

The Huntingdon Gleaner

FIFTY-FOURTH YEAR

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5th, 1918

HUNTINGDON, Que.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR. NO CREDIT.

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Sending Money to Soldiers



Those who have friends or relatives at the front, may wish to send money, but possibly do not know the best way to do so.

If time permits, the safest and most convenient method of making remittances abroad is the Bank Money Order or Draft, as issued by The Merchants Bank.

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HUNTINGDON BRANCH, N. W. SPARROW, Manager.
ORMSTOWN BRANCH, F. H. BLAKELY, Manager.

LIFE ON A BUSH FARM

To most people there is a peculiar fascination in stories of the Backwoods, the sort of Robinson Crusoe life when the settler finds himself and his family planted deep in the forest, without a neighbor in sight or a road, his fight with the trees, his struggle for existence, his slow gains in enlarging his clearance, his growing success and leaving behind him the country which is our inheritance, all have their charm for the reader of today. All the stages in the life of the emigrant, from the time he leaves the Old Country, his voyage across the Atlantic, his tedious journey by Durham boat up the St. Lawrence, his difficulty in getting land, his labors and privations, ending in victory over his drawbacks in an old age of peace and independence. This is what is depicted in the book published by the Gleaner entitled:

The True Makers of Canada

The most connected and graphic narrative of how Canada was made that can be had. The Montreal Herald described it as a human document of gripping interest. The book was published in 1915 and the few copies left will be offered for sale at the Gleaner stand on the Fair grounds next week at a dollar each. When these are gone the book, like the History of Huntingdon, will be out of print. Secure a copy while it may be had. One that found its way to the trenches in France was thumbed by readers until it was in tatters.

THE Y.M.C.A.

Moore, son of Mrs. C. B. Kelly, in writing his mother from the front, under date July 24, tells her—

It is a darn shame the way the War Veterans Association are trying to knock the Y.M.C.A. It is nothing but a tissue of lies that they give out. I give you my word, that I have never yet been in a position where there wasn't a Y right up with the guns, with free tea, all you want, fine writing paper, and a darn good cheap canteen. If there is a strafe on, they give away chocolate, biscuits and cigarettes too. If anybody is not able to get free tea it is because they are afraid to come up the line to get it. A fellow can't expect tea 10 miles or more behind the line. So boost the Y.M.C.A. for all your worth.

The names of the boys who received S.O.S. badges at Ormstown are as follows— Douglas H. Allan, Thomas Armstrong, John Bell, Herbert H. Bell, Thos. John Beaudin, Leon Beaudin, Irvine Cowper, Frank Chambers, Edgar Milton Cornell, Baxter Cleveland, E. B. Copland, Kenneth Campbell, Douglas Dickson, Reay English, James English, Keith Falconer, John N. Franklin, A. Leslie Gneadinger, Howard Geddes, Harold Harman, Nelson Hooker, W. Roland Kennedy, Robert Lindsay, A. Ogilvy Leslie, C. J. McGerrigle, Herbert G. McComb, Douglas G. Martin, Douglas A. Ness, L. Nussey, David Steel, D. Charlie Stewart, Russel Stewart, Joseph M. Tinning, Oliver Rutherford, J. Keith Richardson, Gerald Roy, Leslie R. Ross, Nelson Williams, Colin Watson, Donald Watson.

GO FORWARD SINGING

With the Canadian Forces in the Field, August 29.—On the relatively narrow front necessarily occupied by the Canadian force, the problem is essentially one of tactics. It is governed by the larger strategy of the immediate battle area. Within its limited area it has exercised the major tactics of beating the enemy over a difficult and prepared ground, while each of its divisions, its brigades, and its battalions, down even to the company and the section, has employed to best advantage those minor tactics that deal with the capture of a stronghold, a village, a wood or a machine-gun nest. Each unit is intent on its particular job and has worked in harmony with the rest, and with them, too, have toiled unrelentingly the gunners, the aircraft, the tanks, the mobile light artillery, the intelligence officers, the transport and the services devoted to the spiritual and bodily comfort of the men. All have worked together in unison for the common purpose of victory under the direction and inspiration of a great commander.

It is exactly a month since the great advance began. It is just over three weeks since the initial blow was struck east of Amiens. It is five days since the Canadian force so victoriously returned to its old stamping ground and took part in the even harder task of the relief of Arras. Within that period it has penetrated no less than seventeen miles into the heart of the enemy's defence, has shattered a number of his best divisions, and has taken of him immense spoils in the way of prisoners and material of war. And the Canadian force is still going strong. It goes forward singing, and suffers its losses unflinchingly. What Canadian heart is so insensible that it does not thrill?

STRONG REDOUBTS

Ottawa, Aug. 28.—Roland Hill, correspondent with the Canadians, writing from France, says:

One of the finest fights the Canadian cavalry have been in occurred on Sunday morning on the Amiens-Roye road between Goyencourt and Andechy. The charges made a fitting companion picture to the capture of Moreuil Wood, when the German advance on Amiens was stayed and eventually broken. Two giant pill boxes of heavy steel and cement stand sentinel over the main road and the two cross roads.

A force of Canadian cavalry divided itself into small parties and spread over tracks which led toward the re-doubts. The German outposts were surprised and killed and there seemed a fair chance of gaining the position by surprise. The garrison's attention was taken up by minor fights on either side, when suddenly a party of the Canadian cavalry charged down the main road and reached to within fifty yards of the little forts, when they encountered barbed wire and were held up. The mounted men galloped off down the sideroads to shelter, but the troopers who had been dismounted, sheltered by their dead horses or what cover they could get, went on with the work of cutting wire.

With all semblance of a path cut thru the cavalry commander saw how desperately necessary it was to take the strong point. In conjunction with some whippet tanks which had come up into the fray he launched another party down the road. It was a wonderful sight, and terrorizing to the enemy. Guided by their unmounted comrades the troops got through the first wire and were right on top of the positions. They fired point-blank into the little forts and then served to the right into the shelter of a small wood. The event which the cavalry commander expected happened. The German garrisons, panicked by the closeness of the horsemen and afraid of being cut off, fled out through the rear communication trenches. Some were caught by our first section of cavalry. Others ran wildly into the fire from whippets. Only a few escaped. The gaining of the position meant everything to the British and French infantry. Delay would have been fatal, and there was no time to wait for the guns to come up.

There was a woman's day at the Toronto Exhibition. Of twelve thousand women who had planned to take part in a great pageant before the grand stand to illustrate woman's work in the war, eight thousand took their places, despite a terrific down-pour of rain. They were asked by the president, T. A. Russell, and the manager, Mr. Kent, if they desired to call off the parade, and answered with a mighty "No." A march around the arena as originally planned was impossible owing to the seas of mud, but despite the underfoot conditions and the incessant rain, the women massed in front of the stand marched part of the distance, filing out of the grounds as each unit completed its march. There were thousands of overalled munition workers and farmettes in khaki breeks and coats in line with the Royal Flying Corps motor girls, and two thousand Red Cross Girls, and all were soaked to the skin but perfectly happy apparently. Later in the day, Lady Hearst presented service flags to a number of women whom Mrs. Gurnett introduced as mothers of six, seven and eight soldiers. It had been found, Mrs. Gurnett said that there were several women at Earls Court who had given six and seven sons to the army. Other instances became known later, and even some where eight sons had gone to the front. The names of a number of these gallant mothers of gallant sons had, unfortunately, not been known until late that it was impossible to have the flags made in time to be presented at the luncheon. They were the gift of a private concern which would have them made and forwarded later to those not previously provided for.

Mrs. Rubina Hall of Simcoe, with eight soldier sons, was the recipient of the first flag.

Miss Josie of Ayler, Que., represented her mother, who has given eight sons, one of whom has paid the supreme sacrifice. A daughter also is engaged in patriotic work under the Government at Ottawa.

Mrs. Rogers of Earls Court was the first Canadian mother to have seven sons under the colors and has received a letter of appreciation from the King.

Mrs. Ashdown has given seven sons, three of whom will not come back.

Mrs. Cooney has six sons, one of whom has won the Military Medal, and Mrs. I. Stitt also has six, and when it was found that, by mistake her service flag had been made with seven maple leaves, she said:

"Oh, that's all right, I have a son-in-law overseas, too."

Mrs. Norman also has six sons and

a son-in-law at the front and Mrs. Ross has five sons and two sons-in-law

A Scottish farmer, being elected a school manager, visited the village school and tested the intelligence of the class by his questions. His first inquiry was: "Now, boys, can any one of you tell me what nothing is?" After a moment's silence a small boy in a back seat rose and replied: "It's what ye g'ied me t'other day for holdin' yer horse!"

It develops that several disastrous fires in Montreal recently were set by boys, who sought to steal during the excitement. Some persons feared that the incendiaries were alien enemy residents working for spite. The relief in discovering that the destructive agents were the simon pure home product will hardly be shared by the individuals and companies who have to foot the losses, which total more than \$250,000. It is not much satisfaction for them to learn that their enemies were native sons possessed of ingenuity of a criminal nature.—Gazette.

Speaking at Toronto Dr. Beland told of what he had learned of the German army during his 4 years' imprisonment. He said—The enemy we are fighting is a very powerful one. We must reckon that Germany had eight million men equipped and trained when the war began. But there is one feature about Germany in this war that is not generally realized here and that is that the majority of the nation is not militaristic. Of the population of some 70,000,000 you must deduct 35,000,000 women and 10,000,000 children. Of the remaining 25,000,000 male adults, there are about 300,000 officers who are the military caste, and some 200,000 men who are the official caste. That makes about half a million men who rule. They are the powers that be. The twenty-four other millions have practically nothing to say in the ruling of the country. And it was the civil and military castes who convinced the public at large that they have been carrying on a defensive war. The German people when they started the war went into it as into a picnic. They thought it would be short and profitable. They would have victory and money and new territory. Now they commenced to realize that that is an impossibility. It seems to me that we have reached a decisive turn in the war. Victory is now in sight within a reasonable period.

The Fort Covington Sun—Conrad B. Myers, deputy collector of customs at this port, was accidentally killed on Saturday night by an auto which was being driven by Mr. James McDonald. Just how the accident occurred may be told as follows: The deceased had occasion to go to Dempsey's store and when leaving went directly into the road for the purpose of reaching his car, which was standing on the opposite side, but some distance from the walk. In order to do this he had to pass behind a standing car. The headlights of another car that was backing up, as well as the lights of the McDonald car, which was coming towards him and going south, possibly had the effect of temporarily blinding him. When observed by McDonald he was only about seven feet away and the car was going from six to ten miles an hour. When the body was taken from under the car it was found to be just back of the right front wheel, thus showing that the rate of speed was slow and a quick stop made. The damage to the car consisted of a broken headlight and bulb, and the mud guard was a little bent. The victim was taken to Dr. McCartney's office, but did not regain consciousness and died in about fifteen minutes. Deputy Collector Myers was aged 42 years and had held the office of deputy collector for eleven years.

An American reporter writes to the N.Y. Times—Canadian exploits must make every North American heart thrill. They are North Americans with four years' experience in war and nobody else quite plays the game up to their glory. They can fight as individuals or in organized units, afoot or on horseback. They are as practical as they are brave. Every man jack of them is in the pink of condition. Troops who travel alongside of them have their work cut out. General Currie seems to carry light railways in his pocket and if the Canadians have to stop anywhere for a day or two, transportation facilities spring up behind them as if by magic. The Germans will go miles out of their way to avoid the Canucks. Whenever you speak to a Canadian officer about their characteristics, he invariably comes back with some such remarks as: "There's nothing we do that you can't do when your troops get the hang of it and you won't be long about it either. We are all Americans together." One splendid result of this war is the establishment of this North American brotherhood.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President
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CAPITAL PAID UP, \$15,000,000 RESERVE FUND, \$13,500,000

Dairymen requiring banking facilities should arrange with this Bank for the opening of a current account. Our facilities for the transaction of all kinds of banking business are unsurpassed. Branch Manager C. W. Thomas, Huntingdon, Que.

MALONE FAIR

Sixty-Seventh Annual Exhibition
September 17-18-19-20, 1918

Increased Prizes for Live-Stock,
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Big Time Vaudeville Acts

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Between Professional Teams

Special Round Trip Tickets on all Railroads

WM. H. O'BRIEN, President
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Valleyfield Fair

September 17-18-19-20 September, 1918

\$15,000.00 IN PRIZES

GRAND DISPLAY OF AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITS
PARADES OF LIVE STOCK.

Best Midway ever seen.

Don't Miss to Come and See

The Famous French Aviator

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Special feat, "LOOPING THE LOOP."


Two flights every day.

LANDING IN FRONT OF THE GRAND STAND.

Tickets Sold at Special Price before Sept. 14th

At the office of the Fair, or by our agents in your locality.

For information apply to the Secretary.



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Toronto MONTREAL London, Eng.

The bronze statues in Berlin of Frederick I. and Frederick III. are to be thrown into the munitions melting pot. That of Frederick I. disappeared today. Three hundred statues and memorials in Bavaria, including 50 in Munich alone and a score at Leipsig, Saxony, are doomed to the same fate.

British casualties reported during the month of August totalled 48,379. They were divided as follows:
Killed or died of wounds—Officers, 1,041; men, 7,564.
Wounded or missing—Officers, 3,294; men 36,480.
The total casualties reported in July were 67,291, and in June 141,147.

The rates of the Gleaner for transient advertisements are 5¢ cents per inch for first insertion; and 25 cents per inch for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements of 20 words or less 25 cts. each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than 25c. No notice taken of Card of Thanks or of short advertisements unless accompanied by the price, which may be remitted in postage stamps. Obituaries and resolutions of condolence, reports of marriage anniversaries, and the like one cent for each word. No advertisements inserted as reading matter.

Obituary verses are not inserted. The Huntingdon Gleaner is published weekly, on Thursday, by Robert Sellar, residing in the village of Huntingdon, Que., and printed at his office in the Brown building, Chateauguay street, in said village. Subscription \$1.50 per year. U.S. subscribers \$1.50. Papers discontinued when the time for which they have been paid expires. No exception to this rule so that subscribers who desire to continue receiving the paper, should renew before their subscription has expired as denoted on the address label. In changing address, be sure to give name of former post-office.

Writing from the front after a great fight, a correspondent says—Casualties among stretcher parties evacuating the wounded from our centre and right yesterday were disproportionately heavy, because the enemy was able to bring to bear a heavier fire over the captured ground from his artillery position north of the Scarpe. The Canadian Ambulance carried on with complete disregard to its own losses. The true soldier spirit animates these alleged non-combatant services.

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There never was a time in the financial history of Canada when securities of the highest class were being offered to yield such large returns as they are at present.

We specialize in—
Government, Municipal and Industrial Bonds.

Take advantage of present prices and buy now. Write to-day for lists and other particulars.

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INTERNATIONAL Business College

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A course in a school so well and favorably known, and in a city like Montreal, where the demand for young men and women is far in excess of the supply, offers great advantages. Individual day and evening instruction.

Positions Secured for all Competent Pupils.
Inspection earnestly solicited.
Prospectus on demand.

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FARM containing 234 acres of land, well drained, on State road, 8 miles from Massena, 12 miles from Helena, which contains railroad station, creamery, excellent high school and church. Good buildings and orchard. With or without dairy. Big bargain for right party. Apply to Box 101, Hogsburg, N.Y.

To save railway carriage the U.S. authorities send autos and tractors to the port of shipment under their own power. Last week 30 motor trucks in a line passed thru Malone.

The Huntingdon Gleaner

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5th, 1918

As in the past years, the Gleaner will have a stand in the large building both days of Huntingdon Fair, to receive subscriptions and payment of accounts.

Advertisers are notified they will have to get their copy in on Tuesday afternoon next week at the latest.

Notes of the Week

Our fair this fall will be held under unusually favorable conditions. In the spring everybody was expressing the hope that, to meet war-time necessities, the country would have, at least, an average crop. Providence has been kinder, for a Victory crop has been reaped. Sixty years ago he was a poor farmer who did not raise wheat enough to keep his household in flour.

conquered ground. The appearance of U.S. troops so near the Belgian frontier was unannounced and may lead to Haig risking a decisive battle. At the southern part of the battle-line Americans have done heroic work with Mangin's column. A newspaper correspondent telegraphed on Tuesday—More than 10,000 prisoners behind our lines are the best human proof of yesterday's victory; when our troops broke the Drocourt-Queant line and today the enemy is in hard retreat from a wide belt of country north and south of the Arras-Cambrai road, in a desperate hurry to escape, lest his transport and troops may be encircled by our men who are pressing their pursuit. A counter-attack was expected but none came. What did happen was a steady forward movement of our men. There are great possibilities of success in the situation today, when beyond any doubt the enemy is more panic-stricken (and he has all need to be) than at any time in this war. He has lost his strongest defensive positions, many battalions of men, of which he is in desperate want, and is at his wit's end to gather fresh reserves in time to make a stand before much more is lost. Our men are full of hope and eagerness to make an end of the whole business, to strike so hard and go so fast that the enemy will have no time to recover. To end the war with peace is what inspires the hearts of our men, and for that they will fight, with their spirit keyed high.

ORMSTOWN

The program presented at the lawn social, held Friday evening, at MacDougall hall, was the best heard here for some time, the reciting of Jimmie Laidlaw, of Montreal, who is only 13 years of age, was encored repeatedly; Mr. Stocker of Montreal rendered several solos, Mr. Roland Kennedy of Montreal recited, while the Anderson brothers of Beauharnois and McWhinnie brothers of Ormstown, rendered several musical selections on violin and flute. Miss Myrtle Fry, recited, and chorused by the Y, made up a pleasant entertainment. Proceeds amounted to about \$70.00.

HOWICK

The Howick schools opened on Tuesday with Miss Mills continuing as Principal, and Miss Wilson and Miss Cameron taking the departments previously taught by Miss Todd and Miss Cairns. The R.C. school teachers are Miss Bergevin and Miss Tailon. The Village Council has passed a by-law prohibiting the sidewalks from being used by wheeled vehicles.

The flying squadron to which Lieut. D. A. Shanks is attached, has been over the lines and been fired at by enemy anti-aircraft guns without being injured.

Clarence Logan, the youngest son of Thomas Logan of Howick, who is at the front, has been wounded, but is still on duty.

Complaints are heard of speeding by motorcycles and autos on the roads. The limit is fourteen miles an hour. If they go faster, they are liable for the fine imposed for speeding.

The macadamized roads in this parish are being repaired in several places where there were defects and spring washouts. The new Chateaugay river contractors will continue work till frost comes, and probably two thirds of it will be built this season.

STE. MARTINE

The local council met on Tuesday, with a full board. A resolution was passed to commence repairing the macadamized road by the fifteenth of this month, and Mr. Philime Hébert was engaged to attend to the work at five dollars a day with the understanding that he shall work only four days a week: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. He wants the other two days for his trade. There was quite a talk over the new valuation roll made in June, and not yet homologated. There was a complaint of the G.T.R. against its valuation of \$12,000, stating that they will contest the roll if their valuation is more than \$4,500.

The twelve hundred feet of cement walk will be done this week. An error in the measurement shows it takes 600 feet more to reach the G.T.R. station. The council ordered the contractor to finish it to the station, as the plank walk cannot be repaired without heavy costs.

All the scholastic are opened in the parish, and a few boys have left for different colleges.

VALLEYFIELD

Early on Sunday morning the police found a body floating in the canal, near to the locks, and on taking it from the water it was identified as that of a lad named Poirier, who had been missing for a week. The deceased boy had been in the habit of fishing around the entrance to the canal and it is supposed that he fell into the water unobserved.

Another Valleyfield boy, Oscar M. Bouchard, 20 years old was drowned in the Soulanges canal. He fell overboard from the barge on which he was employed.

On Monday night the lawn bowlers held a spoon competition in aid of the Red Cross Society. Forty-eight players took part in the match and after a pleasant game the remainder of the evening was spent in the club house where an impromptu concert was held and during which the players of the winning rink were presented with a handsome spoon. The sum of twenty-five dollars was handed over to the Red Cross Society.

On Tuesday morning the Gault In-

stitute opened for the 1918-19 session. In the absence of Mr. J. A. Robb, M. P. the chair was occupied by Mr. John Lowe, manager of the Montreal Cottons. In the course of his remarks, he urged upon the parents to consider the benefits to be derived by sending their children to the Gault Institute. The building has been thoroughly renovated and everything done for the welfare of the scholars. Principal Wells and a full staff of competent teachers. There was a large turnout of scholars, parents and friends and the outlook for the new session looks highly satisfactory.

FRANKLIN CENTRE

The Red Cross met at the home of Mr. Murphy on Thursday, 29th. There was a good turnout and a lot of work was accomplished. Mrs. Johnston having resigned, Mrs. Fred Stevenson was chosen as president. The dry weather is hurting the pastures and there is a large falling off in the flow of milk. Corn is suffering and so are potatoes. If there is not rain soon buckwheat will be a short crop, which means quite a loss as there was a larger quantity sown than usual throughout this part.

Walter Lambe of Franklin has been wounded three different times, instead of twice as reported in last week's paper.

The Franklin Creamery paid its patrons on the twentieth of August for the month of July. The milk netted the patrons \$1.66 per 100 lb. Price of butter sold 43¢ per lb.

HEMINGFORD

The following prizes were awarded by M. Sample and R. C. Whyte in the competition for field crops of Agr. Society Div. B.

Wheat—C. R. Ellerton 98 pts; R. T. Brownlee 96.

Barley—Jas. Brown 98, R. T. Brownlee 85.

Corn—S. Hadley 80, A. Campbell 76, S. A. Cleland 70.

Mangold Wurtzel—A. Campbell 100, S. Hadley 85.

Oats—A. Campbell 98, S. A. Cleland 96, W. Horne 94.

Ensilage—S. A. Cleland 99, Jas. Brown 90, A. Campbell 85.

Potatoes—R. T. Brownlee 96, S. A. Cleland 90, W. Horne 86.

Turnips—S. Hadley 75.

Carrots—S. Hadley 70.

Cash prizes for above were \$3, \$2, and \$1.

BEAUHARNOIS

The competition was limited to wheat, and prizes awarded as follows—1 Alp. Mercier, St-Timothée \$20, 2 Félix Picard, St-Louis de G. \$15; 3 John Goodall, St-Louis de G. \$12; 4 Hub. Legault, Riv. St-Louis \$10; 5 Laur. Laniel, St-Louis de G. \$8; 6 Joseph Hébert, St-Louis de G. \$6; 7 Ovilva Daoust, Beauce \$4.

ATHELSTAN

The concert by our orchestra on the lawn of Mr. Robt. Simm was a surprising success, both in attendance and the excellence of the program. \$70 was taken at the gate for admission, and over \$130 was cleared for the benefit of the Athelstan Red Cross branch. The Simm family did all in their power to make everybody feel they were welcome and they earned the warm thanks tendered at the close. The orchestra is indefatigable in discovering means of raising funds for the benefit of the boys over there and the community responds to their call every time.

GORE

An enjoyable lawn social was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Boyd on Wednesday evening, Aug. 28, under the auspices of the W.M.S. of the Gore Presbyterian Church. The evening was fine and a large crowd attended. Supper was served by the ladies. The verandah and booths were very tastefully decorated with Chinese lanterns and bunting. Huntingdon Band furnished the music. The net receipts of the evening amounted to \$68.50.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY COUNCIL

Held a Special Session on Saturday. The Warden, R. W. Blair presiding, Councillors Brownlee and Bustard absent.

Moved by Ruddock, seconded by Henry Blair, that the Proves Verbal of James McGibbon re Beaver Creek be homologated with the following amendments:—1st, That the cuts or straightening on lots Nos. 187, 204, 205, and 207 be struck off, and that the Creek be allowed to follow its old course. 2nd, That the width of the Beaver Creek be changed from 16 to 14 feet from the junction of the Leblanc Discharge to the section already sold.

Moved by Brown, seconded by Goldie, that the bill of costs of this Proves Verbal, \$429.29, J. B. Walsh, light account \$112.50, J. R. Campbell account \$1.60.

Moved by Pringle, seconded by Mainville, that James McGibbon be appointed Special Officer to carry out the work ordered and to sell what is required by the Proves Verbal.

Moved by Mainville, seconded by Pringle, that the Secretary write Joseph Walsh and say that he was not authorized to sell the work on the Beaver Creek, but only to see that the works ordered by the Proves Verbal were carried out, and that he stop the sale.

GODMANCHESTER COUNCIL

Met on Tuesday. Mayor Ruddock presiding. Councillor Arthur absent.

An account of Izarie Legros of \$5 for damages to reaper was left over to next session.

The report and measurements given by T. W. Furey on the division of the

fence and ditch between the No. 9 sideroad and the property of Arthur Rankin was adopted.

A rate of 8½ mills on the dollar was passed.

The Mayor and Councillors Purcell, Helm and the Secretary were appointed a committee to interview Mr. A. Philips, D. O'Connor and F. H. MacLaren in regard to the new specifications received from the Government re the Ridge and Seigniory line roads.

The request of David Anderson to have the names of his sons, Thomas Marshall and James McNair Anderson, placed on the valuation roll was granted.

A petition was presented from Thos. P. Higgins and others asking for the appointment of a Special Superintendent over the Brady Discharge. R. S. Feeny was appointed to act.

HUNTINGDON VILLAGE COUNCIL

Met Tuesday. Mayor Pringle presiding, Councillor Davis absent.

A rate of 15½ mills on the dollar was levied. The tax is due in thirty days from date.

The Mayor was authorized to look into the matter of the keeping of Frank Shirriff.

The Mayor and Councillor O'Connor were appointed a committee to interview the friends of Miss Goodfellow, in regard to having her placed in some institution.

The account of S. Davis of \$5.60 was ordered paid.

ORMSTOWN PARISH COUNCIL

Met on Tuesday, Couns. Collum and Greig absent, Mayor Hooker presiding.

Thos. Rutherford asked that a portion of the discharge running through his property be closed. Thos. Winter was appointed to examine and have the work done if found necessary.

Joachim Laberge complained of tile pipe being broken on the road opposite his property, causing water to flood his yard. Secretary was ordered to notify road officer to attend to the complaint.

Amos Murphy asked for a new process-verbal to govern a watercourse across his property. Thos. Winter was appointed.

Coun. Beaulieu asked that 5½ acres of road ditch be made on Boutreux side road, opposite the property of Jas. Thibault, as Mr. Thibault had already made 5½ acres along this road. Secretary was ordered to notify road officer to have ditch made.

Moved by Beaulieu, sec. by Sangster, that the Secretary request Road Officers to notify all parties to have the brush cut opposite their properties.

Albert Esreau, and Geo. Williams asked that the Smith Discharge be cleaned out. Rural Inspector was notified to attend to the complaint.

Moved by Rodger, sec. by Williams, that the account of the Howick Paving Co., for \$4865.90, less 10 per cent, hold back for macadamizing 3000 feet of the river road on south side of Chateaugay be approved and passed.

Moved by Sangster, sec. by Williams that the account of the Howick Paving Co. for resurfacing 300 feet of river road for \$300, be paid.

The Mayor and Secretary were authorized to sign a note in favor of O'Connor Bros for \$2000 and of the Howick Paving Co. for \$500.

The offer of the Government to bear half the expense of concreting part of the road at the Nussey hollow was accepted.

D. C. McDonald reported the bridge at the factory on Tullochgorum road was needing repair.

The Mayor, Sangster and Beaulieu were appointed to attend delegate meeting at Beauharnois re the outlet road.

A by-law, levying 8 mills on the dollar valuation, was passed and the Secretary ordered to collect the tax.

O'Connor Bros. were given the levelling of the road at Charles Moe's.

Coun. Williams reported a culvert across the road at John Baird's blocking the water. Left in the hands of the Road Officer and Coun. Williams. Adjourned to evening of Sept. 21st.

ORMSTOWN VILLAGE COUNCIL

Met on Tuesday Sept. 3, Cooper and D'Aoust absent, Mayor Hastie presiding.

A by-law levying 16 mills per dollar of valuation was passed and the Secretary ordered to collect it.

Albert Middleton complained of water running over his property from off the street. Left in the hands of the road committee.

The cost of cement walks built this year was \$1.65 per sq. yd., for public walks, and \$1.75 for private walks.

The following accounts were ordered paid: John Duncan, pay sheet for August \$262.39, J. B. Walsh, light account \$112.50, J. R. Campbell account \$1.60.

Fort Covington Sun—Felix Dupuis of Dundee, had the misfortune to lose a five-year-old horse at the Condensary on Tuesday morning. His young son, had been sent to the factory and was waiting his turn while one of the large trucks was being unloaded. Whether the horse was afraid of the truck, or the rein got under its tail, is a question. Anyway it started to back up and before it was stopped had reached the top of the river bank which is steep. As soon as the wagon went over it pulled the horse backwards and milk and rig disappeared in deep water. The animal came to the surface and tried to swim to the bank, but presumably the load was too heavy. Everything was subsequently recovered and the horse buried.

THE HUNTINGDON SCHOOL FAIR

Took place on Tuesday on the Fair ground, and was the best attended and most successful of the five that have been held. Weather favored it, warm and dry. The number of young folk was surprising and they enjoyed the outing as if it were a picnic. Of their exhibits they had good cause to be proud, for in classes similar to those of the fair of the big folk they would have taken prizes. The two strong features in the exhibits were poultry and potatoes. The chickens, all hatched from barred Plymouth eggs supplied by Macdonald college, showed what care and ample feeding can do, for they were far above the average size, in fact, visitors had a doubt of several pens that they were spring birds. Individual care tells. There never was such a display of potatoes, all Green Mountains. Two sides of the building were taken up with them and finer stock could not be. A few samples were scabbed and others had deep eyes, but apart from these they were smooth and even in size. Next to the potatoes came the turnips. Considering they had been dug six weeks before they attained full growth, they were surprisingly large. Of course ensilage corn had no place, but corn for the table and for grinding brought out numerous excellent samples. Tomatoes were also very good, particularly the plates of 5, and so were the two varieties of beans. The grain, considering it was grown in small patches, giving little chance for picking out the best stalks, was ahead of anything yet seen. Wheat was best, oats disputing first place. The gallon that carried off first prize was grade No. 1 Northern hard. A little ear in making up sheaves would have helped appearance; several were neatly bound. Prizes for carpenter work were a new departure. There were every variety of milk-stool, from the 3-legged one to the combined stool with a stand for the pail. These and the hammer-handles gave proof of neat workmanship. In cooking entries were few. Only one loaf appeared. The canned entries were well spoken of. The sewing and knitting classes were strong, and showed even young girls are busy in making soldiers' socks. The season of late has been kindly towards flowers, yet the display of bouquets was attractive. Altogether 182 young people were represented in the various classes, making over 400 entries.

Prizes—50c, 40c, 30c, 20c, 10c. Mandocheuri Barley in sheaf—1 Warren Thompson, 2 Irvin Todd. Gallon of same Barley—1 Warren Thompson, 2 Irvin Todd, 3 Bessie Seaward.

Yellow Eye Beans in pod—1 Edith Tessier, 2 Ward Pringle, 3 Guy Macdonald.

Half-pint of same Beans—1 Wesley Thompson, 2 Edith Tessier, 3 Eva McCracken, 4 Mary Quenneville, 5 Ward Pringle.

Golden Wax Beans in pod—1 Samuel Whealon, 2 Everett Mason, 3 Carl Anderson, 4 Donald Henderson, 5 Greta Rankin.

Same Beans shelled—1 Everett Mason, 2 James Durnin, 3 Greta Rankin, 4 Donald Smith, 5 Chas. Henderson.

Milk Stool—1 William Arthur, 2 Francis McArthur, 4 Donald Anderson, 5 Frank Shearer.

Hammer Handle—1 Lionel Robb, 2 Donald Anderson, 3 Stanley Henderson, 4 Everett Mason, 5 Frank Shearer.

Best Collection of weeds—1 Robt. Anderson, 2 Aileen Tallon.

Best doz. Eggs from Pullets of 1917—1 Hinnie Arthur, 2 Earl McArthur, 3 Helena Murphy, 4 Bertie Rennie, 5 Grace Gordon.

Best basket of 5 different vegetables—1 William McMillan, 2 Leslie Rennie, 3 Clarence Duncan, 4 Everett Mason, 5 Willie Dunlop.

Bread—1 Grace Gordon. Canned Fruit—1 Janet Arthur, 2 Ruby McMillan.

For Olden Girls. Fruit—1 Ennive Tannahill, 2 Hazel Bell, 3 Caroline MacFarlane. Vegetables—1 Hazel Bell, 2 Ennive Tannahill.

Flowers. Mixed Bouquet—1 Ruth Smellie, 2 Warren Dalgleish.

Asters—1 Bertha Goodfellow, 2 Ethel Coulter, 3 Willie French, 4 Lena Macfarlane, 5 Mary Shearer.

Sweet Peas—1 Bertha Goodfellow, 2 Ethel Coulter, 3 Dorothy Davis, 4 Wesley Scott, 5 Charles Boyce.

Phlox—1 Dorothy Davis, 2 Bertha Goodfellow, 3 Ruth Smellie, 4 Ruby Ruddick.

Grain Corn, best 12 stalks—1 Willie Dunlop, 2 Bertie Rennie, 3 Finlay McIntosh, 4 Norman Baird, 5 Francis Durnin.

Corn, best 10 ears—1 John Quenneville, 2 Leona Tessier, 3 Ira Gordon, 4 Geo. McCracken, 5 Willie Dunlop.

Oats, best sheaf—1 Donald Harkness, 2 Kathleen Harkness, 3 Earl Rankin, 4 Clarence Ruddock, 5 Emile Leduc.

Best gallon of Oats—1 Kathleen Harkness, 2 Watson Tannahill.

Potatoes, peck—1 Emile Leduc, 2 Leslie Cameron, 3 Gerald Cross, 4 Leslie Beattie, 5 Jimmie Newman.

8 Potatoes—1 Malcolm Ruddick, 2 Chas. Monique, 3 Jimmie Newman, 4 Emile Leduc, 5 Gerald Cross.

Poultry, largest lot of—1 Ruth McCracken, 2 Everett Hay, 3 Henry Daoust, 4 Melvin Todd, 5 Wallace Sparrow.

Best pen of 5 chickens—1 Ellen Arthur, 2 Herman Amyot, 3 Roy Simpson, 4 Douglas Ewart, 5 Gladys Thompson.

Best trio—1 Florence Farquhar, 2 Eva Todd, 3 Robert Dunlop, 4 Stanley Henderson, 5 John Nesbit.

Best Cockerel—1 Ellen Arthur, 2 John Nesbit, 3 Florence Farquhar, 4 Roy Simpson, 5 Gladys Thompson.

Best Pullet—1 Melvin Todd, 2 Florence Pringle, 3 Douglas Ewart, 4 Willie Wattie, 5 Henry Daoust.

Knitted Wash Cloth—1 Irene Anderson, 2 Florence Farquhar, 3 Bernice McClatchie, 4 Robina Seaward, 5 Jean Gordon.

Doll's Kimona—1 Louise Douglas, 2 Margaret Dalgleish, 3 Christina Johnston, 4 Lillian Dunlop, 5 Hazel Carr.

Nightgown—1 Ethel MacNaughton, 2 Florence Thompson. Kitchen Apron—1 Ethel MacNaughton, 2 Clarence Thompson.

Socks—1 Janet Arthur, 2 Robert Anderson, 3 Eva Todd, 4 Charles Boyce, 5 Ward Pringle.

Corn, Early Malcolm, best 10 ears—1 Mildred McArthur, 2 Bertha McLean, 3 Jas. Jamieson, 4 Beatrice Donnelly, 5 Edna McDowell.

Corn, best five ears—1 Jack White, 2 Florence Thompson, 3 Jas. Jamieson, 4 Gordon McClatchie, 5 Robt. Anderson.

Turnips, Swede Bangholm, best 8—1 Jessie Gibson, 2 Stewart Patterson, 3 Stanley Ruddick, 4 Eva Monique, 5 Gerald Hunter.

Turnips, best four—1 Jessie Gibson, 2 Stewart Patterson, 3 Eva Monique, 4 Gerald Hunter, 5 Stanley Ruddick.

Tomatoes, Bonnie Best—plate of ten—1 Cameron Shanks, 2 Gladys Johnston, 3 Mina Anderson, 4 Grace Henry, 5 Martha McMillan.

Tomatoes, plate of 5—1 Benj. Wilson, 2 Martha McMillan, 3 Gladys Johnston, 4 Hazel Erskine, 5 Leslie Rennie.

Wheat, best sheaf—1 Chester Wilson, 2 Ernest Boucher, 3 George Feeny, 4 Gillis Rennie, 5 Walter Harkness.

Wheat, best gallon—1 Chester Wilson, 2 Gillis Rennie, 3 George Feeny, 4 Willis McMillan, 5 Donald Anderson.

Robert Brodie states that there were as many dead Fameuse trees as live ones on the Island of Montreal now, all the result of the weather last winter, and the exposed condition of the trees, with unusual cold and little snow blanket to protect them. It was a real Manitoba winter, said Mr. Brodie, and in my tours of inspection I have found whole orchards where few trees were left alive. All the Fameuse trees of 50 years and upwards have practically been killed and it was a sorrowful business to see the fine orchards that had fallen victims to the intense cold, the damage being wide-spread throughout all the recognized apple districts. Younger trees came through better, many of the more vigorous Fameuse surviving the heavy frosts fairly well, while there was the least evidence of damage amongst the Macintosh Red trees. The results of last winter's frosts, however, will prove a set-back to orcharding in Quebec Province that years of growth will be needed to overcome.

American Headquarters in France, Monday, Sept. 2.—A great fight has been in progress all day north and northeast of Soissons. The Germans are defending the Pont Rouge plateau, northeast of Soissons and the Laon railway, with great vigor, as well as the line on the right along the right bank of the Aisne. The Americans are bombarding the German positions from the south and west. The lines of the enemy for hours have been a seething inferno of smoke and dust. The villages he has been holding are burning like vast torches. Smoke from the conflagrations is boiling up from the valley and over the hills, which are about six hundred feet high. Fires are spreading through the woods and about them in scarlet wreaths of flames. The Germans at one o'clock drenched the American positions on the Juvigny plateau with gas, but in retaliation an American barrage silenced his guns for the time. The scene in the bright September sunshine is one of extraordinary splendor. The entire battlefield is spread out before one. Every shell-burst can be seen over a front of many miles.

There are war medals to be won at home as well as in France. Indiana, which has been raising an average of forty bushels of corn to the acre, is offering gold medals to farmers who produce one hundred bushels to the acre this year, silver medals to those who produce eighty-five bushels, and bronze medals to those who produce seventy-five bushels. The yield must be maintained on a tract of at least five acres, and the contestants had to be enrolled before August. At that time farmers in nearly every county were enrolled in the competition. The state will pay for the medals; the awards will be made by representatives of the Department of Agriculture and of the Indiana State Agricultural College.

London, Sept. 1.—Vice Admiral William Sims, commander of the American naval forces in the war zone, delivered an address last night to American soldiers and sailors. The commander declared the Germans had discovered that American soldiers were not just men thrust into uniforms and sent off in ships, but were fighting propositions. He added: "But don't you chaps get sticking out your chests and going around thinking America is doing it all. I want to tell you here and now that what is being done by this tiny little island is wonderful. The British fleet is protecting us and supporting us and getting us to the front."

Washington, September 2.—By proclamation issued today President Wilson set \$2.20 a bushel as the minimum price guaranteed by the Government for the 1919 wheat crop.

HUNTINGDON ACADEMY

The opening of the Academy took place in the brick school on Tuesday morning in presence of a large gathering of scholars and parents. The chairman, Mr. E. C. McCoy, called the gathering to order. Dr. Walsh announced that Mr. J. B. MacMillan was to be the principal for this year. The board hoped to keep the school attractive and clean, and boys who cut desks and disfigured the walls would not only be punished but the parents would have to pay for the damage done. Some pupils are not as bright as others and, naturally, they find it harder to get along, but the teachers will do their part to help all the pupils as far as possible. In regard to the prizes this year \$260 will be given. In the upper grades the fees have been increased to the pupils entering from outside schools. The reason for this is, that the cost of teaching a pupil for the term averages \$40. As the fees do not amount to that, it means that the rate-payers of the school municipality of Huntingdon must make the amount up. Rev. Mr. Maclean followed and congratulated Mr. MacMillan on his promotion in having been appointed principal, after having taught in the Academy for seven years. Mr. Peter Caldwell also congratulated Mr. MacMillan on his promotion. He told a number of stories and his own experience. He left Huntingdon Academy with a friend who went to McGill and studied law. He tried to practise in his home town but had to leave, and went to New York, where he rose to be a judge and then a state senator. In his own case he had been made head of a school in the Southern states. When I first started in that school there was one building; when I left there were twelve fine buildings. I had the looking after the rearing of those buildings and always saw that ample playgrounds were supplied. This, I think, has a great deal to do with the educating of children, because it keeps them always in good spirits and to like their work. The teacher must always appear the same to his pupils and form an example to them. Mayor Pringle said that he had, during the past year never heard a complaint about the conduct of school boys on the streets. He also thought that the parents should visit the schools more often than they do.

The prizes were then distributed by Mr. Chas. F. Hyde and Principal Macmillan.

List of Prize-Winners

- Verna Walker \$60.00
Greta Cogland 15.00
Gordon Kelly 7.50
Audrey Stewart 15.00
(And Bank of Commerce Medal)
Lillian Shirriff 7.50
Marjorie Gibson 10.00
Muriel Lumsden 5.00
Ruth Hamilton 40.00
Ada Dewick 7.50
Marjorie Ruddock 3.75
Malcolm Ruddock 5.00
Muriel Hunter 2.50
Amy Hunter 4.00
Eleanor McGregor 2.00
Willie Cosgrove 3.00
Leslie Beattie 1.50
Gladys Hampson 3.00
Donald McCrimmon 1.50
Marjorie McEwen 2.50
Gerald Hunter 1.25
Jessie Goodfellow 2.50
Annie Levine 1.25
Nelson Crutchfield 2.50
Bertha McLean 1.25

These pupils have never been absent or late throughout the whole year, and are entitled to the attendance prizes in September: Doris Allen, Gerald Hunter, Warner Norman, Almata Oney, Gladys Hampson, Helen Shanks, Verna Ruddock, Nelson Crutchfield, Maude Bicknell, Amy Hunter, Willie French, Leslie Beattie.

After giving out the prizes, Principal MacMillan said that during the last four years he had given a prize to the scholar who took the highest marks in Latin. This year Evelyn Parcell wins this prize. He thanked the speakers for the praise they had bestowed upon him, and wished to say a few words to the parents, who sometimes did not even know who the teacher was that taught their children, and was sure that, in return, the children would take more interest in their school work. Sometimes the school work is not presented in the most attractive way to the scholar, especially in the eleventh grade, where they are preparing for entrance to McGill. In some cases, however, it is nothing but laziness that is the trouble and not the teacher's fault that the pupil does not get along well. About loafing around the streets, I would ask the parents to consider, before interfering with their school work if they go out at night?

London, August 27.—In England the war has relegated the automobile to the garage and brought the horse back into its own. Owing to gasoline restrictions, taxicabs are becoming scarce in London and the hansom cabs of the old days have been restored to popularity. Dealers in dogcarts, gigs, traps, carriages and all other kinds of horse-drawn conveyances are reaping a big profit. For six months prices have been going up steadily, until vehicles which were for disposal at fire-wood prices, owing to the vogue of the motor car, are now fetching more than they cost when they were new. Members of the royal family use horse drawn conveyances, and the muniton millionaire, denied a motor except

FALL FAIRS

Ottawa, Sept 7 to 16
 Quebec, August 29 to Sept 7
 Valleyfield, Sept 16 to 21
 Ste Martine, Sept 10
 Huntingdon, Sept 12 & 13
 Havelock, Sept 17
 Beauharnois, Sept 25
 Malone, Sept 17 to 20

NORTHWAY
 GARMENTS

Style Information

Owing to the large amount of wool used for army purposes, there will necessarily be a great shortage in the supply available for civilian use. As a result, substitutes are being used in the way of Silks and Silk and Cotton materials for Skirts and Dresses, and Silk Plushes for Coats.



COATS OF PLUSH and other pile fabrics will be much in evidence, but Wool Velour is still the popular material.

The leading colors are Taupe, Brown, Green, Navy, Black and Burgundy.

SUITS will be worn along simple tailored lines, and fashioned to outline the figure somewhat. The skirts are remarkably plain, Taupe, Brown, Navy and Black are the staple colors.



School Books

In stock—for School opening.

PRINGLE, STARK & CO.

HUNTINGDON, - - Que.

NOTICE TO SHEEPMEN

The Beauharnois Wool Growers Association will hold a lamb sale on Sept. 9th at 1 o'clock on the Huntingdon Fair Grounds. Bring in your lambs early.

STRAYED

On my pasture, three yearling Holstein Heifers, mostly black. The owner may have them by proving property and paying expenses.

FRED J. DONNELLY,
 Glenelm, Que.

Province of Quebec
 Municipality of Township of Elgin
 TENDERS WANTED

For the construction of about 1/4 mile of concrete road east of Athelstan station. Road to be built according to Government specifications.

Specifications to be seen at the office of the undersigned.

Tenders must be in on or before Sept. 20th inst. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

C. E. EWING, Sec.-Treas.
 Glenelm, Sept. 4th, 1918

Are you a reader of the Gleaner? If so are you a subscriber or a borrower? The war has hit the country newspaper hard, but the Gleaner is going to outlive it, thanks to its many friends. Five hundred new subscribers would place it on Easy-street. To try and secure that number the Gleaner is going, at the Fair next week, at its office on the grounds to give a sample copy free to whoever asks for one. Read it, see if it meets what you like in a family paper, and if it does, become a subscriber. A dollar a year does it. Join the regiment of 500!

BORN

At Rockburn, on August 27th, to Mr and Mrs H. E. Wilson, a daughter.

At St Agnes de Dundee, on August 28, a daughter to Mr and Mrs Dan. A. Moody.

At Howick, on August 29th, a daughter to Mr and Mrs John J. Peddie.

DIED

At Knoxville, Tenn., on July 30, Marion Field, wife of Archd. Ferguson, formerly of Da'ise, Que.

At Athelstan, on the 2nd, Michel Duval, aged 80 years.

At Elgin, on Sept. 4, Thomas Levers, aged 72 years. Funeral to take place at his late residence on Thursday (today) at one o'clock.

At Huntingdon, on the 29th August, Fred H. Lachance, formerly in the Customs at Athelstan, aged 44 years.

At Riverfield, after a lingering illness, Jane (Jean) McKell, on Sept. 4.

Aug. 27, 1918, at Covey Hill, P. Q., James Hugh McMullin.

CARD OF THANKS

Mrs. Lachance and daughter thank their many friends for the kindness shown them in their recent bereavement. Also for the many floral tributes sent them.

An Adjourned Meeting of the Elgin Co-Operative Association will be held in the Elgin Town Hall on Monday Evening, Sept. 9th. All members are requested to attend, for the payment of fees and other important business.

D. H. BROWN, President
 ANDREW COFFEY, Secy.

IF AT HUNTINGDON FAIR

Do not miss the Sale by the Athelstan Church Ladies, in the south-east corner of the main Show building.

Huntingdon Agricultural Society
 Division A

Come and Bring your Friends
 to the

Annual Fair

HUNTINGDON, Que.

On Sept. 12th and 13th, 1918

Open to the Counties of Huntingdon, Chateauguay, Beauharnois, and Franklin, N.Y.

GRAND DISPLAY of Farm, Draft and Carriage Horses, Ayrshire, Holstein and Shorthorn Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Dairy Products, Vegetables, Fruits, Flowers, Culinary, Needlework and Art.

The following attractions will take place—

Ladies' Milking Competition on Thursday afternoon.

Milking Machine Demonstration each day.

Lacrosse Game between two Indian teams from Caughnawaga, on Friday afternoon.

The ladies of the Red Cross will provide a good dinner in the dining hall.

THE HUNTINGDON BRASS BAND will furnish music both days of the Fair.

Admission—Adults 25 cents; children under 12 years 15 cents; Team and driver 50 cents; Auto and driver 50 cents.

For Prize-List and information apply to W. F. STEPHEN, Sec.-Treas., Huntingdon, Que.

W. H. TRAINER, President, Franklin Centre, Que.

Conferences of Teachers

Huntingdon, Sept. 14th

Ormsdown, Sept. 21st

Hemmingford, Sept. 28th

At LUTHER GILMAN, Inspector

Cowansville, August 26, 1918.

SCHOOL FAIR DATES

The School Fairs this year will be held as follows—

Hemmingford, Sept. 20th

Howick, Sept. 21st

Beauharnois, Sept. 23rd

St. Martine, Sept. 27th

St. Chrysostome, Sept. 28th.

Children, get your exhibits ready and bring them in early. Prize-Lists will be mailed out very soon.

E. N. BLONDIN,
 District Representative

Province of Quebec
 School Municipality of
 St. ANICET No. 2.

Public Notice

The School taxes are now due and prompt payment is requested. All taxes unpaid on the 1st of October, now next, will be charged six per cent. interest from the date said taxes became due. Don't carry the money around in your pocket and pay interest on it, settle up at once. By order School Commissioners.

M. W. LEEHY, Sec.-Treas.

School Municipality of
 HEMMINGFORD

Public Notice

Is hereby given by Robert Ellerton, the undersigned Secretary-Treasurer of the above Municipality, that the school rate for the current year is now in force, and must be paid on or before Sept. 14th. As Teachers' salaries must be paid monthly, it will be necessary to take prompt steps to collect taxes after that date. By order of the School Board.

ROBERT ELLERTON,
 Secy.-Treas.

Hemmingford, Sept. 2nd, 1918.



SEE OUR
VICTROLA
 EXHIBIT
 AT
Huntingdon Fair
 Sept. 12 & 13th
 In the White Building,
 Ground Floor.
 CALL IN
 and we will be pleased
 to give you prices,
 terms, and other
 particulars.

Exhibition Week Sale
 Of Crepe de Chene Blouses.
 Regular \$3.75, Fair Week
 only \$3.39.

Men's Sweaters
 Balance of our last year's stock of Men's Sweaters and Sweater Coats, at the old prices.
 Also a new assortment of exceptional values in our new stock of Sweaters.

Men's Cotton and Flannel
 Work Shirts,
 \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.85, \$2.25
 Men's Cotton Work Gloves 18c.
 Men's Cotton Work Gloves, Fleece-lined, 25c.

Make our Store your headquarters while at the Fair. Leave your coat and wraps at the store, while you are at the grounds.
Dixon's
 HUNTINGDON, P.Q.

General Groceries and
 Dry Goods
 Phone us your Grocery order.
 Canada Food Board License
 No. 8.26907

DO YOU KNOW?
 That there is nothing that will give you greater service for the money invested than one of the old reliable
WOODEN PUMPS.
C. W. McCLATCHIE

Cork, Ireland, August 28.—The theory that the strange epidemic of a peculiar type of influenza which has swept Europe, attacked only those who were "run down" because of lack of proper food, was exploded when the disease threatened to take hold among officers and men at this American destroyer base. Aside from American soldiers, the American sailors are probably the best fed persons in Europe, but the disease attacked several score of them here and for a week or so disrupted crew assignments. It has virtually disappeared now. The disease is not dangerous if taken in hand quickly enough, and it has left no ill effects at the destroyer base. It has the peculiarity, however, of weakening the victim in a few days as much as the average illness will in twice the time, consequently it requires several days of recuperation. Victims suffer differently when the disease first begins. Some suddenly become dizzy and even faint. The most prevalent symptoms, however, are first a cough, then terrific pains in the back, followed by fever and a chill now and then. Physicians say it is dangerous to attempt to continue one's usual activities as pneumonia may develop and prescribe bed for four to seven days with ordinary remedies for combating fever.

HUNTINGDON

—This community is helping to pay the price of the victories in France—

Pte. S. Morrey, Valleyfield, wounded.

Pte. Richard Vernon Palmer, officially reported admitted to 14th Field Ambulance, Aug. 25th, shell gas. At one time he was on the Bank of Commerce staff, Huntingdon.

Pte. C. G. McFee, Franklin Centre, gassed.

Pte. H. Daigneult, Valleyfield, wounded.

M. Monette, Valleyfield, died of wounds.

Pte. C. T. Logan, Howick, wounded.

Pte. Robert A. Anderson, son of Wm Anderson, Hinchinbrook, Ridge Road, officially reported admitted 1st Casualty Clearing Station, Aug. 26, gunshot wound in back. He was wounded before on June 4th, 1916. Bullet wound in shoulder.

—The busiest place in the village is the gristmill. Many large farmers threshed as they drew in, and are now having the new grain ground into moulie and their wheat made into flour. Wheat comes from all directions, and of a fine grade.

—John Hunter & Sons want to complete so far as they can Henderson St. and have started a new residence for whoever wants to buy when finished.

—At the Secretary's office they report entries for the fair next week are tumbling in freely. A big and a good show is the prospect.

—Writing from England, August 17, Leslie Sellar says—Hearing Eddie Maw was at a place about 60 miles from my camp, I flew down in a pup and we had supper together. I flew home the same evening. Eddie looks well. He is on coast duty, and is fortunate, for it is a steady quiet life and the machines used are slow and therefore not so tiring to the nervous system.

—Mrs. Hastie has received the Croix de Guerre, won by her son Addison, for bravery at the front.

—It is reported some person, who, if not a German is a Hun at heart strewn broken glass bottles on the roadway at Dewittville, and covered them with straw. The trap for autos and horses was discovered in time.

—Also not finished, the road between Dewittville and Ormsdown is now quite passable, which will help the Fair.

—A memorial mass was celebrated this morning at St. Joseph's church for John, son of Joseph Capello, who was killed at the front on the 8th August. Despite the early hour there was a large attendance, including many in khaki.

—Jas. T. Tannahill & Son had a 4 acre field tile drained, 3 acres of it have yielded 90 bushels of wheat and one acre in oats 90 bushels.

HOT LUNCH

A Hot Lunch will be served in HAMPSON'S RESTAURANT

in O'Connor Building on both days of the Fair.

HELP WANTED

Wanted, an apprentice for Grist Mill, also an active man as mill helper.

John Hunter & Sons

FOR SALE or RENT—Furnished, a new, 2 storey, 8 roomed house on Wellington St., completely fitted with hot water, hot air, electric lights, etc. formerly occupied by C. N. Crutchfield. For particulars apply to—

S. Crutchfield, Huntingdon No. 1

STRAYED

On the farm of W. R. Stewart, a Holstein Heifer, mostly white, about two years old. Owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses.

W. R. STEWART

There is nothing that counts so much in a letter as your own good "gray matter," but don't neglect the stationery you write on. Common, bad, cheap paper takes the "snap" out of the best letter—good paper makes a good letter better still. Our stationery is up-to-date, the best quality at the right price.

If you are likely to want printing done, order now. Scarcity of material and of skilled help is sending everything made by paper-mills soaring in price. For instance Tags last week advanced in Montreal 35 to 40c per 1000. While the war lasts, prices cannot help but advance. Orders will be received at the GLEANER OFFICE both days of the Fair—

500 Letterheads, printed \$3.10

1000 Letterheads " 4.25

500 Envelopes, printed 2.80

1000 Envelopes " 4.00

500 Milk Tags, printed 2.00

1000 Milk Tags " 3.00

KELLY & LANKTREE

The Family Shoe Store

FEED

Pure Grain Only

BARLEY MEAL

Barley and Oats Moulie

Why feed oat hulls?

Why infest your farm with noxious seeds?

Pure Grain is More Profitable

McDONALD & ROBB

VALLEYFIELD, Que.

Canadian Food Board Millers License No. 60

At the Northfield Conference at the beginning of August, Mr. Philip Whitwell Wilson, a well-known English journalist, who is now in America on a mission from The Daily News of London, England, made the remarkable statement that only four automobiles were sold in England to private persons last year. Assuming this can be substantiated, it shows that England has learned the meaning of the war, far more thoroughly than Canada or the United States has. It tells of a definite concentration which carries its own special message to all who would win this war, or, indeed, accomplish anything that is worth while.

If you subscribe for the Gleaner you will get the gist of the war and other news that appears in the city papers, with the local news besides. There is no change in price of the Gleaner. Sent for One Dollar a year, to any address in Canada, \$1.50 to U.S. or overseas.

COLE'S STORE

Say, Mary, where did you get this DANDY BEEF STEAK? Why, at COLE'S of course. He carries the LOVELIEST WESTERN BEEF I ever saw. You can buy the most DELICIOUS PORTER HOUSE and SIRLOIN ROASTS for the same price that you pay for native Beef. All kept in a sanitary and up-to-date Display Refrigerator. And you can get a Fancy Chuck Roast at 25c lb. Lean Pot Roast 25c lb. Prime Rib Roast at 30c lb. Porter House and Sirloin Roast 35c lb. Round Steak at 30c lb. Lean Corned Beef at 25c lb. Rose Brand Bacon 60c lb. Anchor Brand Bacon 55c lb. Boiled Ham 60c lb. Bologna 25c lb.

I wish you would bring home some of COLE'S HOMEMADE PORK and BEEF SAUSAGE. It is only 25c lb. And say, Jim, if you are going to the village today, you can just take my basket of Eggs to Cole, and get my GROCERIES. He carries a full line and they are clean and fresh, and his prices are not too high.

GEORGE W. COLE
 Phone No. 78. License No. 8-12925

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At the Northfield Conference at the beginning of August, Mr. Philip Whitwell Wilson, a well-known English journalist, who is now in America on a mission from The Daily News of London, England, made the remarkable statement that only four automobiles were sold in England to private persons last year. Assuming this can be substantiated, it shows that England has learned the meaning of the war, far more thoroughly than Canada or the United States has. It tells of a definite concentration which carries its own special message to all who would win this war, or, indeed, accomplish anything that is worth while.

If you subscribe for the Gleaner you will get the gist of the war and other news that appears in the city papers, with the local news besides. There is no change in price of the Gleaner. Sent for One Dollar a year, to any address in Canada, \$1.50 to U.S. or overseas.

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Don't fail to see the Ladies Milking Competition Thursday afternoon, 4.15 p.m. Lacrosse Match Friday afternoon, 2.30 p.m. Milking Machine and Tractor Demonstrations both days.

THE FARMERS DEFENDED

Manufacturers are busy at present scattering all over Canada a broadside by Sir John Willison preparing the way for more Protection. The argument is that to secure a home market for the farmer an increase in the tariff is essential. Read the True Makers of Canada, particularly chapter X, and find a demonstration of how the Farmers are the foundation of Canada's prosperity, and their interests are to be defended against manufacturers and all manner of promoters who seek to profit at their expense. For sale at the Gleaner Office, Price \$1.

SALE BY FRED DONNELLY

On SATURDAY, September 7th, at the residence of George Langlois, 1 1/2 miles west of Cazaville, the property belonging to Fred Langlois—8 Milch Cows, 1 2-yr. old heifer, 2 yearling heifers, 3 Spring Calves, 2 July pigs, 1 brood sow, 1 fat pig, 1 2-yr. old colt, 1 brood sow.

Also on the same day and place the following property belonging to Antoine Latraille—5 2-yr. old heifers, 1 yr. old bull, 1 2-yr. old bull, 1 yr. old colt, 1 brood mare, 1 grain separator, 200 bus. of oats and many other articles used about a farm, the whole to be sold without reserve.

TERMS: 12 months credit on sums over \$10. Sale at 1 o'clock.

HIGHEST PRICES

I am paying the highest prices for Springers, fresh Calves, and Pork, according to quality.

Pork \$18 to \$18.75 per hundred

Balls \$9 to \$8 per hundred

Canners \$1 to \$6 per hundred

Lambs \$13 to \$15 per hundred

Three carloads of stock is wanted for Tuesday. Anyone having stock for sale call up Phone 605 r2 or 133,

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For Sale by A. N. McDonald

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Behind the British Lines in France, Aug. 10.—A British-American airplane squadron in a certain section of the front in Northern France won the ever lasting gratitude of the civilian population of a little market town in the mining district this week by putting out of action a big German gun which had started in to make life miserable for the local inhabitants. The gun opened up very suddenly one market day, at an hour when the streets were at their busiest. Without warning about noon, there was the crash of a terrific explosion in the central square which by the way was located more than eight miles behind the front line. Other explosions followed with deadly regularity at intervals of ten minutes. The death-dealer was a high-velocity 15-inch gun of the naval type. It was using shrapnel and casualties among troops and civilians were numerous. The task of locating the gun was handed over to the nearby British-American airplane squadron with certain directions as to probabilities. Within a few hours the task was duly accomplished and photographs were brought in which showed the position plainly. Unfortunately the job of putting the big gun out of action was not so simple. Its position was too far back to be reached by the ordinary counter-battery guns and howitzers, and it happened that there were no long-range guns in the area capable of dealing with it. To bring such guns from another part of the lines would mean considerable delay and speed was vital. It was therefore decided that the big gun must be bombed from airplanes. And well bombed it was, that very day, by the same squadron which had located it. Bombs varying all the way from 20 pounds to 112 pounds each descended upon and around the emplacements. The satisfactory results were testified by the fact that no more 15-inch shells have disturbed the market-place.

At a meeting in Montreal last week Prof. Lochead said, contrary to the popular impression, the Eastern Townships were really not prosperous. On the face of it, and judging by the prices which the farmers received, it might appear so, but really the country was in a degenerated and unprosperous condition, as judged by abandoned farms, unreserved school-houses, depleted villages, run-down churches and public buildings, and so forth. In the last forty years Eastern Canada showed a loss in country population of over 25,000 and urban population had increased from 2,500,000 to 2,900,000. Prof. Lochead pointed out that the steady draining of the farm of its manhood was sure to cause serious loss to the country at large.

THREE LINES OF DEFENCE

The Hon. Mr. Rowell was the chief speaker at the Toronto exhibition on Saturday. He enthused the gathering by his summing up of Canada's war prosperity, and as a climax he hammered home the truth that every man, woman and child in Canada formed part of the third line of defense on the Allied front. The victories of the past few days are but an indication of the crowning victory which is coming when the full weight of America is thrown into the war, he said, and the crowd cheered. This war is not being waged by the Government, but by the whole people of Canada. The issue of world domination raised by Prussian militarism must be settled either in Europe or in America. It is greatly to our interest to have it settled in Europe. Canadians have three lines of defense—one in France, one in Great Britain, and the third in Canada itself. The first and second lines can move forward and achieve victory only as they are supported and maintained by the third; and it is the third which will ultimately determine the final success which will attend Canada's war effort. Every man, woman and child in Canada forms part of this third line of defense, and by word and act is either strengthening or weakening the first and second lines. I have just returned from visiting the first and second lines of Canada's defenses, and I count it both a duty and a privilege to report to you who are holding the third line the condition in which I found the first and second lines. You will be glad to know that there is no weakness in the first line. Our 160,000 or 170,000 Canadian troops in France are unsurpassed by those of any other country. Our Canadian Corps is the most effective single fighting unit on the whole Western front, and they have just won their greatest victory in this war. They will stand fast; they will not weaken. Neither German guns nor German propaganda can cut the nerve of their enthusiasm, or weaken their will to achieve victory. The only thing that would weaken their high purpose and noble resolve would be doubt or hesitation on the part of the people at home.

The second line, comprising our reinforcements, is well organized. Our training camps are efficient, and the men have been rapidly and thoroughly trained to provide the necessary reinforcements for the front line, wherever they are needed. There will be no weakening in resolution or inefficiency in the second line of our defense.

What of the third line? I know I voice the thought and sentiment of the people of this province when I say the third line will be as staunch and true in upholding the cause of liberty as the first and second.

There has been a big percentage of leg wounds among American troops. They shot in the Bourne retreat the Boche shot low because leg wounds meant not only retirement of the wounded man but also his unwounded comrade to take him down. I have heard most astounding figures of the percentage of recovery among the wounded. Nearly all come back and most of them within a short time. It is said the men enjoy such health and vigor that they easily throw off infection and primary healing is the rule, even when the operation is necessarily delayed.

The Hague, September 1.—The sudden realization that there is already a considerable American army in France has been a tremendous blow to the German people and has shaken their faith in the government more than anything during the war. All reports and confirmation reached here direct from Germany show clearly that the people had pinned their faith on the U-boats and now feel that the government has grossly misled them. The universal disappointment will certainly be an important factor in the situation in the near future. "All the Americans have arrived in France and not a single transport has been lost, and England has more food than ever, in spite of the U-boats" are repetitions, no longer whispered, but voiced openly, and even discussed in the newspapers. "Now that the Americans have come we are finished and the game is lost" many people say.

IMPRESSIONS OF A WINNIPEG EDITOR

Montreal, August 28.—Aboard a British vessel arriving here today were twenty journalists, who, representing leading Canadian publications, have been abroad for nine weeks visiting the various battlefronts at the invitation of Lord Beaverbrook, British Minister of Information. They reported having been treated with more than courtesy by the military contingents with which they came in contact. Speaking of the trip abroad, R. L. Richardson, M.P., of the Winnipeg Tribune said that it had been a journey of education and enlightenment. "I was impressed," he said, "by the great mass of troops which the allies are forming behind the fighting line, and by Great Britain's grand fleet, supplemented by American battleships of the first class, which are guarding England's coast from the North Sea. For instance, on the day that we were guests of the Grand Fleet we saw a series of England's battleships, two vessels abreast, and seventeen miles long.

"We have been on the sea in the greatest battleships. We have been in submarines beneath the sea. We have been in airplanes sailing over London. We have visited Buckingham Palace and met the King and Queen and Princess Mary, and we have

seen the battlefields of France at the invitation of the French Government.

An Earnest Man

"I should like to say right here that I was most wonderfully impressed with the personality of King George. He is a most earnest man and his democracy is undoubted. For more than an hour the King talked with us in the most informal manner in Buckingham Palace. There was no formality whatever. All were friends—just as exact as if we had been in our own homes. The King talked at great length and very earnestly of the wonderful events that are happening daily, and expressed himself as particularly pleased that the United States had entered this conflict. He said that he was really grateful for his help from America. He said that it was not only wonderful, but came at a time when the allied forces against Germany mostly needed it.

See Big War Plans

"He particularly enlarged upon the fact that America was going to be responsible for an early and victorious conclusion of the war, and then reverted to the German bombing of the city of London, showing his indignation in words and manner very plainly for that act. In fact, he said that he never could forgive such ruthless warfare.

"During our stay in England we saw all of the war manufacturing plants, and in sounding English public opinion learned that throughout the Empire there is perfect confidence that victory is only a matter of a short time.

While the party was at the front they had luncheon with Marshal Haig while shells were falling all about them. The Marshal sent back a message to the Canadian people that everything is being done by the allies to bring their efforts to a glorious and victorious conclusion, and that there will be no peace until Germany is thoroughly whipped and on her knees begging for mercy.

During their short stay in New York the journalists will be the guests of the British Embassy.

Regarding the criticism in Canada of Premier Borden's extended stay in England, Mr. Richardson said:

Premier Borden's Service

"I wish to say that while I hold no brief for the Dominion Prime Minister observation on the spot combined with first-hand information absolutely convinces me, as it has, I am persuaded, convinced every member of our press party, that his prolonged stay was in the vital interests of the great cause that Canada in common with the Empire has so earnestly at heart, viz., the prosecution of the war to a successful and permanent conclusion. There are influential, if interested, English interests ever in awkward existence, represented by Lansdowne and his associates, constantly advocating peace by negotiation, which the best and overwhelming thought of all the allies regard as fatal to the real cause and the issues.

"With all their stolidity and stubbornness, the British are an impressive people, and pay great heed to the views of their leading men, no matter what those views may be. Borden interpreted the situation clearly, he intuitively scented the danger, and as head of the Canadian Government he remained at the post in the heart of the Empire, and upon every occasion, public and private, exerted his great influence—and let me assure my Canadian fellow-countrymen that that influence is enormous—with the British war authorities, colonial and home to buttress the view that there must and can be but one ending to the war. In that way Borden rendered magnificent and invaluable service not only to Canada but to the Empire."

The American Medical Association not long ago proclaimed that alcohol has not even any therapeutic value which cannot be better obtained from other substances. In England the Scientific Advisory Committee to the British Liquor Control recently reported against the physiological value of alcohol in terms which an anti-prohibition paper regards as the most important pronouncement yet made. These conclusions are that for human beings alcohol is neither necessary nor useful in any conditions of peace or war—that it does not give a man warmth when he is cold, that it does not cure or help him when he is ill, that it does not give him courage when he is afraid, and that always, whether in large quantities or small, it decreases his efficiency, his trustworthiness, his intelligence, and his worth as a social unit.

The recent census of the labor power of the Dominion gives the following figures. By Provinces the percentage of registration is given as follows:

Nova Scotia	97.7
New Brunswick	90.6
Prince Edward Island	98.
Quebec	89.1
Ontario	95.6
Manitoba	92.5
Saskatchewan	105.8
Alberta	100.
British Columbia	81.6

London, Aug. 10.—In England the war regulated the automobile to the garage and brought the horse back into its own. Owing to gasoline restrictions, taxicabs are becoming extremely scarce in London, and the hansom cabs of the old days have been restored to popularity. Dealers in dog-carts, gigs, traps, carriages and all other kinds of horse-drawn conveyances, are reaping a big profit. For six months

prices have been going up steadily, until vehicles which were for disposal at firewood prices were for the vogue of the motor car are now fetching more than they cost when they were new.

Members of the Royal family use horse-drawn conveyances, and the munition millionaire, denied a motor except for war work, is investing in a carriage and pair.

Dublin, Aug. 10.—A remarkable incident illustrating pro-German sentiment in Ireland was told at the Cavan Assizes. Sergeant O'Reilly of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers had fought at Mons, where he was made prisoner by the Germans. After three years as a prisoner of war he was returned to Ireland and stated that Irish prisoners who could not be induced by Sir Roger Casement to accept the German offer had their rations cut down and were subjected to torture. This interview, as was given in evidence, caused local hostility against the Sergeant, because it was "an unkind aspersions on the Germans," whom the Irish neighbors of O'Reilly described as "decent people." The indignation resulted in the burning of the Sergeant's dwelling-house and furniture and the case came before the court to assess damages for malicious injury. Judge Gibson awarded sixty pounds, remarking: "The burning was a cowardly and treacherous act, and it makes me sick to think that persons calling themselves Irishmen would be guilty of it."

An affecting little incident that illustrates the spirit of loving comradeship that under the strain of war binds all France together like one family is told by Mrs. Mary King Waddington in My War Diary—I went to the workshop this afternoon and found our cashier, who had just arrived, rather nervous at being late. I thought she had had bad news of her husband, who is at the front; when she explained, I learned it was a different matter. She was standing at the door of her house with only a shawl on her shoulders when she saw a hearse pass, with a small coffin, evidently that of a child, and a soldier walking behind it quite alone, crying. She said that something—she did not know what—moved her to run into the street. She went out, slipped her arm into the soldier's and walked along with him. A fat old concierge next door did the same thing, first stopping and buying a few pennies' worth of flowers from a cart to put on the coffin. Several others joined them, and by the time they reached the cemetery there were a dozen persons walking behind the hearse. The poor man was too dazed at first to speak, but finally told them that it was his only child; his wife was ill, and he had twenty-four hours' leave to come and bury the child. He gave his name and address, and would be so grateful if some one would look after his wife. He was going back to the front that night. Jeanne went over the next day found the poor woman in a miserable little room, ill and depressed. A neighbor looked after her. Of course we will see that she is properly cared for, and try to find some work for her when she gets stronger.

London, Aug. 25.—A Russian prince who recently arrived in London, according to the Daily Mail, confirms the vague rumors of the killing of Alexis, the son of the former emperor. After the father was executed, the Bolsheviks went to the son, saying, "We killed your father—a dog's death for a dog." Alexis burst into tears, and one of the band then shot him dead. The boy was fourteen years old on July 30.

Washington, Aug. 26.—For the last half of 1918 no manufacturer of passenger automobiles is to produce more than 25 per cent. of the output of such cars made by him in the entire year of 1917.

When the British housewife goes shopping for things to eat, she now takes the new ration book with her. If she buys sugar she hands Mr. Groceriesman the orange colored page. If she buys lard, margarine, butter or fats, she offers a blue page. And there are four red pages in the new ration book, for meat and bacon. Boys and girls under six years of age have their own ration books. Its color is green. The boy nearly six years old can't have as much to eat as the boy who is seven. The food ministry has figured out that it must draw the line somewhere. So they put it at six. And now the boys and girls seven years old have a big laugh on those a year younger. The seven-year-olds carry a white ration book and get as much to eat as grownup folks.

In an address to his troops an officer of a Midland yeomanry regiment made a stirring allusion to the medals which were worn by several army veterans in the ranks. One of the yeomen went home in a very thoughtful frame of mind, and next drill day came on parade with three silver medals pinned on his many breast. Seeing them glittering in the sunshine the officer approached the man. "I did not know you had been in the wars," he said. "No, I ain't," was the reply. "Well, how about the medals? They can't be yours." The yeoman eyed his superior officer contemptuously, and then replied, "Can't they? Aye, but they be! My old cow won 'em all at cattle shows."

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New York, Aug. 26.—The Cunard Steamship company cannot be held liable for loss of life and property in the torpedoing of the Lusitania by a German submarine, according to a decision handed down in the Admiralty branch of the United States District court by Judge Julius M. Mayer, and made public yesterday. The cause of the sinking of the Lusitania was the illegal act of the Imperial German government, acting through its instrument, the submarine commander, declared Judge Mayer, who held that the fault, therefore, must be laid upon those who are responsible for the sinking of the vessel, in the legal as well as moral sense. In dismissing suits against the Cunard line aggregating nearly 4,000,000, brought by heirs of persons who perished with the Lusitania, on May 7, 1915, Judge Mayer asserted that "it is not to be doubted that the United States of America and her Allies will well remember the rights of those affected by the sinking of the Lusitania, and when the time shall come, will see to it that reparation shall be made for one of the most indefensible acts of modern times." Judge Mayer went exhaustively into claims that the Cunard line was negligent, and dismissed them with the conclusion that the captain and members of the crew took every precaution justified by the then known facts, both before and after the vessel was torpedoed. Judge Mayer declared that proof brought out in his investigation which covered a year, is conclusive that the Lusitania was not and never had been armed, and that on their voyage on which she was sunk, did not carry explosives. Discussing the warning advertisements published by the German Embassy, in the New York newspapers on May 1, the day the Lusitania sailed, Judge Mayer said: "It is perfectly plain that the master was fully justified in sailing on the appointed day from a neutral and non-combatant passengers, unless he and his company were willing to yield to an attempt of the German government to terrify British shipping."

Washington, Aug. 26.—America will enforce damage claims against Germany at the end of the war for the loss of American lives aboard the Lusitania. This is the sole manner in which relatives of the victims can be reimbursed in view of the New York court decision dismissing the Lusitania suits against the Cunard Steamship company.

Federal financial and military authorities at Washington have discovered a new mode of fishing from the public treasury in war-time. Against it they are launching drastic action. The latest and a peculiarly despicable variety of criminal profiteer has been dubbed the "vamp war bride" by the United States newspapers. This female of the species has made a business of marrying soldiers about to depart for France and of receiving from them pay assignments. The Cleveland Plain Dealer tells of one of these professional marriagers who collected as many as thirty husbands before the government collected her. Several others have been unearthed, each of whom has several husbands in the trenches. There is a wholesome enraged demand from public and press for the imposition of the severest penalties for these creatures.

The New York Herald says—One of the latest weapons which Uncle Sam is using in his fight against the Hun is the peach stone. The pits of plums and apricots are also being called to the colors. The Government has sent out a general request to the department stores in the large cities to place convenient receptacles for the collection of the pits of peaches, plums and apricots, which have been found peculiarly adapted to the manufacture of charcoal, used as an absorbent in gas masks. Poison gases filtered through masks in which this charcoal is used are robbed of their deadliness.

Paris, Aug. 29.—The number of German prisoners captured by the French in their advance west of the Chaulnes-Noyon line has been comparatively small, as the French have been obliged to move cautiously. The Germans left mines at various places, and had scattered infernal machines and traps of various kinds. The war material taken, however, has been considerable. In 48 hours the allied advance has liberated more than fifty villages.

Winnipeg, September 1.—According to the figures given in the August issue of the Bulletin of the Department of Public Health, the population of Winnipeg has resumed its upward trend, after showing declines for the three previous years. The population for 1918 is given as 183,595, an increase of 747 over 1917.

In the month of August 57,318 German prisoners, including 1,283 officers, were captured by the British troops in France. In the same period they have taken 657 guns, including over 150 heavies. Over 5,150 machine guns, and over 1,900 trench mortars have been counted.

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