes. He was not so much as admitted. This old woman of 70, to whom Trotsky and Lenin dole out bread and sugar, who possesses nothing of her own, would rather die of hunger than be indebted for aught to a German. And does not this trait better than any other depict the character, so compact of dignity and pride of her whose husband made the Franco-Russian alliance? Ah! Let the Allies, forgetting to what party they belong, salute, with hearts full of emotion, the attitude of this noble and unhappy lady!

The last time I saw her was during one of her daily visits to a war hospital in Petrograd. What simplicity in her bearing, what graciousness in her glance! Each sufferer, whether Prince or moujik, had a word of consolation from her lips, and the reward of her smile, was more to these wounded heroes than all the other recompense bestowed.

PLATINUM NEEDED FOR EXPLOSIVES.

"Platinum is needed in war industries and should not be used in jewellery. In fact, the war can not be won without platinum. It is equally essential in times of peace, if our country is to excel Germany in the development of chemical science and industry," is the statement of Dr. Charles L. Parsons, chief chemist, Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior.

"With the aid of platinum from one ordinary wedding ring about 100 pounds of nitric acid can be made every 24 hours. This 100 pounds of nitric acid converted into high explosives will send a number of 3-inch shells against the Germans and help to bring the boys back home.

"Platinum rings, platinum pins, platinum cigarette cases, and platinum mesh bags are not factors in winning this war—explosives are.

"I wonder if the purchasers and wearers of platinum jewellery know that explosives can not be manufactured without the use of sulphuric acid and nitric acid; that the manufacture of these acids requires ample supplies of platinum; that air planes must have platinum for certain important instruments they need; that platinum is absolutely necessary in the manufacture of special pyrometers; that pyrometers are necessary in all steel treatments and that no guns can be made without the use of pyrometers.

"The fact that there is a shortage of supply is beyond question. Russia has a corner on the world's supply of platinum and Germany now has Russia. Our domestic production of platinum is negligible, while our military requirements are increasing at a rate that no one can foresee."

THE BATTLE SONG OF TRUTH.

O Church of God's own Word,
Behold your mighty Lord:
He wields above the foes of truth
His righteous sword.
No futile suppliant He:
He rides in majesty,
To conquer all the hosts of pride
From sea to sea.

Awake! ye sons of light;
Cast off the robes of night;
No longer languish in your dreams—
'Tis God's own fight.
His battle none can stay;
This is the judgment day
For all who hate the Prince of Truth,
And scorn His way.

No peace must be till God
Has humbled every rod
That lifts itself against the world
Redeemed with blood.
Let all who love the Lord,
Who reverence His Word,
Put on His shield of righteousness,
And take His sword.

—Thomas Curtis Clark, in the "Living Church."

HOME COOKING

SUGAR SAVING

The slight enjoyment we may lose by cutting down our use of sugar to a still smaller margin is quickly forgotten in its enormous importance in winning the war.

We must give the soldiers plenty of sugar. They cannot fight without it.

The reason sugar is so important to their diet is because of all foods sugar is the quickest to be translated into energy.

No one needs more energy for the day's work than the soldier. He must have the maximum amount of it and he must have it quickly. Sugar combines the happy qualities of being a highly concentrated food and one that is easily shipped.

Every pound of sugar our soldiers and those of the Allies obtain must come from our sacrifices—the sugar we leave out of our coffee and tea, the sugar we save in cooking and in canning, the candy and sweet drinks and chewing gum we give up.

There is no other way except through our sacrifice for the soldiers to get sugar now owing to the serious shortage.

This shortage is due to a number of causes. The increased shipping needed by our growing army in France has taken vessels away from sugar transportation, particularly from the longer voyages, and has thus reduced supplies both to the Allies and ourselves. Unfortunately, too, some of the accessible sugar producing areas, as Porto Rico, have yielded less than was anticipated. Domestic crops have fallen below expectations. France and Italy are calling for more sugar than ever before because of the destruction of many beet sugar factories in the battle area. Added to these misfortunes, more than fifty million pounds of sugar were lost early in June by German submarines off the Atlantic coast.

This, in brief, is the sugar situation. What can we—you and I—do to help?

In the first place, we can make a deep cut in our use of such sugar luxuries as candy and sweet drinks. When we do eat candy we can get the kinds made out of dried fruits, nuts and raisins, instead of sugar.

We can easily cut down our use of sugar at table.

In cooking syrups, honey and other sweeteners may be substituted for sugar.

As for canning, vegetables and fruits may be put up without sugar and many may be dried. Fruit juices may be bottled without sugar and saved for jelly making until sugar is more plentiful.

Does all this sound like a lot of trouble?

It is not too much trouble for thousands of housewives to do in order to bring their boys home a little quicker.

Honey is of great value as a sugar substitute. It may be used alone, or it may be combined with corn syrup, which is cheaper. A combination of half corn syrup and half honey gives the honey flavor.

Honey, syrup and molasses are available because they can not easily be shipped to France. Molasses is another old friend which is coming to the front.

Here are a few recipes for sugarless sweets.

Molasses Cookies.—Barley flour, 1 3-5 cups; salt, ½ teaspoon; soda, ½ teaspoon; cinnamon, ½ teaspoonful; ginger, 1 teaspoonful; molasses, ⅓ cup; hot water, ½ tablespoonful; fat, 1-8 cup. Sift together the flour, salt, soda, ginger and cinnamon. Melt fat, add hot water and molasses. Stir this liquid gradually into the dry ingredients. Chill. Roll on floured board to 1-8 inch thickness. Cut. Bake about 10 minutes in a moderate oven. Yield, 25 cookies.

Brownies.—Fat, ¼ cup; molasses, 1-3 cup; corn syrup, 1-3 cup; 1 egg, well beaten; barley flour, 1 7-8 cups, nut meats, 1 cup. Cream fat, add molasses and corn syrup. Add beaten egg, barley flour and chopped nuts. Beat well. Put in small fancy shaped pans, placing a nut on the top of each cake. Bake 25 to 30 minutes in a moderate oven. Yield, 18 small cakes.

Honey Cake. — Honey, 1-3 cup; syrup, 1-3 cup; sour milk, 1-3 cup; 1 beaten egg; barley flour, 1¼ cups; rice flour, 1-3 cup; baking powder, 1 teaspoon; soda, ½ teaspoon; salt, ½ teaspoon; fat ¼ cup, melted; vanilla, 1 teaspoon. Sift together the dry ingredients. Combine the honey, syrup, milk and beaten egg. Add liquids gradually to dry ingredients. Add fat. Stir well. Bake in a somewhat shallow pan for thirty minutes, using a moderate oven.

Peanut Brownies.—(These use no sugar, no white flour and no shortening.) One-half cup corn syrup, two tablespoons strained honey, one square chocolate, three-quarters cup buckwheat flour, one-half teaspoon baking powder, one cup chopped peanuts, one-quarter teaspoon salt, one teaspoon vanilla. Melt the chocolate and mix with the corn syrup and honey. To this add one teaspoon vanilla and the dry ingredients—flour, baking powder, salt and nuts. Mix well and drop by the spoonful on well-greased pan. Bake in a moderate oven.

Nut Cookies.—Beat an egg and add a half cup of syrup, a tablespoon of cooking oil and four tablespoons of cooking oil and four tablespoons of rice flour mixed with two level teaspoons of baking powder and a pinch of salt. Add a cup of shopped nuts. Have ready some well greased baking pans and drop the batter, a scant spoonful at a time on the pans, leaving plenty of room between the drops. Bake in a hot oven.

Nut Molasses Bars.—Molasses, 1 cup; boiling water, ¼ cup; fat, ½ cup; barley flour, 3 2-3 cups; soda, 1 teaspoon; cloves, 1-8 teaspoon; cinnamon, ¼ teaspoon; ginger, ½ teaspoon; salt, 1 teaspoon; shredded cocoanut, ½ cup; walnuts, ½ cup. Heat molasses; add boiling water and pour over fat. Sift together the flour, soda, spices and salt. Add liquid gradually to dry ingredients. Chill. Roll 1-8 inch thick. Cut in strips about 3½ inches by 1 inch. Sprinkle with cocoanut and chopped walnuts. Bake about 12 minutes in a moderate oven. Yield, 92 bars.

Hot Water Gingerbread. — Fat, 3 tablespoons; boiling water, ½ cup; molasses, 1 cup; ginger, 2 teaspoons; salt, ½ teaspoon; soda, 1 teaspoon; barley flour, 2½ cups. Melt the fat by adding the boiling water; add molasses. Sift together the four, spice, salt, and soda. Add liquid gradually to the sifted dry ingredients. Beat vigorously. Pour into greased shallow pans and bake about 25 minutes in a moderate oven. Yield, 3 cakes, 4 by 6 inches; 12 servings.

Fruit and Peanut Butter (for Sandwiches).—Dates, 3-4 cup; figs, ¼ cup; peanut butter, ½ cup; salt, ½ teaspoon; lemon juice, 1½ tablespoons; raisins, ¼ cup; corn syrup (light), 2 tablespoons. Wash figs, raisins and dates, and put through food chopper. Add salt, peanut butter, lemon juice and corn syrup and mix well. Yield: 1¼ cups (spread 45 sandwiches).

CORRESPONDENTS' DEPARTMENT

Questions and Answers in Practical Housekeeping

Dear Madam,—Will you please tell me how to make a corn pudding of the fresh corn. I have a recipe that calls for canned corn and three eggs, and eggs are scarce just now.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Green Corn Pudding.—This is a delicious way to serve either sweet corn or the tender field corn. A little sugar may be added to the field corn, if desired.

Husk and silk 12 good sized ears of corn. Slice off half the kernel with a sharp knife and with the blunt edge of the knife scrape out the milky part that remains on the cob. Add a tablespoon of butter, salt, and pepper, and three-fourths cup of milk. Bake for 45 minutes, allowing it to brown on top. This makes a creamy dish, which is best served in the pan or baking dish in which it bakes.

Dear Madam,—Kindly give recipe for grape juice and oblige

A READER.

Look your grapes over thoroughly and pick from the stems, wash and put into your kettle with sufficient water to prevent scorching. Stir until tender. Then remove from the fire and strain through a sieve. Strain the juice a second time through a flannel jelly-bag and put it back on the stove. Allow it to become heated through, then dissolve enough sugar to taste and bottle it while hot.

Here is another grape-juice recipe. Stem 16 quarts grapes and crush them, add 1 quart water, and cook in double boiler or a combination of one kettle in another of boiling water or stone jar in oven. Steam until tender. Pour into a jelly-bag and let drip over night. Pour the clear juice from the sediment the next day into bottles or glass jars. Place these in a kettle of cold water, the water lacking two inches from the top. Let it come to a boil and boil thirty to sixty minutes. When finished and sealed, put in a dark storeroom until ready for use. It does not need sugar, but if it is desired very sweet, use a half cupful of sugar to every two quarts of juice and add before bottling.

Dear Madam,—I have a number of the old fashioned yellow necked mustard jars my grandmother used for putting her preserves in. Could I use them for putting up vegetables, especially tomatoes, in any simple way? I have no corks, but could fill the necks with paraffin. I have a good, cool, dark pantry to keep my canned stuff in, but need all the cans I have for fruit.

Mrs. F. A.

You might prepare beans, tomatoes, etc., as for the table. Thoroughly clean and sterilize your jars, pack in the beans to the necks then cork with wad of absorbent cotton and set the jar into your canner or into a pan of hot water in the oven. When contents of the jar are raised to nearly boiling heat push the cotton down a little. Pour boiling hot paraffin over the absorbent cotton and at once set your jar on the shelf where it is to remain, covering the top with a round of tin, an old saucer or bit of wood to prevent mice getting at the paraffin. This is one of the methods advised in England last year where the supply of self-sealing jars was insufficient. Salting as described in the "Witness" would probably be simpler and more certain.

Ripe Tomatoes (Salted). — Select medium-sized ripe tomatoes free from cracks or bruises. Pack them similarly and in the same kind of solutions as recommended for green tomatoes. When removed from either the brine or the salt-and-vinegar solution, ripe tomatoes should be firm, of good color and palatable. Ripe tomatoes preserved in the salt solution generally require soaking for two hours previous to being used. After this soaking the skins slip off easily, and the tomatoes can be used as though fresh. For soups or scalloped or casserole dishes, soaking for one hour is usually sufficient, for the excess salt seasons the other ingredients.

Ripe tomatoes preserved in the salt-and-vinegar solution require soaking only about thirty minutes. When used in combination with fresh vegetables they need not be soaked at all. The skins slip off easily, and the flesh is firm. The color and the flavor of the tomatoes are practically no different from those of fresh tomatoes. Slices of the tomatoes may be served on lettuce with sliced cucumbers.

Sealing of Salted Vegetables.—Cottonseed oil or melted paraffin poured over the surface of the brine to form a layer sufficiently thick to make a seal will prevent the growth of molds and aid in checking rapid evaporation of the liquid. The surface of the brine should not be covered, however, until all bubbling has ceased, which may be a week after the vegetables are packed. The container should be stored in a cool place and examined once or twice a week for several weeks.

Dear Madam,—I cleaned some spots on a thin silk blouse with gasoline and prepared chalk, but find there are rings left. Can I take them out, or must I have the whole waist cleaned?

A. M. G.

Hold the waist over the steam from a boiling kettle and you will, I think find all the rings disappear.

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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 COMFORTABLE SUIT FOR THE LITTLE BOY.

2330—For this model, the blouse could be of drill, madras, linen or flannel, and the trousers of serge, cheviot, or of wash fabrics. The suspender portions are a new feature. They could be omitted.

The Pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Size 4 requires 1¼ yard of 44-inch material for the waist and 2⅛ yards for the trousers.



A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 15 cents in silver or stamps.



JUST THE FROCK FOR GINGHAM, CALICO, SERGE, SATIN OR VELVET.

2578—When all is said and done, the one-piece dresses are very comfortable and practical, in more ways than one. In the design here portrayed you have simple lines, and a development that is most easy. In khaki with white pique or brown crash for trimming, or in blue serge, checked or plaid suiting, this will be nice.

The Pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 4⅛ yards of 36-inch material



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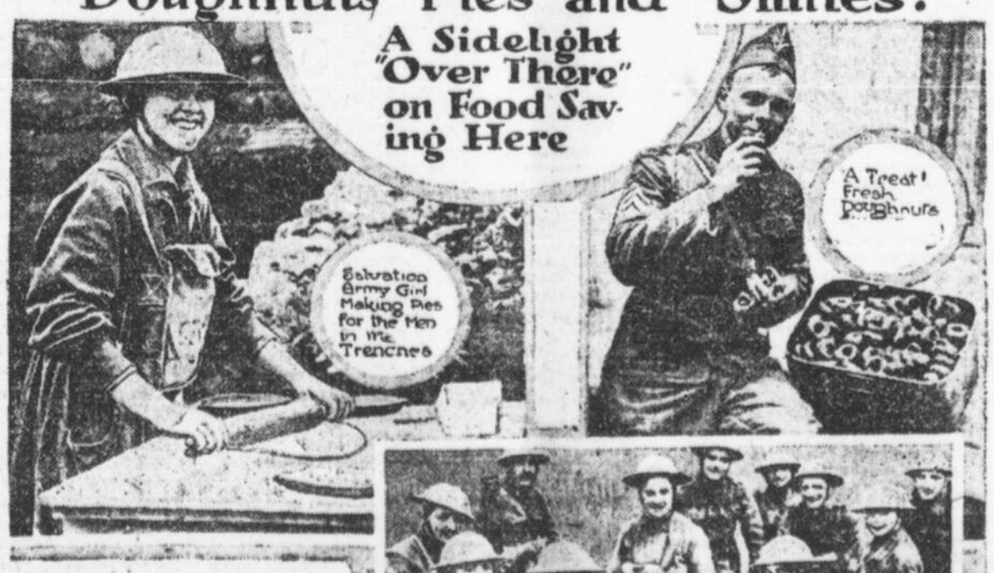
2577—This stylish one-piece dress will develop equally well in satin, silk or cloth. It is good for serge, gabardine and Jersey cloth. The vest is a new style feature.

The Pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 38 requres 5½ yards of 36-inch material. The skirt measures about 2¼ yards at the foot.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 15 cents in silver or stamps.

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Please send me
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at the rate of fifteen cents each, amount enclosed herewith (cts.)
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Address.....
.....Prov.....
For Blouse, etc., give bust measure in inches.....
For Misses and Children give age only in years.....

Doughnuts Pies and Smiles!



How Food Saving in This Country Makes Possible Smiles, Pies, and Doughnuts Over There, When the Salvation Army Distributes Good Things in the Trenches.

These are what you might call long distance smiles, because they originated "over there," although they are being smiled "over there." They were made possible when you saved that extra spoonful of sugar and cut down on wheat bread. For the wheat and sugar that you saved is being made daily by the Salvation Army lassies and lads in the front line trenches in France. One glance at the picture will tell you that they enjoy the treat. You can almost hear the soldier saying, "Just like Mother makes!"

As you follow the requests of the Food Administration to save foodstuffs, remember the happiness it brings to thousands of our "boys" at the front, and see if it doesn't also bring a glow of happiness to you.

WORLD'S WELFARE

A Moslem's Challenge: A Christian's Reply

The American missionary physician had been invited to a feast at the home of the new Governor-General of the Moslem province, who, rumor said, intended to deport the doctor and close the hospital and schools. The Governor-General's purpose was to preach Islam to his guests, and after one of his questions had silenced a Chaldean bishop, he challenged Dr. Ussher. The story of what happened was written by Dr. Ussher for "The Sunday School Times" about three years ago. The story, as now published, has been rewritten and includes the astonishing sequel in the Governor-General's attitude when the Armenian massacre was ordered.

It was the fifteenth of Ramazan, the long fast of the Mohammedans, when they fast all day and feast most of the night; from sunrise to sunset not a drop of water nor a whiff of tobacco, to say nothing of food, may pass their lips. The boom of the sunset's gun accords permission to eat, and the faithful lose no time in breaking their fast.

On this occasion his Excellency, the Governor-General, sits at the head of the table, at his right and left an American physician, and below them the Chaldean bishop, some priests and some Turkish officers. The thirteen-course dinner is delicious. Conversation flows freely. This governor-general had recently come to the province. Ere he had been three weeks in the city it was rumored that he would have the writer deported and close the American hospital and schools. Mohammedan law says that an "infidel" may do business in the country unmolested for one year; at the end of the year he must become a Mohammedan or quit the country, or, in lieu of that, he must become a slave and pay tribute.

When the Turks took Constantinople they found the business of the country in the hands of foreigners. The Genoese were especially powerful and rich, and the Turk soon realized that he could not finance the country without the foreigner. He could not enforce upon unconquered nations his religious faith, so he cast about for a way to observe the letter of the law. He declared the person and property of the foreigner extra-territorial, to be governed by his home government through the consuls, and not to be amenable to Turkish police or courts. Thus he persuaded himself that the foreigner was outside of Turkey, hence the Turk was not responsible for his religion. These stipulations, made for the benefit of the Turk, not the foreigner, were called "Capitulations," and were abolished by the Turk in October, 1914.

The Mohammedan religion is missionary in spirit, and His Excellency the Governor-General was too good a Moslem to send us away without putting the claims of his religion before us. During the Ramazan fast, on the fifteenth of the month, Moslems invite unbelievers to a feast for missionary purposes. Addressing the black and-crimson-robed Bishop, the Governor-General opened the religious conversation with the following dialogue:

"My Lord Bishop, will you kindly tell me what you think I must do to enter Paradise?"

"Your Excellency," the Bishop replied, "if you will permit me, I believe that God, for Jesus Christ's sake, pardons my sins and will accept me into Paradise."

"No, sir," the Governor replied, "I cannot accept that, for I believe God to be absolutely just and righteous, and one who is absolutely just cannot show favoritism. I am governor-general here, and my power is practically absolute. You might have a friend in prison for debt to the government." (Turkish law imprisons the debtor until the cash is paid, and takes no account of the length of time in prison.) "You might come to me and say, 'My friend is in prison for a debt which he can never pay. I beg you pardon him and release him for my sake.' I am a man, I might not want to hurt your feelings or deny you anything as my friend; I might pardon him, but if I did so I should be wronging the whole people. If God can do that kind of thing, He is no more righteous than I am. I cannot believe it of Him."

The Bishop made no reply, and I was thinking, "Here is the most serious moment of my life. The Governor-General has asked the most important question any man could ask, and is entitled to a satisfactory answer. It is Christianity on trial before Islam. If Christianity cannot give a satisfactory answer, it is not worth while as a religion. The Governor-General has answered well; what can the Bishop reply!"

I had got only so far in my thought when the Governor turned to me and said, "Dr. Ussher, what do you say?"

I had not thought of anything to say, but I prayed with all my heart, "O God, give me an answer!" and He who said "take no thought how or what ye shall speak," gave me an answer.

"Your Excellency," I replied, "if you will permit me, I will use your own illustration. I will make a little change in it. I will call you the King. You have a son who is a friend of mine and loves me. I am in prison for a debt on which I cannot pay one in a thousand. Your son comes to you and says, 'Father, my friend is in prison for debt which he cannot pay. Won't you pardon him?' And you reply, 'My son, I too love him, and I don't want him to be in prison, but I cannot pardon him without wronging the whole people.' 'Well, Father, will you let me pay his debt and he go free?' 'Yes, my son, if he will accept it, I will not only let you pay it, but I will participate with you.' The son, without waiting to ask whether I will accept, goes to the proper office, pays my debt, and it is marked on the books that my debt is paid. He received the receipt with the government seal upon it, and with this, he comes to me to the prison and says, 'Arise, brother, you are free, your debt is paid.'

"I may take one of three courses. I may draw myself up haughtily and say, 'No, I will not accept it. I won't be under obligations to any one,'—forgetting that being in debt, I am under obligations. Should I do so, I would unnecessarily wound one who, for love of me, and with no expectation of any pecuniary return, has already made a great sacrifice and paid my debt, since it is recorded that my debt is paid, not that it will be paid. His sacrifice is made; to refuse it would be unworthy of me. I could not do it.

"But I might sit moping with my head in my hand, and say, 'I wish it were so, but I cannot believe it!' 'But I tell you it is so. See the receipt?' 'Yes, I know you do not lie, but I cannot feel it is so.' He may say, 'Get out of the prison and try it,' but I say, 'No, I am afraid the police will bring me back with greater shame.' If he should force me into the street, what would be my attitude? I should be glancing hither and thither in fear that the police would see me and take me back. If I escaped to my house, I would not dare to go near the door nor the window, lest some one see my shadow and betray me to the police. My imprisonment in my house would be worse than in the prison, because I did not believe in my heart that I was free. Without faith or belief in the heart, there is no liberty. This, too, would not do.

"The third thing I might do, and should do, is, when he tells me he has paid my debt, to fall at his feet and thank him, and say I have nothing to give in return—since my pennies to his pounds would be an insult,—but I shall endeavor by my life to show my thanks. Then I go out of prison as they did on Liberty Day, when Abdul Hamid was deposed, and all the prisons were thrown open, shouting, 'Azad! Azad! Free! Free!' And it would be a joy to tell every one that I was free, and who set me free.

"But this is not all,—instead of letting me return to my hovel, where I have nothing but poverty, he takes me to his beautiful home. There he gives me the haman (Turkish bath), the most thorough cleansing known. My prison clothes with their filth are thrown in the fire, and that is the end of my past life. Then he brings me his own beautiful garments, silk and broadcloth, and, clothed as a prince, he brings me to you, O King, and says, 'Father, this is my brother,' and you say, 'Come, my son, from this day you will be my son. You will take my name upon you, I will entrust it to you, and you will honor it. In my name you will go in and out. All that I have is yours, and you will share with your elder brother.'

"This," I said, "is as I understand Christianity. God is the King. Jesus Christ, His son, paid my debt and yours too, yours, just as much as mine. I believe it, and know I am free. If you will believe it, it will mean as much to you as it does to me."

"Now," I said, "What will be my attitude toward the prince? I see him coming down the narrow street on horseback. Some one has dumped a load of wood in the street, and he cannot pass with his horse. What shall I do? Wait till he comes, and say, 'What will you give me to remove this obstruction from your way?' Or will I not, as soon as I see him, set to work with all my might to hurl the obstruction from the way, so that when he passes I may salute him with joy, glad to have an opportunity to show my appreciation of what he has done for me? If he should offer to pay me for what I have done, I will say, 'No, I did not do it for pay, it is a thank-offering, and it gives me joy to show my thanks.'"

"So!" said the Governor, "and do you mean to tell me that the hospital and schools you have here are to show your thanks to God for what you believe He has already done for you, and not to win some favor from God?"

"Yes," I said, "exactly."

"Well," said he, "I had not thought of it so before."

He was pensive for a minute, then he said, "But you say Jesus the son of God. God is one, He neither begets nor is begotten. How can you say the 'Son of God?'"

"Your Excellency," I replied, "I am talking to you in your language, Turkish. There are things I can say to you in my language which I cannot say in Turkish. For instance, in a little while I will say to you, 'I am going home.' When I translate that into Turkish, I must say 'I am going to the house,' because you have not the word or thought of home in your language. Then I must explain to you that when I say I am going to the house, I do not mean that I am going to the building, but to a place where there is a companion, a family, love, where every member of the household thinks for the other and not selfishly for himself, and much more. I have to use your word and explain by a long round-about process that I mean something different. When God talks to me, he is limited by man's language and uses our terms. When he speaks of Jesus as his Son, he does not mean just a son born of a woman, as you think, but something more."

Our conversation was interrupted here, and the next time it was resumed we were sitting with a window between us and the sun shining into the room. I put my hand in the ray of light and asked:

"What is this?"

"The sun."

"Is this the sun, or is that it we see in the sky?"

"There is no difference, it is all one light."

"Well, is that the sun that we see, or is there a body back of it that no man has seen at any time, but the light declares it?"

"Yes, I suppose there is a body from which the light comes."

"Which is the sun? Is there one sun or two?"

"One sun, they are inseparable."

"Now," I said, "when I put my hand in the light, I feel something. What is it?"

"It is the sun."

"Yes," I said, "there is a power that goes down into the earth and brings up the life, the beautiful grass and flowers and trees. How many suns are there?"

"Only one."

Which is the sun, the light, the body, or the influence?"

"It is all one and inseparable."

"Now," said I, "if you can recognize a distinct trinity in the sun and only one sun, why should you find difficulty in the divine Trinity? God wished to manifest Himself to man, whom He loves, and the manifestation of Himself He calls His Son, just as your poets call the light the 'Sun of the Orb,' and your Koran calls Jesus, 'Noor Allah, Light of God,' and 'Ruh Allah, the Spirit of God.' God is one, we Christians do not worship two Gods, as you accuse us of doing, but one God,—the aFther whom 'no man hath seen at any time,' the Son, who saith 'he that hath seen me hath seen the Father,' who is the manifestation of the Father, the power or influence that comes from the Father and the Son into your heart and mine, and teaches of Him and His will, which we call the 'Holy Spirit' all 'One Inseparable God.'"

"But you have a fourth person, Mary."

"Nay, Mary is but a blessed instrument in God's hands by which His glorious light is reflected into the dark, sin-cursed world. I take my pocket mirror, and by its means throw the beautiful sunlight into yonder dark shadow, and by its means what before could not be seen to exist there stands out clear in the light of the sun, not of the mirror, which has no light of its own."

"You have given me food for thought. Let it be enough for now."

All illustrations are imperfect. Pray that God who can enlighten without words will speak to the hearts of His Moslem children who have been bought with a price and yet know not their Redeemer.

The Governor's attitude toward us changed. Before long he was accused by fanatical Moslems of being too friendly with the Christians. He was removed from his position, but, being a man of great power and ability, could not be kept down. He gradually rose again and attained the Governor-Generalship of the most important province of Turkey, and when the order was given from Constantinople to deport and destroy the Armenians, he refused absolutely to be a party to it. He gave up a salary larger than that of the United States President, and was replaced by a more pliable man, rather than be a party to the crime. I cannot but believe that these conversations had much to do with his change of attitude.—"The Sunday School Times."

HOW CAN WE LOVE OUR ENEMIES?

(By Raymond Calkins, D.D., of Cambridge, Mass.)

"Love your enemies."—Matt. v. 44.

This has been called the impossible commandment. People who have read the Sermon on the Mount up to this verse with sentiments of approval stop short when they come to this commandment. Now that, surely, they say, is an exaggeration. That is one of those striking utterances of Jesus that must not be taken too literally. That is one of His sayings that were intended to excite attention, but not to be an actual guide to conduct. Who can love his enemies? The proposition is irrational and unnatural.

An Inevitable Teaching.

And yet this hard saying of Christ stands right in the foreground of His teaching. The lexicon does not help us. The words mean just what they say. The context does not help us. The words that precede and that follow this extraordinary injunction do not contradict, rather they reinforce and complete it. The commentary does not help us. When we turn to see how scholars explain this word of Jesus, we find that they do not explain it away. It stands when they have finished just as it stood when they began. And then we begin to get concerned about this saying of Jesus. We become more so when we discover that this is not a detached isolated statement, but that the main teaching of Jesus has to do with love and forgiveness. And furthermore that He Himself has set us the perfect example of His teaching, when He prayed for and forgave His enemies who nailed Him to the Cross. Suppose, then, we face it. But what a thing to face! Love your enemies. Well, the word enemy means something to-day. It means just one thing to-day. It means something portentous, huge, real. It does not mean some one who has done me some petty, mean thing; played some underhand trick on me; said some unkind thing about me. How such personal, little enmities as that have sunk all out of sight in the face of the great world-situation that we confront to-day! No, let us lift the question to-day to the height where it belongs. Jesus did not limit the word and we cannot limit it. He did not say personal enemies, or put any other adjective before it. Love your enemies. There it stands. And for us to-day that means just one thing. It means our enemies the Germans. We are told by our Lord Jesus Christ to love the Germans.

A Seeming Impasse.

And there we seem to have come to an impasse. Now we have run into a stone wall. The teaching of Jesus now seems not only impossible but positively pernicious. It seems to connote moral blindness to crimes that shriek for vengeance; it seems to tell us to be mild and loving, while all the unspoiled manhood in us prompts us to leap upon our murderous foes and pin them to the ground. Suppose all the churches in the land were to preach this doctrine of loving the Germans to our civilian population. Would congregations of men and women who are laboring, suffering to win the war, whose sons are at the Front or in the trenches, listen kindly to it? With their souls on fire with indignation and with passionate desire for victory, would they sit quietly while they were told to love their enemies? Well, we are not left in doubt. These questions have been answered and with emphasis.

Are we to conclude that we have arrived at a point in human affairs when to be a Christian, in this sense at least, is impossible, or undesirable if it were possible? Let us begin at the beginning. If loving our enemies the Germans implies any lack of hatred, detestation, deep-seated and inveterate moral indignation in the face of the crimes which they have committed in the conduct of this war, then, whether or not this injunction is in the New Testament, whether or not Christianity teaches it, we ourselves can have nothing whatever to do with it. Here, at least, we are on solid ground.

The Damning Record.

If we do not hate with perfect hatred the well-attested German atrocities, then morally we are hopeless. I think that morally and spiritually there is more hope for a poor thief or a poor prostitute than there is for a well-dressed and so-called respected and respectable American who can read the undenied and undeniable crimes against our common humanity committed in defiance of all recognized laws and conventions of nations as well as the common instincts of humanity without the rising of an overwhelming tide of indignant wrath. I am inclined to agree also that on the whole there has been too little of this moral indignation rather than too much of it. There are some things that we ought not to forget, and that we ought not to be able to forget.

Have you read—and if not, why not?—what the German armies have done to Belgium and Northern France? For many years leaders in every civilized nation have been trying to make warfare less brutal. Conventions at Geneva, at The Hague, made rules to protect nurses, doctors, hospitals, and non-combatants. Germany signed them with other nations. My pen refuses to write what German frightfulness has perpetrated on the non-combatant population of Belgium and France, but the record of it is written.

You have read of the sinking of hospital ships—an act of barbarity prevented only by loading them with German captives. On Good Friday noon, women and children were murdered by a long-distance shell as they were saying their prayers in church. Young orchards have been cut clean by German armies in retreat—a practice forbidden even by the Turks in the Middle Ages—churches have been rifled, wells poisoned and every other act of deviltry perpetrated that a debased and abnormal mind can conceive of. And you must loathe it, hate it, and be filled with a consuming wrath toward it, unless you yourself are loathsome and hateful. There is no other way.

According to the Bible there is no other way. Anger and hatred are moral motives. They are central to morality. They are central to the morality of the Bible. "Ye that love the Lord hate evil." "The Lord is angry with the wicked every day." "A wicked man is an abomination to the Lord." Such hatred lies central to the teachings of Jesus Christ. What else do you make out of such language as this: "Woe unto you, hypocrites, for ye are like unto whited sepulchres, full of dead men's bones and of all uncleanness. Woe unto you because ye build the tombs of the prophets and garnish the sepulchres of the righteous. Ye serpents, ye generation of vipers, how can ye escape the damnation of hell!" Love and hate, that is, are not exclusive terms. To love good is to hate evil. The more one loves righteousness, the more one is bound to abominate iniquity. To love the Lord is to hate evil.

Hate and Love go Together.

We can go farther than that. Truly to love an individual or a collection of individuals is to hate the evil committed by that individual or by that group of individuals. To love a person—using that term in its broadest sense—is to magnify one's personality to the utmost in the service of that person whom we love. And truly to serve that person whom we love implies the positive detestation and abhorrence of the evil of which that person may be guilty by perpetrating which he not only does wrong to others but also grievous wrong to himself; and to determine to put an end to it.

Imagine yourself loving a man—a brother, a son, a husband. Imagine that man guilty of the most dreadful crimes. How will your love for him show itself? It will not be love if it does not detest and hate the crimes of which he is guilty and unless it is willing to go to the limit of strength and ability in the determination to force an abandonment of the crimes of which he is guilty. But neither will it be love if it turns into sheer hatred for the man himself—an utter abandonment of him to the sins and lust that have mastered him, and a turning into vindictive detestation of the current of brotherliness and care and unselfish effort in his behalf.

Here are our enemies the Germans. Well, if we truly love them—and use that term now in its broadest sense, use it in the sense that God loves the wicked against whom he is angry, that Christ loved the Scribes and Pharisees whom he cursed—that love will not mean that we will condone, overlook or excuse the crimes and evils perpetrated by them, or temper in any sense our hatred or indignation or detestation of those evils; nor will it mean that we will lessen by a hair's breadth our determination to prevent by force the continuation of them. It would not be love if it meant that. We should not then be magnifying our whole personality to the utmost in their interest.

Serving the Better Germany.

The interest of the German people themselves, as well as our own interest, demands that this thing shall cease. No one who has known the real German character can think anything else. This recrudescence of barbarity simply must not mean the Germans. German Kultur must not for all time mean frightfulness. German ideals must not for ever spell the quintessence of barbarity. The nation of Luther and of Schiller, of Goethe and Beethoven, must not mean for all future generations the "Lusitania" and Belgium, Edith Cavell and Lissaure's Hymn of Hate.

Von Tirpitz and von Hindenburg, von Bissing and von Reventlow, Prussianism and barbarity shall not pre-empt this thing called German for the world to loathe and to hate—a hissing and a by-word of reproach. In the interest of the German himself, in the discovery that our true interests are identical, we will fight him now to the death. The German we are now trying to defeat must be defeated in order that the true German may live. The Germany we are now trying to lay low must be laid low—and shall be laid low—that the true Germany that now lies low, under foot of junker and pirate, of vampire and beast, shall be permitted to rise.

The Prussians we are trying to annihilate must be annihilated that the heart of Prussia which her rulers and blood-drunk generals are trying to annihilate may be saved from extermination. If this perverted Germany wins, true Germany is lost. If this monstrous, abnormal, Teutonic monster emerges victor, the spiritual ideals of a nation that began in the long-ago sagas to sing her note of idealism that has enriched in a hundred ways the soul of humanity is for ever lost. And if that is lost how irreparable and irredeemable that loss will be! To prevent it, to save this misguided, perverted, distorted and deformed nation from itself is to love it. And to love it is to hate this sinister and hideous modern caricature of its real self.

This is to love our enemies; not to hate them without distinction; not to loathe the whole people and to abandon them to their evil ways; not to fight and to kill from no other motive than vengeance and vindictiveness; not to send the whole people to hell and damnation without a thought of redemption or recovery or salvation of the people from themselves to themselves, and through themselves for us and the world to come.

Imagine that this false hatred could have its way, would there be anything ultimately of which we could be proud? Imagine the whole German people exterminated. Would there be anything there that we could truly say was a permanent gain for ourselves or for all mankind? Unless hatred has the highest kind of love enshrined within it, it defeats its own highest object. It defeats the moral purpose and the moral character of him who thus hates, debases him, ruins him, makes him less the thing he was and ought to be. But let hate have this love within it that spells the redemption of him whom one resists unto death, and not only does such a love and such a hate mean the ennobling and magnifying of the character of him who feels it, but it means the ultimate salvation of him whom one thus loves.

Can we love our enemy so? Alas, if we cannot! But indeed we must and we will. Let us then highly resolve that we will hate and master the Germany that seeks to ruin itself as it seeks to ruin the world, that we may truly love and ultimately save the Germany that now lies forgotten and debased to herself, to us and to all the world.—"The Congregationalist and Advance," U.S.A.

S.S. Pastors, Superintendents and Teachers.

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Sunday School Lesson

ABRAM LEAVING HOME.

(Gen. 12: 1-9.)

October 6, 1918.

Golden Text: Be thou a blessing. Gen. 12: 2.

The word genesis is Greek, and means birth, origin, beginning. Genesis tells us of the birth or beginning of the world and of man.

It tells us of three beginnings in God's dealing with man. He first placed man in a garden where he was to have easy times, and gave him a wife as a companion.

But man disobeyed God, and was put to work to earn his living. He needed hard work to keep him out of mischief. But even so men generally went from bad to worse, until finally God found it necessary to destroy them and begin again. For this purpose He selected one family consisting of eight persons and preserved them to begin anew the population of the earth.

But Noah's family, like Adam's family, deteriorated rapidly. Idolatry took the place of spiritual worship and men became alienated from God.

Then God made a third beginning. Her selected one man to be the founder of a family which was to represent Him. He promised to bless this man and his descendants especially, and afterward He gave them a law which was designed to keep them separate from the people about them and keep them loyal to Him.

Our lesson verses tell us that God said to Abram, "Get thee out of thy country, and from thy kindred, and from thy father's house, unto a land that I will show thee." That was a very imperious command. Such a command could only be based on the assumption that God had an absolute right to dispose of Abram as He saw fit, and that Abram was ready to acknowledge God's authority over him without question.

It shows that God's choice of Abram to be His special representative and the founder of a highly privileged family was based on God's knowledge of Abram's character. God knew that Abram would listen to His voice and would recognize it as the voice of God, and that he would obey.

The last verses of the 11th chapter inform us that Terah took Abram and his wife and Lot, and started from Ur of the Chaldees to go to Canaan, but only went as far as Haran, where Terah died. (It seems probable that Terah named the place where he settled Haran after his son, the father of Lot, who had died before Terah left Ur.) If we had no other record but what is contained in these verses, it would appear that Terah's departure from Ur with his family was entirely spontaneous, for nothing is said here about God's command to Abram. But Stephen said that God "appeared to Abram when he was in Mesopotamia, before he dwelt in Haran, and said unto him, Get thee out of thy land and come into the land which I will show thee." (Acts 7: 2, 3.)

We may suppose, perhaps, that Abram told his father of the command which he had received in Ur, and that old Terah decided to go with Abram. Or it may be that Terah was more or less infirm through age, and that Abram was practically the head of the household; although his father would still be recognized as the head.

Why they stopped at Haran, instead of completing the journey to Canaan (chap. 11: 31), we are not told, but it is evident that the sojourn in Haran lasted for a considerable time, because we read that they took with them to Canaan all the substance they had gathered and the souls that they had gotten in Haran.

After old Terah's death, God again told Abram to go on, and as Abram and Lot had evidently acquired considerable wealth and many slaves they set out with quite a large caravan. Perhaps God had permitted the delay in Haran in order that they might acquire sufficient strength by increasing numbers to be safe from attack by bands of robbers. When Abram went after the kings of the eastern country to rescue Lot sometime afterward, he had an army of 315 men, that had been "born in his own house," sons of his bondservants, most of whom, if not all, must have come with him from Haran. Lot also had many servants.

They must have formed quite an imposing cavalcade when they entered the land of Canaan. There would no doubt be more than 1,000 persons, including women and children, and great herds of cattle and flocks of sheep and goats, with many camels and asses. Canaan seems to have been thinly populated at that time, for the record seems to show that Abram was able to settle down wherever he pleased and occupy as much land as he needed. It is believed that the Amorites were the ruling race in Canaan at the time, and Abram was soon on friendly terms with them.

Abram settled for a time between Bethel and Ai. The city of Bethel was at first called Luz. Jacob called the place Bethel (the house of God) because it was there that God appeared to him in a vision and promised to bless him (Gen. 28: 19.) There does not appear to have been any city there in Jacob's time. Ai, which was on the other side of Abram, was the only city that gained a victory over the Israelites when they came to take possession of Canaan, more than 400 years after the time of Abram's arrival. (Josh. 7: 2-6.)

Wherever Abram settled he built an altar to God and consecrated his new home to God, and God "appeared to Abram" in Canaan to let him know that He was there and would keep His promise to bless Abram for his obedience.

"I will give thee this land." God gave Abram a title deed to the land for the benefit of his descendants; but he himself never possessed any of it except a field that he bought and paid for. He had free use of the land as long as he lived, however.

"In thee shall all the families of the earth be blessed." Later this promise was made more specific. "In thee and in thy seed, shall all the nations of the earth be blessed."

Our word seed is either singular or plural, but Paul tells us that the Hebrew word was singular and that the promise refers specifically to Christ in whom all nations are blessed. (See Gal. 3: 16.)

How did God speak to Abram? How did Abram know that it was God who spoke?

We are not told. The author of the epistle to the Hebrews tells us that God spoke to the fathers in the prophets "in divers manners." (Heb. 1:1.) Apparently it was generally in a dream or vision that God made His will known, but that was not the only way. Young Samuel was very much awake when God spoke to him. And Elijah was also wide awake when God spoke to him in a "still small voice."

There is a very simple answer to the question. How did Abram and other persons know positively that it was God who was speaking to them? The answer is that God who created man made man capable not only of hearing His voice but of recognizing His voice, even when He speaks to an individual for the first time. There is no danger of mistaking any other voice for the voice of God if the person to whom God speaks is in a humble and attentive frame of mind; for the Holy Spirit confirms the true message to the heart of the believer.

Multitudes of persons have deceived themselves in this matter, believing that God had spoken to them when the voice which they thought came from God was only the voice of their own self-confidence or of their own vanity. It is only the humble mind that can recognize the voice of God.

In the beginning it seems that God conversed with men in as natural a way as men talked with each other. We read that after Adam and Eve had sinned, they "heard the voice of the Lord God, walking in the garden in the cool of the day," and hid themselves, and God called to Adam, "Where art thou?" and then follows a conversation—question and answer, and the sentence pronounced upon the disobedient. So in the case of Cain after he had killed Abel.

We are living under different conditions. The Holy Spirit now dwells in the hearts of believers in a specially intimate way, to help them to know and do the will of God. God also guides us by His providence, opening one door for us and closing another, to keep us in the place where He wants us.

WORDS VARY IN NEIGHBORING TOWNS.

Translating the Bible is never an easy task for the missionaries who are assigned to the work, and it took almost unlimited patience to put the English Bible into Tagalog for the Filipinos. There are many words in English and Spanish which have no equivalents in the dialects spoken in the Philippines, and when dialect fails the translator is compelled to substitute Spanish or English words. Also, the lack of uniformity in the meaning of words is a big obstacle. In Tagalog a word that means "blue" in one town, in the next village will mean "gray." The word meaning "cup" will also be misunderstood as "jar" or as "jug." "Prophet" may be totally misunderstood as such five miles away, and will there mean "wizard" or "fortune teller."

The Tagalog Bible was one of the first published in the Philippines, and therefore had many errors of spelling and phraseology. The American Bible Society decided to revise its edition in 1911, completing the task by the revision of the Old Testament in 1914. The Rev. Charles N. Magill, who made the first translation, helped read the proof on this new edition. It was not an easy task, for the Japanees typesetters did not know a word of Tagalog, and made thousands of mistakes both in the print and in the references; and it took steady reading of proof, eight hours a day for six months, to come to the final "Amen."

The British and Foreign Bible Society and the American Bible Society have both broken their records in the last few years in their sales in the Philippines and have announced as their aim the placing of a Bible in every home in the islands. A rough estimate puts the circulation of the Scriptures in the Philippines for the last ten years as 2,000,000.—"The Continent."

Christ can take the man at his worst, and the woman at her basest, and out of them make saints that can love God and that God has loved, make saints that can cause the very breath of the world to grow fragrant and the very heart of the world to grow tender.—A. M. Fairbairn.

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.. The Boys' and Girls' Page ..

SMILE.

"Your burden is heavy, I haven't a doubt,
But others have loads they must carry about,
And they are not whining,
Some people are glad if but half of the way
Lies out of the shadow, or part of the day
They see the sun shining.
Suppose you try smiling.

"I know you are lonely, but other hearts ache,
And bravely refuse to be bitter or break
Because of life's sorrow.
They think of the joy in the land far away,
And hasten the slow, passing hours of to-day,
With hopes of to-morrow.
Suppose you try smiling.

"This funny old world is a mirror, you know,
Turn its way with a sneer, or face of a foe,
And you will see trouble,
But meet it with laughter and looks full of cheer,
And back will come sunshine and love true and dear,
Your blessings to double.
Suppose you try smiling.

"All places are open to those who are glad,
Too many lack courage, too many are sad,
Those near you need cheering.
So sing with your burden, the way is not long,
And if you look upward your heart will grow strong,
And skies will be clearing.
Suppose you try smiling."

—Melbourne "Spectator."

A MAN'S JOB

(By William E. Harris, in the "Classmate.")

Forest Supervisor Wayne listened attentively to Jimmy as he told his story and applied for a job as fireguard in the Forest Service.

The Supervisor knew Jimmy's circumstances and would have helped him if possible. When the boy had finished, the forest official studied long and earnestly.

"I am almost persuaded to take you, Jimmy," he finally said; "but I am afraid to do it. My orders are to hire no guards under twenty-one years of age. If I put you up there and you have a bad fire we will both be in bad. I am just to-day writing to a man about the Rattlesnake job, as it is still open, and I would give it to you if I dared.

Noticing the look of disappointment on the boy's face, the Supervisor added: "If I could place you I would not hesitate to do so, Jimmy, but it's a man's job up there at Rattlesnake and it takes a man to handle it."

Jimmy was too well brought up to argue with Mr. Wayne, so he thanked him for his consideration and left the office. He bought a lunch at the store and started back right away after noon on his return trip. All the way home the words of the Supervisor kept ringing in his ears: "It's a man's job, Jimmy, and it takes a man to handle it." O, if he could only get the chance he would show them all that he was a man!

At sixteen James Warner, or Jimmy as he was known about the mountains, found himself the sole support of himself and mother. His father had been killed in the mine just a few months previous and the little money in the bank had all been used to pay the funeral expenses and some small bills at the stores. Jimmy was accustomed to hard work and he did not mind it, but he had ambitions for something better than the everyday life of a laborer. He wanted to take a course in a Portland business college and if he could get one hundred and fifty dollars ahead, he and his mother were to move down to spend the winter with his aunt and he was to attend a business school.

But one hundred and fifty dollars was a colossal sum for a boy to raise



His job was to get a line around that fire.

at such odd jobs as he could get about the mining camp. If he had obtained the position as forest guard he would have easily saved the desired amount during the fire season. At the mines he was refused steady work because he was but sixteen years old, although he knew he was physically able to do a man's work. Everywhere they wanted men, and though Jimmy was a man in size and strength, his age was his handicap.

Mrs. Warner saw her son plodding wearily home about four o'clock that evening. She could tell by his footsteps that he had not succeeded in getting the job. Twenty-six miles was quite a hike even for Jimmy, who had done it many times, but she knew his step would have been quicker had he not been weary of heart.

Jimmy spent the next few days around his home getting in their winter's wood—if they were to remain in the little cabin for the winter they would need a good supply.

Then one day about a week after his trip to the Supervisor's office he took his gun and with his dog started out to kill some squirrels. About noon he came on the high point overlooking Squaw Creek. He sat down on a rock and cast his eyes out across the forest. The little valley and the mountains on each side of Squaw Creek were covered with a dense stand of fine timber. The forest in this section was the best in the mountains, and as Jimmy sat gazing out across the broad expanse he wondered how many million trees were glistening in the sunlight beneath him.

He had been sitting there but a few minutes when his quick eye caught sight of a little smoke curling up through the trees about two miles to the east. It took him but a few seconds to determine that it was pine needles burning and not a camp fire.

"Some careless hunter!" he muttered as he got to his feet. The fire was about half way between him and the Squaw Creek ranger station. The guard at the station would perhaps get there as soon as he did, but he would go down anyway—he might help out some. Thus he reasoned as he started off down the mountainside followed by his dog.

The Bald Mountain lookout had sighted and reported the fire to the guard at about the time Jimmy had seen it. Jimmy had been there but a few minutes when Carter, the guard, came riding up where he was surveying the fire as it burned along through the pine needles, occasionally taking wing and sweeping to the top of some tall pine, leaving it black and smoking.

"She's a hot one, isn't she?" called Carter.

"Yes, she's healthy enough," returned Jimmy. "It's going to take some work to stop it."

Carter rode up a little distance to where he could get a good view of all the fire. In a few minutes he returned to where Jimmy was standing.

"It's too much for one man, or even both of us," he said as he came up. "I think I will go back for help." Then as he started away he added, "You can take my shovel and do what you can if you want to try."

Jimmy was about to tell Carter he thought they could put it out alone, but he hesitated in giving advice to a man twice his age, so he said nothing. As Carter rode away Jimmy laid his gun down by a tree and threw his coat over it. Then picking up the shovel he started for the fire. Here was an opportunity for him to see if he really was a man.

The fire was burning along a steep side hill and up the creek. It covered about an acre and Jimmy estimated that by the time he could cut a line along the upper side it would be an eighth of a mile long at the rate it was travelling. But if he could get a line around the upper side and across the front before it got into the heavy timber ahead he would be safe. It would take Carter three hours to return with help and if all went well he would have his line around the fire by that time.

With his shovel he dug a line about three feet wide through the pine needles and litter, raking it clear of everything inflammable. Sometimes he came to a patch of tar weed where it was hard work making the line, but when he struck these tough spots he doubled his efforts. As he went along he set fire to the line on the inside and looked back over his shoulder occasionally to see that the backfire did not get across the line.

There is something heroic in the thought of fighting a fire. The word fight instills something for quick action and desperation into the mind of the uninitiated. No so with Jimmy. He had helped put out too many fires to become excited.

The work of cutting a good line around this fire was to him the same as cutting and piling up so much wood. Only to-day there was to be no rest period for him—it was to be one continual spell of hard work.

Hard it was, sometimes getting very hot when the flames ran up some large tree nearby, but Jimmy did not falter. When he came to large trees that were in the way he cut his line around them. He also avoided the small patches of brush and trees because he had no axe to cut his way through. This made his line longer, but he merely selected the best course and kept going ahead. The manzanita tore at his clothes, but he did not heed it; his shirt was torn to shreds and when it became so ragged that it was of no use to him he took it off. The perspiration came down across his face, but he did not stop to wipe it off. His tough hands became blistered, but he did not mind this—they had been blistered many times. As the flames swept to the top of a tree near him a flying squirrel made a wild leap for life and fell near where Jimmy was working, but he did not stop. A frightened deer dashed by, then turned to look back at this figure scraping and shovelling madly at the ground along the edge of the fire. Jack, the dog, chased the deer away, but Jimmy paid no attention to them. His job was to get a line around that fire—all things else did not matter just then. He believed he could do it and Jimmy stuck to things he tackled with a bull-dog tenacity.

For three hours he worked without ceasing. His undershirt was wet with sweat. His arms were bleeding in several places where the brush had scratched them. But these things did not matter to Jimmy—he was almost around the fire and nowhere had the blaze eaten across his line. It is one thing to construct a fireline and another thing to construct it so well that the fire will not jump it.

It took Carter three hours to get back with help. At four o'clock they came riding in—eight men on horseback, equipped with shovels and axes. Supervisor Wayne was with them.

As they rode up to the fire they saw upon the hill a bent figure mechanically throwing dirt and trash to one side. Then they discovered that he was just connecting up the end of the fireline with the beginning. The men got off their horses and started around the fire. They discovered that it was corraled on all sides.

Supervisor Wayne rode around the fire, then came back to where the men had stopped to talk with Jimmy, who had now thrown himself down under a tree. Jimmy heard the Supervisor say to Carter, "It's half a mile around there and the fire never jumped his line once." Then he rode over to where Jimmy was lying.

"Done up, Jim?" he asked, smiling as the boy got to his feet.

"No, not entirely," returned Jimmy.

There was a silence of a few seconds as the Supervisor sat on his horse gazing thoughtfully along the line of the fire. Then he turned again to Jimmy and said, "Jim, did you say you had a horse?"

"I have the loan of one," answered Jimmy.

"Well, saddle him up in the morning and meet me at the Dry Ford at nine o'clock," said the Supervisor as he prepared to ride away. "I will ride over to Rattlesnake station with you and start you off—the other fellow didn't show up." Then as he rode away he turned his head and called back, "And say, Jim, your salary started last Monday when the other's did."

Tired and sore, Jimmy hobbled home that night, but his heart was light. All the way the words of the Supervisor of a few days previous kept coming back to him, "It's a man's job, Jimmy, and it takes a man to handle it."

WEATHER TELLERS.

Few of the pastimes which may be suggested to enliven the weary hours of convalescence for your soldier friends or yourselves are of more interest than the making of weather tellers. From time to time a great many ingenious devices have been introduced by means of which some idea of coming conditions may be secured. Most of these are quite simple to make, and both in the construction and the working of the weather tellers there will be found a great deal of diversion.

One of the most charming devices is the weather flower. This is very easy



The Weather Flower.

to make, and yet it is an excellent weather forecaster. First of all we must construct a paper blossom. This may be made in any desired size or shape, but it should be mounted on a wire stalk after the usual manner. The paper used should be of a rather thick description, and white blotting paper is about the best for the purpose. For a few cents any druggist would make up a solution of chloride of cobalt, chloride of sodium and gum arabic. The petals of the flower should be well painted with this solution. The weather flower must now be watched, when it will be seen to give interesting indications of weather changes. If the atmosphere is very dry and fine weather is likely, the petals of the bloom will be bright blue; at the approach of a change the flower will assume a purple tint, whilst when rain and storm are coming, the blossom will be pink. To get the best effects it is well to keep the weather flower away from the fire, as the artificial dryness of the air in such a situation would affect the coloring to some extent. The chameleon barometer is formed on similar lines. In this case the animal is drawn with strong pencil lines on a white blotting paper. It is then mounted on a card. Round the border of the card are sections in which the words "wet," "variable" and "dry" are printed. The first is colored pink, the second purple and the last blue. This enables the observer to judge the meaning of the variations in the color of the chameleon. Finally the animal is well painted with the solution, when it will alter its hue according to the state of the atmosphere in the same way as was observed in the case of the weather flower.

A most ingenious picture that will tell the weather may be devised by using three solutions which are affected by the state of the atmosphere. Any kind of picture may be worked out, such as a general view, a seascape, etc. It should be drawn in bold pencil lines on white blotting paper. Do not trouble about a great deal of detail. When choosing the subject it is well to bear in mind that the colors which will be available will be blue, yellow and green. On this account a landscape with a farm and cornfields would be suitable. Here the sky will be blue, the cornfields and houses yellow and the trees green. In the case of a seascape, the water could be green, the sky blue and the ships yellow. When the picture is complete it should be cut out in the different sections so that it can be fitted together after the manner of a puzzle. It is well to do this, as it prevents the colors from running from one part of the picture to another when the solutions are applied. The different parts of the picture are mounted with strong gum on cardboard, as shown. The solution needful for the picture are made up of the following materials. These are numbered 1, 2 and 3:

Solution 1: Cobalt chloride, 1 part; gelatin, 10 parts; water, 100 parts.

Solution 2: Cupric chloride, 1 part; gelatin, 10 parts; water, 100 parts.

Solution 3: Cobalt chloride, 1 part; gelatin, 20 parts; nickel oxide, 75 parts; cupric chloride, 25 parts; water, 200 parts.

These solutions are inexpensive and with quite a small quantity of each a number of weather pictures may be prepared. In applying the mixtures a brush may be used, and one must bear in mind that No. 1 is blue in dry conditions, No. 2 is yellow, and No. 3 is green. Thus, in dealing with a landscape, for instance, the sky is treated with No. 1, the grass, fields and trees with No. 3, and the cornfields, buildings and ricks with No. 2. In wet or unsettled weather the picture presents a very muddled appearance, and it only comes out in its true colors when the conditions are fine and dry.

Quite one of the most ingenious of all weather tellers is made in the form of a butterfly. The creature opens its wings in fine weather and closes them when the conditions are likely to be damp. The controlling agent is really one of the Egyptian oats, specimens of which can be obtained from seed merchants and also from the stores.

These are extraordinarily sensitive to changes in the amount of moisture in the atmosphere. If one of the oats is closely examined it will be observed that on either side are to be found two processes with long hairs attached; these are technically known as awns. If the seed is placed in a moist position these awns at once start to twist about in a surprising manner, and in many ways behave very much as if they were alive. The first step in the making of the weather butterfly is to secure a little piece of wood which measures about three inches in length by one and a half in breadth. This is used as a base for the body of the insect, which may be cut out of a piece of rather thick cardboard. This body is fastened down firmly on to the wooden slab by means of one or two pins, the head ends of which may be cut down. The wings of the butterfly may be cut out of stout white paper, and for a good effect it is well to paint them in bright colors. The next step is to fasten the wings of the butterfly on to the body. This is arranged with a couple of rings, such as are used on watch chains; these can be purchased at any jeweller's. Using a large needle, bore two holes in the body of the butterfly, and then two holes in a corresponding position at the lower parts of the wings. Now, open the rings a little, and use them to link up the wings with the body. When this has been accomplished the wings will be fixed to the body in such a way that they can be readily moved up and down. One may now consider the placing of the awns of the oat in position. Only these appendages to the seed are used, the actual oat being thrown away. It is important to remove the awns carefully so that they are not injured. Put the thick end of one of the awns down on to the wooden base, and fasten this by crossing a couple of pins down on to the wood. This should be fixed in such a way that the long hair-like process on the awn just touches the back part of the wing of the butterfly. The other awn is put on the other side of the butterfly only in this case the position is reversed, so that the stout end of the awn which is fastened on to the little wooden platform is placed at the head end of the butterfly in one case and the tail end of the butterfly in the other.

The next step is to fix the long hairs to the outside of the wings of the butterfly, and this is easily accomplished with a couple of pieces of stamp paper. It is rather a good plan to arrange the final setting of the butterfly in damp weather; thus the awns are fixed in such a way that the wings of the butterfly are closed. When the atmosphere becomes drier, and consequently the weather is likely to be fine, the wings of the butterfly start to open, and as the conditions improve they are spread right out. At the approach of rain the wings close up again. Much of the success of the weather butterfly will depend upon a free working of the wings, a matter which can be easily arranged by adjusting the rings which have been mentioned.—London "Queen."

A GOOD GAME.

Wood Shinny.

Wood shinny, a game for boys, still played by the Indians in South Dakota, is intended for two players. They first lay a block of wood on the ground. Starting from that, they pace off fifty steps in opposite directions and there scratch long marks in the ground to serve as opposing goals. Standing on the goals and facing each other, they count together in loud voice, "One, two three." As the word "three" leaves their lips they dash forward toward the block. The one who succeeds in first putting his foot on it has earned the right to take deliberate aim with his shinny stick and drive the block toward the goal opposite that from which he started to run. As soon as he hits it, away the two race again, for the one that first gains possession of the block by setting his foot on it wins the next stroke. So the game goes, back and forth between the two goals, until one player sends the block scudding across his opponent's line.

For the block of wood the Indian boys use a five-inch section cut from a well-seasoned dead branch two or three inches in diameter. The shinny stick is of the well-known kind to be cut in the woods. The Indian usually decorates it with bright paint and gaudy tassels.

The twins had gone in swimming without mother's permission, and they anticipated trouble.

"Well," said Tommy, philosophically, "we're both in the same boat, anyhow."

"Yes," returned Ray, the humorist of the family, "but I'm afraid it's a whaleboat."—Boston "Transcript."

Children's Corner

THE SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER.

Mimsey stood on the corner and listened to the shouts that came from the neighoring street. "They are coming," she whispered and her little feet were off in a twinkling.

"Mimsey! Mimsey!" they called. "Come play with us." And tall Jean let his hoop roll away into the gutter as he made great strides to reach the terrified Mimsey.

"No, no," she screamed, never stopping to look around in her haste, "no, no."

"'Fraid cat!" screamed big Marie. "'Fraid cat."

"'Fraid cat! 'Fraid cat!" screamed little Clare and the rest.

Mimsey's eyes were big. Behind her, tall Jean's steps sounded very near and she could hear his panting breath. Right by the little grocery shop he caught her by the flying end of her apron bow.

"I don't want to play with you," Mimsey gasped.

"Of course you do." And tall Jean winked at his playmates. "We're going to play stunts!" The children shouted. In the eyes of the children of Abridon, Mimsey was a coward. "I'll be leader!" tall Jean said. "I'm the bravest. Follow me! Get in line!" The children obeyed. "Come Mimsey,"

"Get behind Clare," Marie said.

Mimsey was very much out of breath with exertion and anger. "My grandmother says," she cried, "that it is very useless to do daring and foolhardy things, for that isn't courage!"

"Your grandmother doesn't know everything," Hortense exclaimed. "You're making excuses because you're a 'fraid cat!"

"'Fraid cat! 'Fraid cat!" little Clare lisped. "'Fraid cat!"

"All ready now," Jean interrupted, "do just what I do. No backing out." He looked hard at Mimsey. And the long line of children followed him down the narrow street, over Madam Soldi's red gate, under Monsieur Bennett's steps, through the hole in grandmother Loubet's wooden fence, laughing and breathless!

But these were simple things and tall Jean had other stunts in view. With quaking heart Mimsey saw him start for the bit of old wall left standing in Farmer Gore's pasture. It was a high wall and very narrow and some of the stones were loose. It stood at the very end of the large pasture where Farmer Gore's sheep grazed most of the year. Flushed but dauntless the little crowd trudged the distance over stones and through brambles and reached the wall. Tall Jean climbed up first. Mimsey watched him as he balanced himself by his long arms. Big Marie followed, then Paul and Hortense and Jacqueline and Henri. When little Clare's turn came Mimsey caught her up in her arms.

"Don't go, Clare," she pleaded, "you are so small." For one minute small Clare obeyed but the shouts of the others were too much.

"I shall," she screamed, kicking lustily. "Let me down."

"If you will mind me, I will go," Mimsey pleaded.

"No, no," tall Jean said, "you must go too."

They helped Clare up and Mimsey, with throbbing heart, walked along just beneath the sturdy little figure on the wall. But Clare was surefooted and with screams of delight she was received triumphantly and hugged and kissed all around.

"Now, Mimsey," tall Jean said, "come on!" He started to help her get a footing, but Mimsey pushed him aside.

"I am not going, Jean," she said.

"'Fraid cat," little Clare piped up again, this time pointing an accusing fat little finger at Mimsey.

Paul put his arms akimbo and contemplated his cousin. "I'm ashamed of you, Mimsey," he said. "What would your father say if he knew he had a coward for a daughter."

Thoughts of her brave soldier daddy brought tears to Mimsey's eyes but she said sturdily, "He would say I am very wise not to do foolhardy things and perhaps break my bones when my granny needs me."

"Hiding behind your granny's skirts," Marie taunted. "Oh-ho, I've got a granny, too, and so has Hortense, but we—"

A strange whirring sound made Marie stop suddenly and look up to the bright blue sky. Then a sharp crack—crack.

"The Boches!" the children shouted, and small Clare began to cry.

"Run, run for your lives," tall Jean shouted. "Get into the nearest cellar." And in a second he had left them, big Marie and all the rest following.

The whirring grew louder, the crack, crack, of the air guns more frequent. The big children were far ahead. Only small Clare was near, screaming for them to wait. "My granny," Mimsey cried, and then a hideous noise stunned her for a moment.

"Run, run," a voice from within her seemed to say, and suddenly Mimsey darted ahead. The children were out of sight and Mimsey was hastening to catch up when a little voice startled her. It was small Clare, exhausted with fright and running. "Take me, oh, take me, Mimsey. They wouldn't wait."

In a second Mimsey had caught the child in her arms. "Hush, Clare," she said, "I will take care of you."

She ran as fast as her burden would permit her, comforting the terrified child. The noise came nearer and nearer. It seemed the machine was chasing her. For one dreadful moment she wanted to drop Clare and run, run free and with all her strength, but even at the thought she was ashamed.

"Oh-ho-o-o-o" Clare wailed, after what seemed hours of running, "will we never get there?"

"Hush," Mimsey said, "we are here." And she stumbled down the dark steps of the first cellar just as another hideous sound came from the street they had just left and threw the stones and dust high.

In the darkness she found Paul, tall Jean and all the rest. "Where is little Clare?" they said at once. "We were afraid to wait."

"Here!" Mimsey gasped. "I brought her in my arms."

In the darkness tall Jean felt for Mimsey's hand. "Forgive me," he said, "for what I said to you at play. Nothing could ever make me say it again."

"I forgive you," Mimsey panted, hugging small Clare very close.—"Child's Hour."



TOO BAD.

A little bird sat on a telegraph wire,
And said to his mates, "I declare,
If wireless telegraphy comes into vogue
We'll all have to sit on the air."

OUR MAIL BAG

Dear Editor,—I am sending this little story in hopes that it will interest your readers. Wishing the "Witness" every success. Yours truly,

CATHERINE DELL (Age 11.)

THE FAIRY QUEEN.

Ethel was nine years old. Her mother had died when she was a baby, and her father had married again. This woman had two daughters and a son. The step-mother and her children were very cruel to Ethel. It was of no use to complain to her father, for he thought that there was nothing wrong with his wife, and would not listen to Ethel. One day Ethel decided that she could stand it no longer, so she determined to go away and seek her fortune. So one night when all was still she got out of bed, dressed herself, and calling to her pet dog "Kinks," went out into the world. She followed the road until she came to two roads with signs. On one road there was a sign which said, "Marigold Gardens—follow your nose." And the other, "Peacock Castle—follow your toes." "I don't like the smell of marigolds," said Ethel, "so I will take the Peacock Castle road." She walked until she came to a gorgeous castle of peacock blue, with two peacocks guarding the entrance. Ethel went up to the door and knocked. As no one responded she gently pushed the door open and looked in. She gave a gasp of astonishment, for there before her and all around her were peacocks of every size and color. There was a throne at one end of the room, and on this throne was the queen peacock. They were all so lovely that Ethel reached out her hand to stroke one of them, and at her touch they all turned into fairies with beautiful golden hair and shining silvery garments. The Queen now spoke. She said, "How can I ever thank you enough for delivering me and my companions from our enchantment. We were turned into peacocks by a wicked witch who said we could never be fairies again unless we were touched by a child in loving kindness."

"And now," the Queen continued, "by waving this wand I can give you anything you wish for."

"I do not wish for anything," said Ethel, "but to escape from my family who are so cruel to me.

"I will soon make that all right," said the Queen. As she said this she waved her wand and Ethel's whole family, father, mother, step-sisters, and step-brother came running in. The Queen touched each with her wand on their eyes, their lips, and their hands, then they all ran out again as quietly and as quickly as they had entered.

Now all this time what had "Kinks" been doing? He had been sitting on the floor and watching the proceedings with great astonishment. The Queen now called him to her, and putting a collar around his neck, made of fairy gold, she said to Ethel, "Whenever you want anything take this collar off the dog's neck and put it around your own; now run along home."

Ethel thanked the Queen for her kindness, and ran out of the castle. As she passed the entrance she saw that instead of the peacocks guarding the entrance there were two lovely fairies. When she got home her stepmother gave her a kind kiss, and her father was never too busy to listen to her after that. Ethel was very happy, but she did not forget the Queen who had done so many things for her.

How many of you, I wonder, have a counting out rhyme that goes something like this?

Onery, twoery, Dickery, Davy;
Halibo, cracky, Henry, navy.
Whispo Dan, American man,
Alloby, walloby,
Wee, woe, wack, out.

Does yours go like that, or have you a different one? Did grandmother count as you do?

Dear Editor,—I am sorry to have kept you so long before writing to thank you so very much for the nice prize book you sent me. I received it safely. During part of my holidays I was away, so did not have much time for writing before. We started school last Monday. We have three new teachers, and one that was there before. They are all lady teachers. I like my teacher very much. Her name is Miss Wardrope. She is the principal. We have been having some very dull weather lately. The farmers are all busy around here. I think this is all this time. Wishing the "Witness" every success. Yours truly,

GRACE MARTINS.

Dear Editor,—I will be nine years old in October. I go to school, and expect to pass into grade four. We are going to have consolidation after holidays. We will have two teachers when school starts. I am fond of nice stories. I found a wren's nest this summer. We got most of our grain and garden frozen. I will close, hoping to see this in print.

ANNIE STEWART.

LETTERS FROM READERS

As great diversity of view appears in our correspondence columns, no one can suppose that the "Witness" holds with all that correspondents say.

ETERNAL PUNISHMENT.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—In your issue of August 20th there is a letter on "Creed and the Gospel,' by Rev. P. U. Sinclair, with which, with all due respect for the writer's sympathetic convictions, I cannot agree, for while one naturally feels deeply at the thought of anyone being banished from the presence of God and consigned to everlasting punishment, we must bow in submission to this decree.

Daniel, speaking of those who sleep in the dust of the earth, says, "They shall awake, some to everlasting life and some to shame and everlasting contempt." And in St. Matthew we read that to those on the left hand will be said, "Depart ye cursed into everlasting (aionion) fire prepared (not for man but) for the Devil and his angels." Then, in the last verse of the same chapter we read, "And these (on the left) shall go away into everlasting (aionion) punishment: but the righteous into life eternal (aionion)"—the same word, "aionion."

Now, while I would rejoice to think that all would be saved, and so avoid the punishment meted out to them by an Allwise and just God, yet I cannot conceive of the same word admitting of two different interpretations, the one an indefinite period and the other (to suit the imagination) a limited one.

True, as the writer says, "God must and will punish sin." "But," he goes on to say, "that God should give eternal existence to His children for no other reason than that he might practice fiendish cruelty on them, that men can believe this and yet profess to love God, is one of the contradictions of human nature which I cannot explain." I think I might safely say, without fear of contradiction, that no true Christian would be guilty of imputing such an evil motive to a loving Father who so loved us "that He gave His only begotten Son" that "whosoever will" might have life.

In reading the word of God, I like to feel that my Father always means what He says, even though I cannot at present understand all I read, content to rest on His revealed Word, knowing that all will be made plain hereafter, when "we shall be like Him, for we shall see Him as He is."

He is longsuffering to usward, not willing that any should perish, but that all should come to repentance; and He has given men a free will to decide for good or evil;—therefore, God cannot be held responsible if men choose to reject this free gift of eternal life through Jesus Christ, and thus elect their own place of abode throughout eternity.

While the predominating motive to draw men to God should be, and is, love, yet I believe men sometimes become so hardened and so utterly careless and indifferent, that they need to be thoroughly frightened before they can be brought to Christ, so that this pernicious doctrine of annihilation would have no terror for them, as would the Scriptural one of suffering everlastingly for their unwillingness to accept God's free gift of eternal life to "Whosoever will."

"Ye will not come unto me that ye might have life," and "Him that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out."

Oakbank, Man., Sept., 1918.
(Rev.) C. E. DOBBS.

WHAT IS THE CHURCH?

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—A writer, or correspondent rather, in the present issue of the "Witness," signing himself "Reader of the 'Witness'" (a very general name, certainly), asks this pertinent question: "What is the Church?" and proceeds to answer it himself, I believe, to his own satisfaction.

Now, there is no word in all New Testament literature which has given rise to so much controversy as this one. The Greek Church bans the Church of Rome as no church. The Church of Rome acknowledges the validity of the orders in the Greek Church, but bans all Protestant churches. The Anglican Church acknowledges the validity of both the Greek and Roman churches, but bans all non-episcopal church orders.

Well, strange to say, the word "church" is very seldom quoted in the New Testament, and these instances are doubtful. But even though they are genuine, they are far from bearing the meaning which churchy-inclined people ascribe to them. The original word is "ecclesia," which properly means an assembly, comprising all the members of a society or commonwealth, as contrasted with the "basileus" (king) or the "boule" (council or senate).

Now the great mistake made by those who contend for High Church principles is that they have understood, not the members of the church, but the clergy, and accordingly made the clergy pre-eminent, and the laity subordinate, thus creating the greatest tyranny ever known in the world; for political tyranny sinks into insignificance compared with a tyranny which declares that it holds the eternal destiny of every man in its power, and can by cutting off a man from the rites of the church seal his eternal condemnation.

The New Testament only twice reports Our Lord as using the word, viz., Mat. 15:18 and Mat. 18:17, but certainly he did not mean a corporation of priests, or any such idea as that. In the first passage mentioned, where he says, "Thou art Peter, or 'petros,' a rock, and on this rock, 'petra,' I will build my church"; "petros" is masculine, and "petra" feminine, so Peter could not be the rock on which Jesus intended to build his church. The word "church" is mentioned in the Epistles of Paul and in the Revelation, as well as in the minor Epistles, but never in the sense of a corporation of priests.

This being so, the question comes in "Are all Christians on the same level?" and the answer is, "Yes." Then, should there be an order of men trained and set apart as servants of the rest? Undoubtedly there should be. It is requisite that men should be trained in the original languages of the Scripture, so as to expound the original meaning of the same, but that is far from the idea of a separate order of men as mediators between God and men. That is absolutely repugnant to the spirit of Christianity.

Now while every man has a right to his own opinion as to what church he shall belong to, and doubtless there will always be denominationalism, there should always be charity and unity between all who love the Lord Jesus in sincerity. It will only be when we come to recognize that we have a common basis for our faith that this will come; when all creeds and dogmas are cast on the rubbish heap of bygone things and our fidelity to the divine person of Jesus is our common band of unity.

P. U. SINCLAIR, B.A.
The Manse, Middleville, Ont.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—In the issue of the "Witness" dated Sept. 10th I noticed an editorial relative to "Prisons in Britain," in which I was surprised to learn that such conditions existed in England regarding the treatment of prisoners. Even though a horrible crime had been committed by those incarcerated it would seem as though such an enlightened state as the Mother Country should have left the barbarous practices of the Middle Ages far behind ere this. I am a minister of the Gospel and a loyal British subject, but I must confess I feel somewhat disappointed and ashamed that the people of England have not shaken themselves free from such a degrading system of treating prisoners as is so mildly referred to by Mr. Stephen Hobhouse and yourself in your editorial.

I am not in sympathy with some of the tenets of such conscientious objectors as Quakers and others, but I do not believe it is a righteous policy to shut any man or woman in prison because such cannot take an active part in war for conscience sake toward God. When a government interferes with men's conscience toward their Creator and Saviour, and punishes such because they refuse to violate their conscience, such government is stepping on holy ground, and has gone beyond its divinely appointed authority and prerogative as "the powers that be."

If all the good people in England, and everywhere else in the British Empire, would raise their voices in solemn protest against the continuance of such a barbarous prison system, it would bring about a reform that is surely badly needed.

One more point appeals to me very strongly. In this war that is sapping up the best and bravest of our nation's manhood and womanhood, we say we are fighting to uphold principles of liberty and human rights. We expect God's blessing upon our efforts to stem the tide of barbarism that autocratic powers are forcing upon twentieth century civilization, and threatening to overwhelm it. Can we pray David's prayer: "Let the sighing of the prisoner come before thee" (Psa. 79:11), and at the same time have some of God's own people shut up in prison for obeying what they believe is the correct interpretation of Christ's teaching of love to our enemies, and be guiltless? And such a prison system! "Nearly every feature of prison life seems deliberately arranged so as to destroy a man's sense of his own personality, his power of choice and initiative, his possessive instincts and conception of himself as a being designed to serve his fellowmen. His very name is blotted out." So writes Mr. Hobhouse, who survived after twelve months of this treatment. It surely was fortunate for him that the authorities condescended to be humane enough to allow him a Testament and his favorite hymn book. The question suggests itself to the mind, "What great difference exists between the principle governing this sort of prison system and the principle which prompted the dark tragedy known as 'The black hole of Calcutta'?"

I am glad the Lord spared the life of Mr. Hobhouse to let the world know a little of what is needed in England to help give her clean hands as a people and nation. We can be better assured that God will bring victory on the side of that nation that professes to stand for righteousness, when every true principle of liberty and right is really put into practice.

JNO. C. BLANEY
Iron Hill, Que., Sept. 13th, 1918.

TONIC FOR LLOYD GEORGE.

In reply to a message sent by the British Premier, Mr. Lloyd George, to General Pershing, congratulating him on the American victory in Lorraine, in which the Premier, who received the news on his sick bed, declared it was "better and infinitely more palatable than any physic," the American commander has sent the following telegram:

"Your congratulations are deeply appreciated. It shall be the endeavor of the American army to supply you with occasional doses of the same sort of medicine as needed from now until the final victory has been attained.

"I trust this will find you fully recovered from your illness."

THE ONLY MEDICINE THE BABY NEEDS

Baby's Own Tablets is the only medicine a mother needs for her little ones. They are a gentle but thorough laxative which instantly relieve all stomach and bowel disorders, thus banishing all the minor ills of little ones. Concerning them Mrs. Jos. Levesque, St. Simon, Que., says:—"Baby's Own Tablets are a marvellous medicine for little ones. They never fail to cure stomach and bowel troubles and neither my sister-in-law or myself would use any other medicine for our little ones." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

PRESS OPINIONS

THE RAILWAY CRISIS AGAIN—IS PUBLIC OWNERSHIP A SOUND POLICY?

(The Winnipeg "Evening Tribune.")

The duty, now imposed upon the government, of appointing an executive and board of directors to administer all the government railways, is one of tremendous responsibility and of some difficulty.

With the exception of the case of the post-office the new board will personify the first articulate effort made by Canada to apply in practice, on a national scale, the principle that all public services of an essentially nation-wide and monopolistic nature should be, and can be, possessed, operated and controlled by and in the exclusive interest of the people of the country.

It is no secret that there are many persons in Canada who predict failure for the effort, and with whom the wish is father to the thought. The identity of many of these persons is pretty widely known, as are also their reasons for holding the views which they hold, or profess to hold.

There are, however, it is to be admitted, many others whose views are unbiased by selfish or personal interest, but who regard with extreme dubiety the prospect of success for the public operation of the railways.

Opinions Without Knowledge.

It may be said, without any disrespect or injustice, that these persons, although well-meaning and, in many cases, even fairly intelligent, have reached a definite opinion on a question of the greatest public importance without taking the trouble to ascertain the facts bearing on the question, and without devoting to it the study which its importance should have secured.

As an almost inevitable consequence, their opinion is wrong. Not only have these persons failed to inform themselves of all the facts essential to an intelligent opinion, but they have also failed vigorously and painstakingly to exercise their reasoning faculties on even those facts which are so obtrusive that they could not fail to observe them.

The Crucial Question.

Let us take, for example, the fundamental question itself: Is public ownership of the agencies of railway transportation desirable, is it practicable, and is it economical?

The advent of the locomotive and the railed track, not only effected a revolution in transportation, but it furnished the basis of an economic, political and social revolution of world-wide scope. It occurred in the days of small things, of individual effort, and of the belief that economic competition was one of the vital forces which enabled society to exist in an economic sense.

Notwithstanding the democratic forms which prevailed in the governments of the North American continent, all the economic and fiscal conditions, and especially the laws relating to property, were virtually those of feudal England, the effect of the operation being modified in certain ways by the practically limitless quantity of unoccupied land and the great sparseness of the population.

It was not perceived that a democratic political government and a feudal economic system were quite incompatible and could not continue to coexist. We are, indeed, still some distance from a full realization of that vital fact. The idea of organization of the people on a state or national scale, for the more efficient and economical exercise of any basic national economic function had not received much attention, and certainly had not penetrated the popular mind.

The Bogey of Paternalism.

By the ignorant and the superficial, by that large class of persons who, because of their turgid mental constitution, are always averse to examining closely any thesis or proposition whose analysis involves mental effort, and who are therefore always afraid of, and opposed to, anything in the nature of change, and who seek to cover up their intellectual inertness by calling themselves conservative; by the foolish doctrinaire individualists who, living in their cut and dried formulae, which they are quite unaware have long been obsolete and dead to the knowledge of what has been done, and is being done, in other countries and even in this, incontinently denounce everything involving collective action by the people through their government as "paternalistic" or "socialistic," and think that by so doing they have thoroughly demonstrated the danger and folly of any proposal demanding such action; but especially and emphatically by the persons and classes who see, or think they see, the personal interests, or their alleged or supposed "vested rights" menaced by the proposed change—by all these sections of the people any new economic proposal of almost any sort was viewed with hostility and denounced, quite regardless of its intrinsic merits or demerits.

These same conditions exist to-day, with the material difference that the proportion of the whole population which belongs to the classes just described is incomparably smaller now and is still rapidly diminishing.

Did Not Realize Its Meaning.

The railway era was introduced without any general perception of the radical nature of the change which it involved. The railways were launched as if they were just so many new stage coaches or carriers' carts. Much confusion, loss and obstruction to progress resulted from this failure to perceive that a railway system, and a dozen of carriers' carts differed enormously, not only in the relative size of the investment, but in regard to the radically dissimilar economic conditions and principles which each typified.

The history of the evolution of American railways is a story of planless and unregulated construction, of anarchic and ruinous temporary competition, of waste of resources, of large financial trickery and of political corruption. Only a country with the fabulous national wealth, the rapidly increasing population and the enormous production of the United States could have sustained, or would have permitted, the economic orgy out of which the present great American railway system has been evolved. That system has been built up to its present great dimensions, not because of the soundness or wisdom of the policy of private ownership, nor of the boasted, but largely mythical, practical efficiency of the financial exploiters who have dominated and manipulated it, but actually in spite of the immense handicap which this private exploitation has imposed on its development.

Exposed by the War Test.

When put to the severe test of the emergent situation created by the war the uncoordinated, incoherent and over-weighted conglomeration of railways which constituted the American railway system would not work, and was heading for a chaotic general break-down, when the United States government was compelled to step in and take possession and control.

By this unification of control in the hands of really competent men, by the elimination of the financiers and many of their useless but much advertised dummy "presidents," much order and achievement have been attained in the course of a few months.

Our Policy of American Origin.

As in most other economic fields, the railway history of Canada is largely a duplication of that of the United States. Our statesmen did not seem to be able to observe and think. They merely copied, or, rather, they allowed the financial exploiters, to whom the railway franchises, together with the country's credit and resources were turned over, to copy, all the methods of their American prototypes. The follies of the United States railway policy were all reproduced and exaggerated in the case of Canada, with, of course, relatively far more disastrous results. Canada was, in population, a very much smaller country than the United States, and its growth in population and wealth has been much slower. It was, therefore, less easy, in the case of Canada, to disguise or conceal the results of any gross errors of economic policy. The frightful and almost insane blundering in its railway affairs was about to enforce a most calamitous "showdown" when the war broke out, with the effect of mitigating the calamity to some extent, and of compelling postponement of the crisis, which, however, has yet to be fully confronted.

CANADA'S NATIONAL RAILWAYS.

(The "Globe," Toronto.)

The direct operation by the people's representatives of a railway owned by the National Government is not a new thing in Canada. It will soon be fifty years since the Intercolonial began its career as a national railway built under the Confederation compact to connect the Canadas with the Maritime Provinces. The Intercolonial never would have been constructed along the south shore of the St. Lawrence—making a wide detour to avoid United States territory—had business reasons actuated the builders of the road. The Canadian Pacific, confronted with the problem of reaching tidewater in the Maritime Provinces, built a short line through Maine, which is the natural route for railway communication between Eastern and Western Canada. Hampered by the roundabout haul imposed upon its operating department, for political reasons, the Intercolonial has seldom had any surplus available to meet the interest of its first cost. The winter coal bill, the cost of snow removal, the pass abuse, and the meddling of politicians with the operating staff have combined to keep the Intercolonal in the non-dividend-paying class. Despite these handicaps the road has provided good train services for the people of the Maritime Provinces, and its average rates are about eighteen percent less than the rates of privately-owned Canadian railways.

It has been the custom of unthinking opponents of the public operation of railways to jeer at the Intercolonial as a financial failure, but the truth is that the people of the Atlantic coast have always regarded the railway as the equivalent of the publicly-owned canals of the Great Lakes region, and have asked why the hundred million dollars invested by the Dominion in Maritime railways should pay interest while the much greater sum spent upon canals in Ontario and Quebec is not expected to do so. Even the cost of operation of the canals, it is pointed out, comes from the National Treasury, while the shippers who use the Intercolonial pay freight rates that meet the operating cost.

So long as the national investment in means of transportation was confined to a relatively small railway mileage in the Maritime Provinces and to the Great Lakes waterways there was no danger that the National Treasury would be swamped by the interest and sinking fund charges upon these works. The old happy-go-lucky method of taxing the whole of the people to make up the deficits of the railway and canal services could be continued without gross injustice to the taxpayer. But conditions have changed. Through the failure of the Canadian Northern Railway under private control to meet its fixed charges it has become necessary for the Government of Canada to take over the road, extinguish the rights of the stockholders, and assume the obligations of the company. When the various outstanding liabilities of the company are liquidated and the necessary rolling stock is bought to carry on the operations of the road efficiently, the people of Canada will be responsible for the interest and sinking fund payments on an investment of not less than $450,000,000. The railways already owned by the Government—the National Transcontinental, the Intercolonial, and the Prince Edward Island Railway—have cost $275,000,000, so that the people of Canada will have a capital investment of not less than $725,000,000 in railways. This will be increased to very considerably over a billion dollars should the Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific be taken over and added to the national system.

It is manifest that the taxpayers of the Dominion, burdened with a great war debt and a heavy pension bill, will be unable to make good the difference between net revenue and fixed charges of a railway system so vast, as they have hitherto done in the case of the Intercolonial and the canals. The deficits must be abolished. Railway fares and rates on all the State railways must be such as to meet not only operating costs, but all fixed charges. There is no equitable reason for the continuation of a system under which passengers are carried and goods shipped at less than cost, and the loss to the National Treasury is made good by an excessive income tax or customs tax levied upon all the people, many of whom may never use the national railways.

This is self-evident, but there may be a disposition in certain parts of the country directly affected by the momentous changes that have taken place to load a part of the inevitably huge fixed charges of the State-owned roads on the taxpayer. That is no longer possible. Railway rates in Canada hereafter will have to be fixed at figures that will enable the Government railways to pay their fixed charges without having recourse to the public till. That necessity will make the task of President Hanna and his colleagues of the Canadian Northern Board especially difficult. If ruinous rate increases are to be avoided, the system—including the Intercolonial and Transcontinental, when they are absorbed—must be operated with the maximum of efficiency and economy, and there must be oversight of the spending services as shrewd and careful as that exercised by the heads of the C. P. R. in the lean days of the post-construction period.

The "Globe" regrets that among the Eastern Canada directors chosen to aid Mr. Hanna in the management of the road there is not one who has heretofore been conspicuously a public-ownership man, while some of them have been so intimately associated with the Mackenzie & Mann group as to be identified in the public mind with the former regime. The people who believe in public ownership and who want Canada's great experiment to succeed would have regarded the new Board with greater favor had there been even one member with the faith and fervor of Adam Beck. It may be that men like Mr. E. R. Wood and Mr. Frank Jones are big enough to rise above their environment and their preconceived opinions, and labor in public service with the unwearying persistence they have devoted to the affairs of the private corporations with which they have been and still are identified. In the United States many of the leaders in business life are doing this and earning the grateful thanks of the nation. It ought to be possible in Canada also.

We shall soon see. If the national railways fail; if they require either public aid extended over a long series of years, or rates markedly higher than those for which the Canadian Pacific can perform like service, the people will be disposed to lay the blame not upon the principle of public operation, but upon the politicians who failed to rise to a great occasion and appoint to conduct this continent's greatest experiment in public operation a majority of men who believed in the idea which they wer chosen to work out.

HOME RULE IN THE PHILIPPINES

("Evening Post," N.Y.)

Two years ago this month the Filipinos began preparations for the new privileges of self-government granted under the law of 1916—the Jones Act; it now lacks only a few weeks of two years since the Philippine Commission passed from existence, and was replaced by a native Senate. Thus was taken the greatest step in Filipinizing the Government since the United States set up a Legislature there. It was quickly followed by the reorganization of the executive departments, previously five in number; there are now six, of which only one, that of Public Education—which includes the important Bureau of Health—is headed by an American. This Department alone is specifically provided for by Congress, which made the Vice-Governor, appointed by the President, its chief. Most administrative offices have been made largely Filipino; the handling of the revenues is perhaps the most important branch still almost exclusively in American hands. How rapidly Filipinization of the civil service has proceeded is evident from the report just issued by Director Colson. He states that last year the total of permanently appointed Americans in the service was 1,310; of Filipinos, 9,859. In the twelve-month ending the middle of the year the number of Americans had decreased by 420, and that of Filipinos had increased 1,134.

How has this more and more autonomous Government worked these two years? The conclusion of those disposed to favor it is that it is operating extremely well, and of those disposed to oppose it that it operates better than they had expected. Major-General McIntyre, chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs since his appointment under Taft, wrote last year that the new form "is working most satisfactorily." Eleanor Franklin Egan, the harshest of recent critics, wrote in the "Saturday Evening Post" a few months ago that "the people are happier; there is no reason to doubt that." The Jones Law passed amid a chorus of assertions that Gov.-Gen. Harrison was already ruining American work through his deliberate policy of displacing Americans by natives. Of serious lapses we should have heard through returning officials, and through travellers. There has been a plentiful lack of such evidence. The American Government or its representatives, of course, retain ample power to check any truly disruptive tendencies. The Governor-General and President acting together have an absolute veto; each, particularly the former, has large appointive powers. But no marked interference with Philippine affairs has come from Washington, and Congressional debates of some length last year on the Philippines left the new regime little scathed. "Practically no one," says the critical Mrs. Egan, "objects to the Filipinos having an elective Senate and a House of Representatives, and full legislative autonomy"—but that was not so two years ago. It must be remembered that governing the Philippines is a much more difficult matter than governing an American State. The archipelago is a little nation; it has complex racial problems with those of agricultural and mineral development, of health improvement, a great educational task, a housing problem of magnitude, its own Government bank and Government railways, its own provision for defence, and its own commercial work.

Since Dr. Heiser's departure in 1915, probably the chief criticism has centred upon the health work. Dr. Heiser's successor is an efficient, devoted man; but it is complained that the Harrison policy and a new Filipino law to prevent any man having a state salary of 3,000 pesos from taking outside practice have forced out all but a handful of the old Americans, and that the corps of "young Filipino medicos" shows some grave deficiencies. Much is said of a certain disintegration in the Philippine General Hospital and the service outside Manila. Dangers undoubtedly exist, in that many Filipino officials, particularly in the provinces, regard health organization as a luxury. Dr. Paul Clements, of the Sanitation Division, estimated a year ago that 30,000 preventable deaths at least occur yearly in the islands. Yet we may believe that the work, perhaps more slowly for a time, will go steadily on. The year of the Jones Act was one in which widespread and sometimes compulsory hospitalization to stop a cholera epidemic was first fully tried. The Health Service is making progress with its campaign for sanitary sewage disposal; its organization of dispensaries for the poor; its condemnation of bad provincial cemeteries; its combat with beri-beri, and its sinking of artesian wells. A new bureau formed in 1916 under a Filipino organized fifty-seven mothers' clubs for infant welfare that year; helped persuade 15,000 people to make gardens to give variety to their usual rice and fish diet; and tried to obtain wide adoption of a model bamboo house in place of the usual poor one.

Mrs. Egan alleged that the Filipinization of the Bureau of Agriculture was followed by a wide outbreak of rinderpest, previously confined to nine municipalities. The Bureau, assisted by prompt legislative action, set to work very energetically to bring it back within bounds. Within one year—the year following the beginning of the new order—it had helped organize the first 100 rural credit associations in the islands, with a combined capital of $150,000. The "Philippine Agricultural Review," to which its staff contributes, and which a Filipino edits, shows how wide a set of activities it is conducting. There may be blunders, there may be some corruption on the part of politicians; but on the whole the experiment is succeeding.

WHAT IS TO BE ANNIHILATED.

(The "World," New York.)

Admitting that "this cold and cutting scorn, this cool rejection, has a more overwhelming and annihilating effect than all the official phrases which the man in the White House could have employed," the "Rheinisch-Westfalische Zeitung" interprets President Wilson's answer to the Austrian proposals in this manner:

> The contents of Wilson's reply confirm the view we have already expressed, that Wilson will not depart from the conditions and war aims hitherto proclaimed and the policy of annihilation can find absolute expression in him.

"Destruction" and "annihilation" are words that form part of the daily vocabulary of official and semi-official Germany in all discussions of the war aims of the United States and the Allies. The Kaiser prefers "destruction," which appears in most of his utterances on the subject of peace. The "Rheinisch-Westfalische Zeitung," which is the organ of the Krupps, finds its most adequate expression in "annihilation"; but none of them ever ventures to tell the German people precisely what it is that the free nations at war with Germany are determined to destroy, to annihilate.

There are many elements of destruction, even of annihilation, in the American war policy which President Wilson has so often defined and which the country so ardently supports, but they mean as much to the liberty and the free development of the German people as they do to the future of anybody else. The German people are not going to be destroyed or annihilated. The German state is not going to be destroyed, unless it is destroyed by Germans themselves.

There are extremists here and elsewhere who think peace means only vengeance, but, as President Wilson expressed it in his Liberty Loan speech of April 6, "to propose anything but justice, even-handed and dispassionate justice, to Germany at any time, whatever the outcome of the war would be to renounce and dishonor our own cause. For we ask nothing that we are not willing to accord."

What is to be destroyed, annihilated, is the prestige of German military power, its will to conquest, the program of German imperialism, the system under which an autocracy can plunge the world into war whenever war suits its dynastic or its caste purposes. Each of them is doomed, and there will be no end of the war until the German Armies have been so decisively beaten in the field that the lessons of this conflict will endure for centuries. It is to be no half-way job, and that is the concise meaning of President Wilson's reply to the Austro-Hungarian proposal.

The "Berliner Tageszeitung," which is the organ of the Junkers, tells its readers that "our motto must more than ever be 'Victory or disaster!'" That is merely a paraphrase of Bernhardi's familiar "Weltmacht oder Niedergang"—world power or downfall. But so far as Junkertum is concerned, it is literally true. It is either victory or disaster for Prussian autocracy, and the only doubtful issue is the extent of the sacrifices that the German people will make at the command of an autocracy that already has its back to the wall.

REDRESSING EXCHANGE.

("Weekly Sun," Toronto.)

A ray of light is thrown on the obscurity of Canadian finance by a despatch from Washington based on official reports. During the year ending June 30th last, the exports from the United States to Canada, consisting largely in the raw materials of munitions, were 778 millions, and the imports from Canada were 434 millions. There was, therefore, a trade balance against Canada of about 350 millions. Canada was also indebted for interest and maturing obligations in a sum but vaguely discernible in the financial arrangements made to balance exchange. The adverse trade balance, we are told, was more than offset by the use of British credit borrowed in the United States. That is to say, the credit extended by the United Kingdom to Canada in the United States during the year exceeded 350 millions. Mr. White, we are also told, borrowed privately with the approval of the Government of the United States 65 millions for two years, and the Government of the United States placed in this country munitions orders for 125 millions. That these provisions have not squared accounts is proved by the continuance of a two percent rate of exchange on New York.

Washington affords, of course, no information as to the state of account between Canada and the United Kingdom, in which there is, on one side, a heavy trade balance due to Canada for food and munitions, and, on the other, the sum paid in the United States for Canada's account, the interest and other obligations maturing in London and the cost of Canada's war effort in Europe. Bonar Law, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, asserts that the Government of Canada has borrowed heavily from that of the United Kingdom during the war, while Mr. White leaves the impression that Canada is doing better than paying her way out of surplus revenue and the loans, domestic and foreign, publicly disclosed. It is impossible, however, to believe that after four years of war the net public debt of Canada is barely a billion dollars.

AN EXTREME CASE.

"Le Pays" calls Hon. Dr. Beland's attention to an incident relating to a lecture given by Mr. Francois Veuillot at a college in this city. "Le Pays" saying that the information comes from an ex-member of parliament now occupying a high position in the civil service, and who is ready to make good his assertions. After the lecture a goodly number of clergymen as well as laymen surrounded the director of "L'Univers" and discussed the address in question. They also spoke of the war, and to the great stupefaction of Mr. Veuillot one of the college professors declared that it would be a good thing if England and France were beaten as we would be quite as well off under German domination, and not one of his confreres present protested by word or sign. One gentleman only, the ex-member in question, expressed his regret to hear a French-Canadian minister of God speaking in this manner, and the civil functionary turning to Mr. Veuillot said: "You see now the mentality of our people."

AN EDUCATIONAL POINT.

"L'Autorite" says it would not merit the name of a Catholic newspaper if it did not declare the fact that parents are withdrawing their children from the Catholic schools in order to send them to those in charge of the Protestant commission. They say that the children are there taught better arithmetic and English, and are consequently better prepared to earn their living, these facts having come to light at the last meeting of the Central Board of the Catholic schools. We were ready to admit that the catechism had its place alongside of English, French and arithmetic in the primary schools, yet our astonishment was very great to see what a large place it had on the program of apologetics. Our ignorance no doubt in such matters did not permit us to appreciate what advantage a clerk at Dupuis Brothers would possess in measuring cambric or flannel by being well up in theology.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

"Le Devoir" sounds the alarm over the campaign in favor of national schools, contending that even French-Canadians are being drawn into the debate. "Le Devoir" claims that there are no schools more national and patriotic than the French-Canadian Catholic schools of the Province of Quebec. "Let not people play on words. It is because we are the oldest Canadians here and because we have no other country than Canada that our mentality reflects more or less upon our institutions. This is not, however, what these people are driving at. A national school for them is a school purely neutral. In Canada this sort of a school is impossible, for national schools is the rallying cry for those who are seeking to weaken the French and Catholic influence in this country. This is the brutal reality seen beneath the brilliant flag of so-called national schools. Certain people, however, may find these words superfluous as no danger threatens us, but let us ask these people to take notice of what is going on around us." "Le Devoir" contends that national schools in the Province of Quebec would be English or Protestant schools.

THE ABITIBI REGION.

"Le Canada," taking a contrary attitude of "La Presse," says that a friend who recently passed some time in the region of Abitibi is simply amazed at the progress effected by the colonization movement during the past few years. Amon, on the River Harricana, is quite a city, with its industries and its commerce, being the centre of a district colonized and cultivated ten miles to the east, and fifteen miles to the west along the Harricana River. Throughout all this territory all the land is not under cultivation, but is all taken by settlers who have cleared their lands unless they are unfit for cultivation. There are along the railway and on the rivers which run into James Bay place for a dozen counties with fruitful land and good climate. The only thing at the present time which delays the full development of this rich region is the exorbitant tariff by the Trancontinental for the carrying of freight. This railway is the one line of communication between Abitibi and the rest of the province, while the trade of Amos cannot be acquired except by Quebec and Three Rivers unless they go to Cochrane in the province of Ontario, and which is tributary to Toronto. But Abitibi is situated straight north of the Ottawa and much nearer to Quebec than the Ontario capital. It is hoped, also, when better times come, that the C.P.R., which has promises of a subsidy from the Quebec Government, will extend its Kippewa branch in that direction, and from that moment Abitibi will become a tributary of Ottawa and Montreal.

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