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The Week's Outlook

MONTREAL, MAY 22, 1917.

Across the Hindenburg Line.

At the beginning of last week the British captured the houses of the eastern border of the village of Roex which the Germans had persistently held since the British captured the main part of the village a week earlier. The ruins of each house have been a small fort which had to be separately stormed. But while the German attempts to hold the remnants of Roex have been intense, they have been nothing to what has taken place during the week in the village of Bullecourt. This village lies right across the Hindenburg line, so that we now have a description of it by the British soldiers who have gone over. It is a double row of concrete trenches, defended by a tremendous meshwork of barb wire and numerous advance strong points in which are placed machine guns. Having once got across the line at Bullecourt the British were determined to hold their position, and the Germans equally determined to drive them out. The result has been a conflict as concentrated and bloody as any of those which made up the fight for Verdun, such as that for the Mort d'Homme. In the early morning of Tuesday the Germans made four attacks on the village. In the first of these attacks they gained ground, going across the British line. But a British counter-attack quickly retook the place, and no less than two hundred and fifty German killed and wounded were counted inside the British lines. These were only a small number compared with those who fell before the line was reached. In spite of such a disaster three more attempts were made during the same morning, the Germans sending battalion after battalion to the attack. In the fourth attack the Germans finally succeeded in gaining a hundred yards advance in the village. This they held. The next day the fight moved up the line to the neighborhood of Gavrelle, about ten miles to the northwest of Bullecourt, where, after a heavy bombardment, the Germans made an attack and by weight of numbers forced back the British advance lines. A counter-attack by the British immediately regained the ground, and the Germans lost heavily from the British artillery fire, both in their advance and retirement. On Thursday the British at last succeeded in relieving themselves from the uncomfortable position of being only half occupants of the village of Bullecourt, captured the remaining ruins, and became undisputed master of that as of so many other battlefields. Having thus got astride of the Hindenburg line they delivered an attack just to the north of Bullecourt on Sunday, and took another mile of the double concrete entrenchment.

A German Offensive.

The German are evidently somewhat perturbed by the French capture of the Chemin des Dames, which runs east and west about eight miles to the south of Laon. At first the attack was made over a front of about ten miles along the road, but later it centred on the town of Laffaux, which marks the apex of the German salient, where the line running southward from the English Channel meets the line running eastward to Verdun. The attack was delivered at a most critical point, with much effectiveness. At first, it carried its objective, entering the French trenches, but the reserves which were immediately brought up counter-attacked with such good-will that the whole of the ground was won back. Their defeat at this point made the Germans shift their offensive in the hope of finding a weaker spot, and, the next day, they were attacking thirty miles to the east, in the vicinity of Auberville, and delivering an intense artillery fire in the Champagne, still further to the east. Again, however, they returned to their attack in the region of Laffaux, but were again completely repulsed, though they preceded their attack by an exceptionally heavy artillery fire. Intense fighting is still in progress in this region.

A Change of Generals.

The big event of the week in France has been the displacement of General Joffre, who, it will be remembered, was given the place of General Joffre only a few months ago. General Nivelle has not produced the results expected of him. Joffre was accounted a great defensive general. Nivelle was expected to be an offensive general. He had stated very emphatically that the French could break the German line when they desired to do so, but his enormous attempt to do so over a front of more than twenty-five miles was not a success. He has, as a result, been set back

as a general over a group of armies, and General Petain, who won his fame at Verdun, has been put in his place as supreme commander of the French forces. General Foch has also been raised to a high command. Whether Petain can do any better than General Nivelle remains to be seen. Only by change and trial can the French find out who is the best man to lead their forces. The fact that they have not recalled Joffre, but put Petain in charge, means that the French are still determined to pursue an offensive policy. In Macedonia fighting has been quite lively, and continued throughout the week. No advance is reported in either Palestine or Mesopotamia. No news of a further retirement of the Russians in the Caucasus has been given out. Official despatches from Russia indicate that there is continuous fighting of a mild nature along parts of the line, but that on the whole the Russian front is very quiet. During the week three of the most important Russian generals resigned their commands and went to Petrograd. This news produced a despondent feeling throughout the world. But a measure of relief came with the news that after a conference at the capital they had resumed their commands.

An Italian Offensive.

In the early part of last week the Italians at last opened their summer campaign with a heavy bombardment that extended from Tolmino, which is about twenty-five miles north of the Gulf of Trieste, all the way down the Isonzo to the gulf. Towards noon of the second day of the bombardment the infantry advanced in places, and at a number of points entered the enemy's front trenches. On Thursday the Italian war office announced that already they had captured three thousand four hundred prisoners and a battery of thirty machine guns. They also crossed the Isonzo in two places. As is almost invariably the case, heavy counter-attacks were delivered to retake the positions, as to the success of which reports vary. The Italians say they held their ground, while the Austrians say that they were beaten back from their new positions, and claim the capture of two thousand Italian soldiers. On Saturday the Italians reported the capture of three thousand more prisoners, with no important change of position. On Sunday the Italians again attacked to the east of Gorizia, and took two hundred and fifty prisoners, two four-inch guns and two six-inch guns. An unofficial despatch by the Associated Press, which came in the middle of the week, reported the capture by the Italian offensive of the town of Duino, which is on the Gulf of Trieste and only about twelve miles from that city. Official despatches have, however, not confirmed this report. During the week an Austrian fleet of destroyers and light cruisers sailed forth and made an attack in the straits of Otranto against the line of drifters that are keeping watch there. They sank ten of these before British and Italian naval vessels arrived, and were then driven home after suffering some damage.

The Woes of Jerusalem.

The "set time to favor Zion" does not seem to have come. The terrible stories of the sack of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar, and later by Antiochus, and those that Josephus tells us of the horrors the Jews passed through at the time of the destruction of the city by the Romans, not to mention other destructions, are now, it seems, being repeated at the hands of the equally brutal Turks. The facts of to-day are as dim to our vision as the facts of two thousand years ago. A British army is a few miles away, but can do nothing to save the victims. The Romans had the provocation of an excitedly rebellious subject people. The Turks we assume had none such, except that, as in the case of the Armenians, they no doubt regard the Jews as sure to sympathize, and for good reason, with the enemy. Recent visitors to Palestine have expressed astonishment at the new life which the Jews had put into the country. Progress and westernism are themselves an abomination to the Turk and the Arab. As the story goes the worst atrocities are committed, not by the Turk soldiers, who drive the people helpless to the wilderness, but by the robber Arabs who hang like vultures on their flanks, as they did in the days of Nehemiah, in the days of the Good Samaritan, in the days of the Crusades, and indeed as they have done throughout time since it was prophesied that the hand of Ishmael would be against every man. We may surely look at last for a great enlistment of Jews in the armies of the rescue power. Jerusalem may

not have to stand siege, as, though very strongly built, it is not upon the track of armies and is no longer the seat of royal power or the storehouse of sacred treasure. In that case whatever ill came to it would come from within. If the invaders passed through the valley of Esdraeon, and so on towards the Damascus railway its defenders would probably have to retire before that was reached. Though there is positively nothing left of the old holy city but its dust; though the old and sordid and the new and tawdry belong to the times of the Gentiles, still the children of her people "take pity upon her dust," and the Allies would abhor to do her violence as one respects the grave of what is most sacred to him. Fortunately the Moslems also revere her.

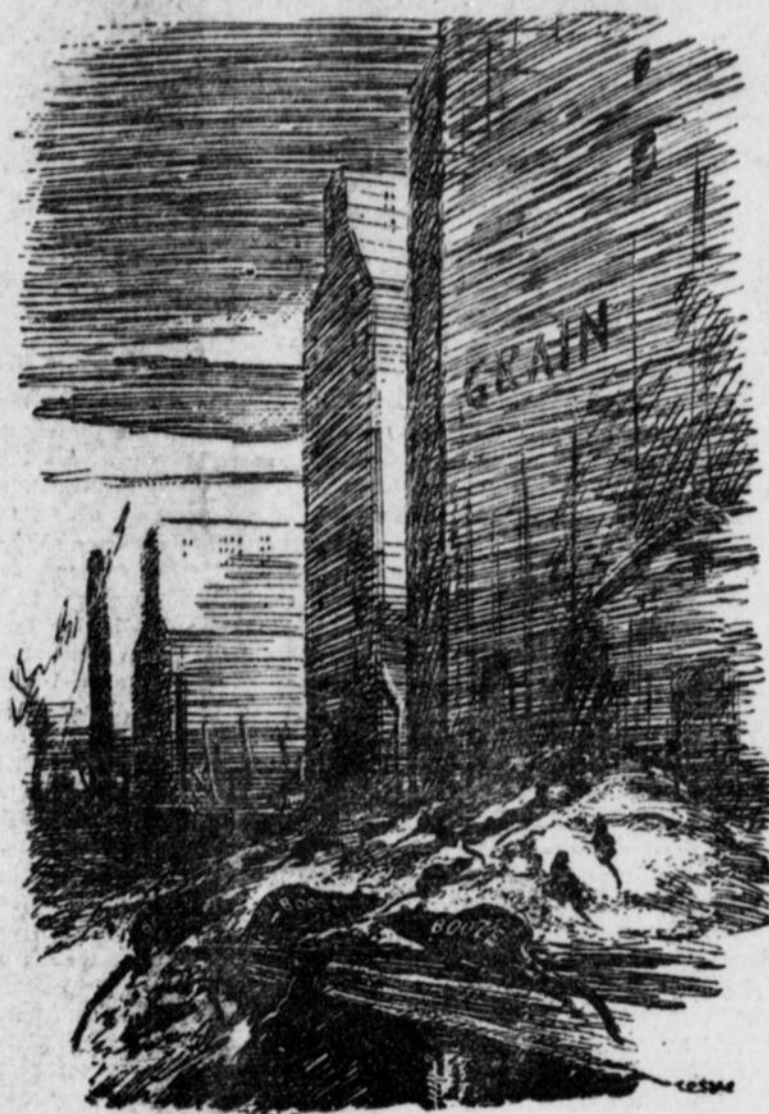
A Necessary Measure.

With the fierce fighting that the Canadians have had to do entailing a casualty list which is now well past the hundred thousand mark, and the new certainty, owing to the failure of Russia, that the war will not end this year, it has become, every day more evident that Canada must find some way of refilling the ranks of her divisions at the front. The volunteer system has been tremendously expensive for over a year now, the cost having run up from the vicinity of fifty to that of a hundred dollars a head. And of late it is quite dead. A few boys who have just passed their eighteenth birthday, and a few men who have become free from one obligation or another which kept them from going earlier, have been straggling into the ranks, but in such small numbers that the recruiting of a month would not supply the losses of a single day at the front. Under these conditions there is nothing left for it but the selective draft. The fact that the United States had already adopted this means has made it much easier for Sir Robert Borden, who, having just come back from Britain and a short visit to the Canadian encampment in France, has become thoroughly alive to the necessity of the situation. It was inevitable that sooner or later the Premier must make such an announcement. It would not do to have it said that Canada is the only country which has evaded full responsibility. So we are to have a selective draft, planned, apparently, on the lines adopted by the United States. The government has not announced its plans, but it is gathered that the first movement will be to have every man between the ages of eighteen and forty-five register his name and fill out a questionnaire something like that which was taken by the National Service Commission, but much more specific and directed toward the end of getting suitable recruits, and not to the altogether vague purposes for which the National Service cards were drawn out. From this registration drafts will be taken.

A New Unity.

There may be friction in raising a forced levy because a traitorous propaganda under the leadership of Mr. Bourassa has been very active. Were this propaganda honest it would to-day discover that its national policy has now no more ground for existence; because, Sir Robert Borden, at the same time that he announced the adoption of compulsion, announced that the Dominions are in future to have a say in the foreign affairs of the Empire. This has been the one central argument of Mr. Bourassa against any aid being given by Canada to the wars of the Empire. As Mr. Bourassa was never sincere in his use of this argument the fact that it has now been answered will make no difference to him. The problem confronting the government is how to put its policy into effect with the least possible friction. With that end in view the sooner the better. Indeed had the government had its plans all drawn out, and ready to present to the House before it announced its policy, it would have been advantageous. The first draft, it is expected, will be of young men of from eighteen to twenty-five years of age who have no one dependent on them, and who are not employed in essential war work. The country will breathe more freely once this draft has been made, for then we will no longer feel the reproach of daily encountering many men who should be at the front, but whom the country has not sent. We will not again be humiliated by the sight of such a crowd of men as went to see General Joffre when he paid his visit to Canada. We will feel that we have taken up our duty in a national instead of an individual manner, and that we have, by doing so, become a nation instead of a collection of races. We will have removed the reproach which is gradually attaching in a cumulative form to two sections of the population, and by removing this reproach we will have laid the basis for a much more solid friendship. Suppose the war should have come to an end and one race among us, let us say the Hebrews, had not taken an active part in it. It

AT THE GRAIN.



—The "Evening Post," N.Y.

would have been very difficult in future times to treat them as equals. But if we make them now share our burdens — act as Canadians, instead of exiles only dwelling for convenience among us, we will in future delight to share with them our liberties. Conscription, if all are willing to take it in a friendly way, may prove the most unifying factor ever introduced into our national life.

Six Counties in Ireland.

It is only a few weeks ago since Mr. Lloyd George announced very emphatically, and with every appearance of sincere conviction, his belief that those counties in Ireland which desire it should be given Home Rule, and those counties in Ireland which do not desire Home Rule should be left under the British Parliament. This declaration is so simple and so seemingly just that it received a great deal of support where the fact which greatly complicates this question is less in evidence. That fact is that two counties which have a majority of Catholic votes have an immense preponderance of Protestant influence. Still many who a few years ago would have thought that solution treasonable accepted it because it was the opinion of Mr. Lloyd George, who had become their political and mental leader. But now Mr. Lloyd George has announced a new policy for Ireland which is directly opposed to this. He has adopted the Unionist position of "clean cut." "Clean cut" means, in the language of Home Rule plebiscites, a division of Ireland by the British Parliament, and not by county plebiscite. The new proposal of Mr. Lloyd George is to give Home Rule to Munster, Leinster, Connaught, and three of the

counties of Ulster, leaving the six northeastern counties under the British Parliament. Of these six counties two contain strong Home Rule majorities. If the six counties are excluded, as Lord MacDonnell states: "A thoroughly unwelcome system of government will be imposed on 430,000 Nationalists, while if only the four Unionist counties are excluded an unwelcome system of government will be imposed on only 180,000 Unionists." The counties of Ulster with the manner in which they were divided just before the war are: Donegal, 133,743 Nationalists; 35,000 Unionists; Cavan, 74,000 Nationalists; 16,000 Unionists; Monaghan, 53,000 Nationalists, and 18,000 Unionists. These are the three counties which are so overwhelmingly Nationalist that there is little dispute about them. Fermanagh has 35,000 Nationalists and 27,000 Unionists, Tyrone, 78,000 Nationalists and 63,000 Unionists. These are the two counties which are to-day in dispute, and which it is desired to make Unionist counties by the policy of "clean cut," but which would go Nationalist if given the vote. The four counties having a Protestant majority are Antrim, 131,000 Unionists and 39,000 Nationalists; Down, 140,000 Nationalists and 56,000 Unionists; Londonderry, 68,000 Unionists and 41,000 Nationalists, and Armagh with 65,000 Unionists, and 54,000 Nationalists.

No Settlement Yet.

The burning question of the moment is, shall the counties of Tyrone and Fermanagh be combined with the counties which consist of 113,000 Nationalists and 90,000 Unionists be given Unionist or Nationalist government by the settlement, and in deciding this ques-

tion Mr. Lloyd George has put himself in a very awkward place by his pronouncement for county option a few weeks ago. There is no doubt that all the Nationalists in Ireland will do all they can to hold him to that pronouncement, and will consider that any recession from it is a sacrifice of what he has called their rights in favor of the Unionists. We may be sure that Mr. Asquith is glad not to have this problem on his shoulders. He steered one Home Rule bill through Parliament against insuperable obstacles. That bill is on the statute books, but no one seems to care to drag it out and demand that it be made the settlement. The settlement could have been made then, but like our own church union question it was, without good reason, adjourned till after the war only to turn sour in the cupboard. Should Mr. Lloyd George be able to make both parties agree to a dividing line in Ireland we would still be only over the threshold of his work. To write out a new Home Rule bill and push it through the House of Commons and the House of Lords, fighting opposition from both sides over every clause, is hardly a wartime task. Mr. Redmond has refused compromise on the lines offered by the Premier, but offers the cordial aid of his party to come to agreement with the other party as was successfully done between the Boers and the English in Africa after the war. Such an agreement would be infinitely the best thing and a triumph of goodness. Present appearances are that it would be quite impossible to invent any compromise measure that would get support from both sides. With Mr. Redmond's rejection of the Home Rule proposal comes a report of the acceptance of it by the Ulstermen. Will the Ulstermen now accept the proposed conference?

Race-Track Gambling.

No more horse races are to take place in England until after the war. The Stewards of the Jockey Club having received an intimation that the War Cabinet considers it undesirable that further racing should take place after the conclusion of the first spring meeting have cancelled all 1917 fixtures after that date. So, England, the country in which horse-racing is more generally indulged in than any other in the world, where betting on horseracing is the chief pastime of tens of thousands of the population, where many of the metropolitan papers put out extras almost entirely devoted to form charts, quotations of odds, and results of the races, where much wealth is tied up in tracks, stables and horses has at last purged itself of this intoxicating folly. But Canada, where horseracing is only attractive to a few, where it is carried on only as an exotic institution, still tolerates it. In horseracing as in nothing else is Canada truly but an adjunct of the United States. Our race-tracks are in the cities close to the border, so that they may be accessible for Americans; some to bring their horses, others to conduct the gambling, and many more just to bet on the results. From time to time for years past the "Witness" has asked for an act restricting this evil which is fast gaining a strangle-hold on a certain section of our people, but Parliament has persistently refused to act on the matter. To-day, however, there seems some chance of its doing something, though only a few weeks ago, when it was asked to restrict the racing period in the vicinity of each city, it shirked the task. As Parliament has done almost no legislation for the country since the beginning of the war there is a large program of moral legislation in which the people are to-day ahead of national legislation. To prohibit the liquor traffic for the period of the war, and one year thereafter; to put an end to betting on the races; to give the suffrage to women, at least in such provinces as have already got it locally; to give us proportional representation so that we may signify at the polls something more than to what party we belong; and to give us an income tax, that wealth may be more evenly distributed, are parts of an overdue program. With the single exception of proportional representation all these subjects have been brought before the House in one form or another in the few days that it has been in session since its adjournment and all have been postponed without action.

Women Suffrage.

Women suffrage was brought before the House of Commons last week by Mr. Sutherland, who moved that the subject be considered during the present session of Parliament. This was an innocuous enough proposal, for why should not Parliament discuss what the whole country has been talking of for some years, and a question on which more than half of our Provincial Legislatures have already taken action. Parliament, however, refused to give it present consideration. On account of the specific wording of the Dominion Franchise act, it is difficult to determine who are and who are not

qualified voters for the next Dominion Parliament. Mr. Doherty and Sir Robert Borden both consider that the words "every person" in the act applying to Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia only mean every male person, so that the enfranchised women of these provinces are not free to vote in Dominion elections. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Pugsley consider that the word "persons" in this act means either men or women. Mr. Pugsley argued that "every person" in the Dominion act meant women as well as men or otherwise there would have been no reason for the words every "male" person in the Dominion act which applies to Saskatchewan and Alberta. Sir Wilfrid Laurier argued that the words every person surely meant to include all persons of both sexes, as the Dominion act further stated that the qualifications necessary to qualify any person to vote at Dominion election in any province "shall be those established by the laws of that province."

Two Solutions.

Mr. Pugsley's solution of the suffrage question was very simple. He proposed to strike out the word male in the act applying to Alberta and Saskatchewan. If his interpretation of the law regarding the suffrage in Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia is correct this would be very satisfactory. Sir Robert Borden suggests giving the franchise to the women in all the provinces, and not only to those in the provinces which have adopted suffrage laws. To do this it would be necessary to revert to the old method of having two distinct franchise lists, one for the Dominion and another for provincial elections. This was the method in vogue before the change of government in 1896, and it led to a great deal of extra expense, annoyance and political corruption. For twenty years now we have got on without this double expense, and it seems too bad to go back to it if it can be avoided, but Sir Robert is not willing that anything at all should be done at the present time. For some reason he would not even agree to the motion of Mr. Sutherland that the subject should be considered during the present session, but moved instead that "in the opinion of this house the question of extending the franchise to women should engage the attention of Parliament before an appeal to the people is made." In this way the question has been shelved for the present. But we at least have the promise of the Premier that it will be brought up again before Parliament is dissolved.

The Bond of Union.

The United States has been on the verge, as we were some years ago, of committing a singularly destructive blunder. Deputations approached the Ways and Means Committee to show the mischief of it, but were refused a hearing. But we hear that better counsels have reached that august body. The mistake was the introduction of the zone system into the new and very advanced postal rates that it proposed to lay on as a way of taxing the newspaper press. The committee no doubt counted that this impost would go through without much difficulty, as every member of Congress has a newspaper or two which has no mission beyond his own little sphere of influence, and this zone system would act as a protective duty against literature from beyond. The increase would not have the great dailies much against it, as their sphere is for the most part within their own zones. But the unpatriotic quality of it seems to have dawned upon them. The New York "Mail" issued a city paper, and very little affected, tells how Daniel Webster advised against the inclusion of the Pacific states in the Union on the ground that it would be impossible for them at that distance, through lack of communication, to have a common mind with the rest of the country. He no doubt reasoned that as the American colonies, through distance, naturally fell away from the mother country, so these would as naturally fall away from the Union. Railways carrying magazines and national periodicals have changed that condition; but the tendency of this regulation would be to restore it, and make the extremes of the country strangers and aliens to each other. Far wiser would it be to subsidize everything in the reading way that had far to travel. If Canada has a peril, it is of falling apart where a thousand miles of inhospitable country cuts it in two. The west is getting very jealous of the east and very contemptuous of it. There are here all the seeds of alienation. The flat postal rate is the least that statesmanship can do to promote mutual acquaintance. It might even do more to advantage. No, if a government wants to make revenue out of the press let it not tax knowledge, let it tax advertising—tax it fiercely and force it to use less space. This would be beneficial all round. The advertisers, if all affected the same way, would get just as much prominence. The newspapers would save paper, now a very precious commodity, and the government would go where money is and get a very large return, whereas from the zone system they would only hit the very small end of the nation's Press, and while intel-

WHEN TWO HEADS ARE NOT BETTER THAN ONE.



—Brooklyn "Eagle."

Actually it is the strongest, yet it is financially the least robust. There is no reason why the nation should lose money in carrying advertising, and that very largely of things people do not need.

Royalty
It is a little disconcerting to have a correspondent assume that we are in any way responsible for the views expressed in letters, for there are things said that we would little like to be credited with. We do not print all the letters we get. We try to make choice of those which have some intelligent ideas to convey, regardless as to whether we agree with them or not. The old English guardian of liberty, a free press, was very slowly and painfully achieved, and it is not maintained except at the great cost of having many very undesirable views expressed. It was slowly discovered that this was freedom's safety valve. Many grievances that smoulder without vent become explosive, which, if left loose upon the air, would go off in noise and smoke. We have often wondered, however, at people taking offence at other people's views when they are free to answer them if they can do so politely and intelligently. One correspondent after enumerating a considerable string of our sins and shortcomings, chief among which was our being tolerant towards Irish and French Roman Catholics, finds our crowning sin in publishing a letter questioning the use of royalty. At this our friend, who has spent his life in a land that holds royalty in censorious contempt, and who has brought up a family under those direful influences, is very wrathful; and, though he does not hold the "Witness" guilty of "the most pernicious act that a man could be guilty of," he is sorry that "the attitude of the "Witness" seems to be in the same direction." Now, while we repudiate responsibility for the views of correspondents, it so happens that this letter was an attack upon the "Witness" for saying that Russia should, if possible, retain her monarchy as her widespread simple peoples needed some personality to whom to have a common loyalty. It so happens too that we did in the same paper insist that in that view we had been right, as most British people will agree, and that we held up as evidence of this the enormous value of royalty to the British realms.

Ill-timed.
We regret to see a very nasty attack on British royalty by so able a man as Mr. H. G. Wells. Mr. Wells is a Fabian Socialist of somewhat airy notions. "If monarchy is to survive," he says, "it must go under profound modifications," and so on, ending up with: "We have not fought for a King; we have fought for Belgium, France and freedom; we will gladly go on with our task under a King, unless he hampers us in that task." There is not a word in all this that is not true, and agreed in by all loyal Englishmen, except the innuendo that King George is liable to hamper the Allies in the interest of his numerous royal cousins which is cruelly and inexorably hitting one who cannot hit back. It is surely a painful enough time for our royal family without having suggestion of treason thrown at them. The gentle Queen Mother's own loved sister is among the exiles, Nicholas, whose star has set through his timidity and glaring incapacity, is King George's intimate cousin, and in appearance his double. That miserable Emperor who is execrated by all mankind is also his cousin. We have not heard that in all this he has swerved an inch from the path of the highest loyalty or devotion to his country. Venizelos told newspaper men that the Allies had made it a condition of supporting his uprising that he should not make it anti-dynastic—in other words, that he should not attempt to dethrone the King of Greece. As the Allies recognized him at the expense of the King that can only have been a passing phase; and whence it came we have yet to learn. Our King is not the sort to make trouble for personal reasons, and he is not so foolish as to do it for dynastic reasons. It probably came from Germany, via Petrograd. We should all have preferred had the King of the Hellenes, who is also a cousin both of the Czar and of our King, been restored to the constitutionalism that he professed. To say that this business of consignment must come to an end goes without saying. But then it is in process of coming to an end. The King's wife, though a quarter cousin, is English, and it is inconceivable that the heir to the throne should become involved in any German combination. It is, however, certain beyond question that the King and his mother must be suffering from this war in a way that others cannot at all share with them, and so long as there is no reason for uttering such hints they are the reverse of nice.

The Knockers.
This same correspondent, who we are glad to note is loyal to the "Witness" as he is to the King, and whose rebukes are not for the public but for our own good, for which reason we do not print his letter, tells us how some of his neighbors have left the "Witness" on the score that it is always knocking. Now thereby hangs a tale of great interest both to us and to our readers. There are three classes of papers: the knockers, the non-knockers, and the kind the "Witness" is. There are some that live by knocking. Some are subsidized by their party to knock the other party. They look to please one-half the people by displeasing the other half, and the better they do the latter the better their readers are pleased. Then

there are papers like Mr. Bourassa's "Devoir" which has gained a great currency among the clergy and laity of this province of Quebec by forever knocking at the British Empire. A more malign influence we have not among us, but its knocking seems to prosper and please. Poor Bourassa! He sours and sours, because he despises everybody but himself, and feeds on hatred, and uses the liberty no other power would give him to malign the power that does accord it to him, and to sow sedition among callow youths. Then there are papers on the opposite side to Bourassa which live by knocking the Roman Catholics. The "Witness" has always fought the encroachments of ecclesiasticism. It has often done so when no party paper dared to. But it has always equally stood up for equal rights for all and for oppression for none. The latter behavior troubles our correspondent. So much for those that live by knocking.

The Exploiters
Then there is the still more prosperous class of the non-knockers. Their policy is never to deny or affirm anything unless the paper can profit by doing so, either by running some popular crusade or by taking sides for value received in some election. In such a case they have vociferous opinions, though even then they do more by coloring their news and by placarding their news columns than by editorial commitment. For half a century we have well understood how to make a paper succeed on the line of never saying anything definite. In the days when the New York "Herald" easily led in American popular journalism one searched its ordinary editorials in vain for any views at all. That is the kind that pleases those who do not like knocking, who have no soul for bettering things. But mark, it is not knocking that these people dislike—our correspondents would like a lot of it—but it must always be on the side of his own sentiments.

The Papers To Fight For
Lastly, there is the other sort that is always fighting for the right as they see it, and opposing what they see to be wrong. It is a hard road to travel we admit. But better to die fighting for the right than to flourish by betraying one's mission. The good citizen fights for the paper that fights for him and tolerates opinions with which he differs. There are good people everywhere that will cherish a paper that takes the people's cause without counting the cost. The "Witness" has thousands on thousands of such noble souls—the saving leaven of the nation—on its subscription lists, of whom our good correspondent is one. We have not of course printed his letter, because it is not for publication, and we hope we have not misrepresented it. As he has frankly spoken out his mind to us, and as there is nothing to point him out, we have replied in as plain language; and now we are firmer friends than ever. As for the material of our correspondence page, it is not our choosing, except in so far as we have to make choice among what comes to us. We have asked our readers for their views how best to nationalize the peoples that are crowding in upon us. In this quest we are heartily in accord with our loyal correspondent. It is an immensely pressing question, and has more to do with our present duty than controversy over the things which every age of Jews and Christians has expected and misinterpreted and which the future still hides.

How Do Submarines Work?
The British admiralty are anxious for aid in their fight against the submarines. British papers with one accord are calling on the inventive genius of the United States to devise a reply to submarine warfare, and display an astonishing confidence that some genius like Edison or Ford will discover for them a solution. And yet, for some inexplicable reason, they are hiding from all the people of Great Britain and all the people of America, except a few officials of the navy, the information that would make such a discovery possible. Newspapers are not allowed to print news regarding operations by or against submarines, or to tell of the destruction of enemy submarines, except in the words of official despatches. This secrecy may result in the loss of a little information that the Germans would otherwise procure, but it precludes the ability of tens of thousands of trained minds in the United States and Great Britain to work out the problem with any chance of success. Before the censor shut down accounts of the sinking of steamers by submarines we learned from these accounts that at that time a large majority of the ships sunk were not torpedoed, but either sunk by gun fire or by bombs placed on board of them by the crew of the submarine after the sailors had been ordered to abandon the ship. We have one indication that this is still the case in the British reports of the number of ships unsuccessfully attacked. These unsuccessful attacks may simply indicate misdirected torpedoes. But before the censorship fell over the subject such failures in attack mostly meant that the submarine had been frightened off by a gun on board the ship.

The Motor Boat Patrol.
If it is the case, as we have good rea-

son to suppose, that for the most part the submarine must come above the water to deliver its attack the remedy is not at all impossible. If that is the case, it is only a matter of arming merchantmen and of putting aloft enough motor patrol boats to make it dangerous for the submarine to show more than her periscope. Vast as is the area of the danger zone in the North Sea and the Atlantic it is not so vast as to make it impossible to strew it with motor patrol boats at such frequent intervals that the submarine coming to the surface will be immediately driven down. Two thousand five hundred patrol boats would be enough to put one in the centre of every five miles square in this section of the ocean, and make it impossible for a submarine to emerge without being immediately shot at. One quarter of this number, or six hundred patrol boats, would put one in the centre of every ten mile square, and make it impossible for a submarine to come up without being shot at within four minutes of its emergence as these motor boats travel at the rate of thirty miles an hour. Under these conditions no U-boat would be able to come up and chase a merchantman or sink one by gun fire, for, in the days before the censor stopped information, it was clear that the submarines had great difficulty in sinking even unprotected merchantmen with their guns; it took many shots and sometimes hours to effect a sinking. If the submarine, therefore, still has to come to the surface, it can be beaten. If, however, it can find enough victims with its periscope that will come within the short range (not more than two or three hundred yards) of it necessary for torpedo work it is an altogether more difficult problem.

Difficulties of the Submarine.
There are two conditions that make the submarine a less frightful boat than many suppose it to be. In the first place, it cannot lie still under water unless it goes right down to the bottom of the ocean and lies on the bottom. It cannot do this where the ocean is more than a hundred feet deep as the pressure of the water increases so greatly with the depth that its sides would be crushed in. For this reason it can only rest under water in the coastal waters of the British Isles or on the shallow bottoms of the fishing banks. When operating out in the Atlantic it must keep going every moment that it is in the water as otherwise it will either sink or float. To be sure, it does not have to keep going very fast, but it must use its batteries continually, enough to develop the power to give itself steeerage way with its elevation-motors. The second condition that makes these boats awkward is that, when under water, they must be run by storage batteries, and therefore must come to the surface for considerable periods to recharge these batteries. This is done by coming up at night, and after disconnecting the gasoline motors which run these submarines when they are on the surface from the screw, attaching them by a driving belt to an electric generator. For the purpose of recharging they must lie on the surface for some hours with their gasoline engines going at full power, and their hatches wide open to renew their air. At the same time they must refill their compressed air cylinders, so that the men may have air to breathe next time they go down. On calm nights this cannot help but be a dangerous performance with an army of patrol boats on the lookout. Unless conditions of submarine warfare have greatly altered since full accounts of their fights were permitted to be published, it is surprising that their work has not been more effectively countered by the British admiralty.

The Anglo-Celt.
We find in "John Bull" a brilliant indictment against the German people in which the writer quotes Caesar as saying of them that "the German is restless, turbulent, ambitious of conquest and dominion; a brutal master and a false friend; a ravisher of women, a plunderer, a savage, lawless, lustful, inhuman devil, who shows no mercy to the weak and keeps faith only with the strong—who are steadfast enough to make him repent broken pledges, and dishonest treaties." The writer adds much in this line. The deduction drawn is that the only way to get peace for the world is to crush the Teuton. This is

a Satanic, or at best a Teutonic, conclusion. Those who hold it rightly limit the immunity from trouble thus to be obtained to this generation or the next, assuming that what the German always was he always will be, and will need continual crushing, and will be continually the same surly threat to the world that he has been. This is a doctrine which cannot be held by any who hold that God made the Germans, and intends their salvation. John Bull is a name that connotes the pure Anglo-Saxon. He is known otherwise in our literature as Sir Anthony Absolute. He is the self-willed country squire who is despot of his fields. The name Anglo-Saxon has been the boast of the Briton for many generations, and what is curious, when you find any one discounting on the world mission of the Anglo-Saxon you generally find a man with a Celtic name. The Anglo-Saxon himself assumes his superiority—does not speak it. In that he has got away from the German, as in many other things, grace no doubt to his new relationships. Those that make this boast of the Anglo-Saxon of course mean the Anglo-Celt. It is a little interesting to notice how the people who have so long accented the German side of their nature are now looking about to see if they are not more Celts than Saxons. The Celt has his faults too, as we also learn from Caesar. We remember an intelligent Celtic friend who spoke with a very strong Gaelic accent saying: "We know the Celt better than we know any other people; we know him since the time of Julius Caesar. And what we know about him is this, that he never has been governed, and what's more he never will be governed. Here is a little more fatalism. He was explaining the Irish problem of that now distant day which, as he intimated, does not vary much. There is no race on earth that is not hopeless to the man without faith. There is none that has not the Kingdom of Heaven before it, as those who believe. There is here, as there is everywhere, salvation by fellowship. The Celt lives in a world of poetry and has a fineness of grain that, in fitting proportion, makes the Teuton into a gentleman. But while we indulge in these generalizations and see a better world ahead as the "curse of Babel"—the sundering of peoples—diminishes, we see in every man a man within reach of every grace, if so be that he come within reach of human ministers of grace. He will never get it by the channel of "John Bull" as characterized by the popular journal that wears his name.

A War Tax.
The Government has decided to impose a tax of fifty percent on all war profits over fifteen percent of firms engaged in certain lines, and of seventy-five percent on all war profits over twenty percent of such firms. This is a good move, and it will be an advantage to the country in more ways than one. In the first place, it will force the Government to make a valuation on which to

base their allowance of profits. What is the value of a company? Let us take for example the very common form of joint stock company in which all the money that was ever put into the concern is represented by the bonds, and in which the common stock is all water. There are a great many questions to be answered in finding the capital value of such a company. In the first place it must be recognized that though the stock of the company was originally purely water it is the people who own it who own the company. A great many of them are not the people to whom the stock was originally allotted. They paid good money for their stock, which money did not go into the treasury of the company, but went to enrich those who bought the bonds. Their management of the company has been for the purpose of securing an interest on the stock which they have bought, and it is quite probable that in some cases they have, during a period of years, been throwing the surplus earnings of the company back into the company to put it into such a strong position that when once it begins to pay dividends on its stock it will be able to continue to do so. The "good will" of a company is often one of its biggest assets; indeed almost the only asset of a wholesale or retail commission house. How will its value be arrived at? In other companies, great quantities of such common stock which is nothing more than water, is still in the hands of those who had it printed, and might well be set aside in estimating the capital on which the company should pay interest. There does not seem to be any good reason why all companies, instead of only companies engaged in war work, should be so taxed. Is it not of all things desirable that as much as possible of the country's capital should be engaged in war enterprises? Would it not then help the war better to penalize such capital as is engaged at excessive profits in non-war enterprises instead of those engaged in war enterprises? But there is no essential distinction between one and another. Every company which is engaged in good productive work for the country is helping to win the war, whether its work be the manufacture of rolled oats or of shrapnel.

The Obvious Case.
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A delegation of returned soldiers, some of whom claimed to be Prohibitionists, waited recently on the provincial executive, and, through Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper as spokesman, asked in the name of British fairplay that the Act be not put into force until there is a regular investigation into the charges. On the other hand the Social Service Council and other organizations in British Columbia are urging that Prohibition be put into effect immediately as a war measure. The fairest way in the interest of "British Fair Play" would be for the Government



EMPEROR WILLIAM HAS SUMMONED AN OHIO DENTIST TO ATTEND TO HIS TEETH. —The "Star," Washington

to give Prohibition to those people at home who asked for it, by such a large majority. Then after the war is over, when the soldiers have been back long enough to learn what Prohibition really is, to have a referendum under unimpeachable conditions. We have very little doubt that then the bona-fide soldiers of British Columbia would support the dry regime with a big majority.

A Benign Combine.
A new combine has been formed of very large proportions. This time it is by the flour millers of the South Atlantic States. But while we call it a combine it might equally as well be called a co-operative union. Its formation involves a new principle of which somewhat startling results are expected. The idea is to have all the mills in the combine, of which there are already some hundreds, agree to standardize their flour and put each grade under a common name. The use of these names will be only permissible to members of the association, and they will be advertised very broadly by the common funds of the association. The combine will maintain experts, who will go from mill to mill regularly collecting samples of the output of each of the mills, and subjecting these to test to see that they fulfill in every respect the specifications for the brand. The result of such a combine will be that everybody buying that brand of flour will know exactly the quality of the goods, and how they will act in baking. The association can do national advertising without any of it being lost, and supply customers who are drawn to them by the advertising from some point of manufacture in their vicinity. It is almost impossible for small flour mills to pay for such advertising as will force on customers the knowledge of the quality of their goods, or make them feel safe that the quality advertised will be maintained. The competitive advertising of a thousand mills is very costly. A great deal of it is over duplicate territory, and a great deal of it only serves to nullify other parts of it. All this will be saved by the new standardization, and it is expected that the fame of the patented names chosen will spread so rapidly that other mills will have to come into the combine. It has been found by the Canada Cement Company that one of its best selling arguments is the fact that from all its mills samples of the product are continually being taken and chemically analyzed at headquarters, so that the product of every one of its branch mills is kept up to an exact standard, and everybody buying its product knows that that standard is absolutely maintained, while in the unit opposition mills the standard is often allowed to fall off for periods owing to a poor streak in the quality of the clay or rock used. The principle of the new corporation, which allows a great deal of individual freedom on the part of the mills, as to the manufacture of other grades for particular customers, and which places no restriction on selling prices of even the standardized products, seems to promise well in many lines of manufactures besides that of flour.

Gasoline Tractor Versus Horse.
A gasoline engine when working at its best has an efficiency of only thirty percent. That is to say, it converts about one-third of the fuel fed to it into power. The horse, which is the great rival of the gasoline engine, does much better than this, converting nearly all the material fed to it into power. On this comparison alone the horse has a great advantage over the gasoline engine. But then the horse has to be fed whether working or not working, whereas the gasoline engine consumes no fuel at all except during its periods of labor. In this way the balance of economy between the horse and the gasoline engine as modes of power on the farm are pretty well rebalanced. There is, however, another factor which gives to the horse a tremendous advantage. A gasoline engine that gets stuck by the work being too heavy for it, as for example, suppose it to be pulling a plough which catches on a root that it cannot drag out at the first attempt, is not only unable to make a greater effort to pull out that root than it made when it was in motion, but can actually only make a much smaller effort. On the other hand, let the horse that is ploughing the field get stuck on a root; he may be brought to a standstill by the root, but he will start in again, and give to that root a far greater tug than was put on it when he was first brought to a halt. It is this elasticity of power that tips the scales in favor of the horse as against the motor tractor. In this matter of elasticity the motor tractor will, without doubt, be greatly improved, before long for it is only a matter of devising mechanical gears. There is also every probability that the motor will within no great length of time, be so improved that it will make effective use of far more than one third the fuel fed it. When this time comes the horse may be kept for pleasure as we keep a dog, but will have ceased to be of other use.

PERSONAL.
Miss Turner, who has often written about the needs of India's women in the "Witness," is with Miss Campbell, the late Secretary of the Canadian Auxiliary of the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission, sailing for India, via Japan, in the "Traba Maru," leaving Victoria on June 8th. All correspondence addressed to either Miss Turner or Miss Campbell, care of Mr. John Best, 410 Wellington St., Toronto, will be forwarded to them.

WILL EXPAND U. S. REGULAR ARMY

Units Authorized Last Year to Be Formed as Rapidly As Possible

Washington, May 14.—President Wilson to-day approved complete plans for the immediate expansion of the regular army of the United States to full war strength of 293,000 men, through the formation as rapidly as possible of all the new units authorized by the National Defence Act of June 3, 1916.

To accomplish this, 45 new regiments of infantry, cavalry and field artillery will have to be organized, this being the number of regiments to be formed in order to give the army the war force contemplated by Congress in 1916, but intended to be obtained in five equal increments to be obtained in a five-year period. One of these increments has been in process of formation. The other four increments are to be obtained as soon as possible.

The orders issued by the President to-day call for the formation of 23 new regiments of infantry, 12 new regiments of artillery, and six new regiments of cavalry. When these have been obtained the army will have a total of 64 regiments of infantry, 21 regiments of field artillery, and 25 regiments of cavalry, a total of 110 regiments in these three arms of the service, exclusive of coast artillery, staff corps, and special service units. There will be 3,379 officers, and 127,885 men in the 64 infantry regiments, 1,325 officers and 37,175 men in the 25 regiments of cavalry, and 897 officers and 26,748 men in the 21 regiments of field artillery.

MESSAGE FROM BEATTY

Grand Fleet Welcomes Liberty's Newest Champions

Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Beatty, commander of the British Grand Fleet, has sent the following message to Admiral Henry T. Mayo, commander of the United States Atlantic Fleet:

"The Grand Fleet rejoices that the Atlantic Fleet will now share in preserving the liberties of the world and maintaining the chivalry of the sea."

Admiral Mayo replied: "The United States Atlantic Fleet appreciates the message from the British Fleet and welcomes opportunities for work with the British fleet for the freedom of the seas."

LAW AND CHRISTIANITY

An Interesting Decision by the House of Lords.

The House of Lords last week decided an unusually interesting case relating to the predominant control of Christianity by British law. By a majority vote of the law lords of 4 to 1, the House decided that the Christian religion could be subverted legally by reverent and sincere methods. The case was as follows:

A legacy was left to a secular society limited to a main object, which was "to promote the best interests of humanity and to advance the progress of science, knowledge, and not supernatural belief; also that human welfare in this world is the proper end of all thought and action."

The trial court, also the Court of Appeals, upheld the validity of the bequest. The contention was that the company existed for the purpose of subverting the Christian religion, and was, therefore, an illegal corporation. The Lord Chancellor ruled that Christianity was part of the law of the land, and a change could be effected only by statute, and not by legal decision. He thought the appeal should be allowed.

Lord Dunedin held that the object of the society could be followed without incurring the crime of blasphemy. No other statute was called in question.

Lord Parker agreed with the quotation from Justice Coleridge that "there is nothing unlawful in the common law in reverently doubting or denying the doctrines of Christianity, however, fundamental."

Lord Sumner said with all respect to the great names of the lawyers who had used a phrase, "Christianity is part of the law of England," it was really not law, only rhetoric.

Lord Buckmaster said the common law did not render criminal the mere propagation of doctrines hostile to Christian faith. Crime consisted in the manner in which the doctrines were advocated. The legacy was held to be valid and the appeal dismissed.

TIMBER FOR WAR USES.

Canadian Engineer Solved Problem of Water Supply.

"I have just returned from a visit to some of the forestry camps which are situated in all parts of France, several quite close to the front," says London cable to the Toronto "Evening Telegram."

"I visited those in the Jura Mountains, within sight of the Alps and close to the Swiss frontier. The section is so dry that it has never been cut, as the French thought it impossible to get water to operate the mills, but a Canadian engineer from Arnprior solved the difficulty by a hydraulic pump. He invented a siphon that raises water 600 feet, and there is now a large output. The forest is reminiscent of British Columbia, the timber being spruce and balsam trees, tall and symmetrical. For quality, Ottawa lumbermen declare there is nothing in Canada to equal it. The product is going chiefly to the French army."

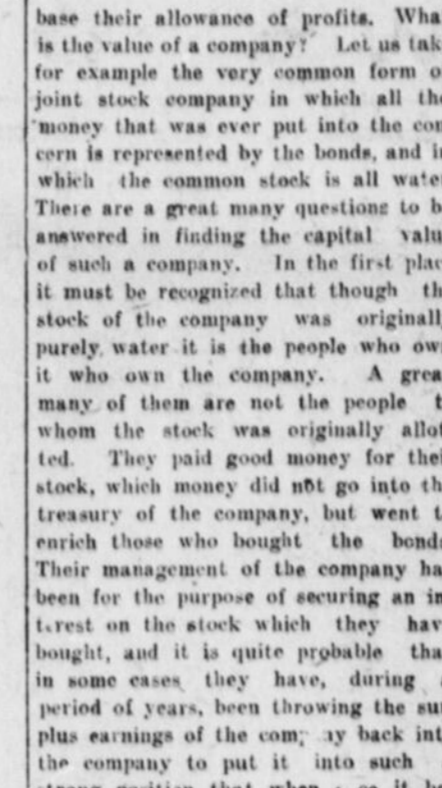
CAPT. BALL'S FATE IS STILL UNKNOWN

His Was the Most Wonderful Record Achieved by Fighting Aviator.

The precise number of enemy machines brought down during his career by Captain Albert Ball, of the Royal Flying Corps, aged 19, who has been missing since May 7, is not known. There are records of 41 certain, and 10 more morally certain, also a large number of probabilities. Beyond doubt his was the most wonderful series of victories yet achieved by a flying man of any nation. No news of him has been received since his failure to return from his last expedition.

You are responsible for that stain! You must find a way to take it out!

—The "Times," N.Y.



OTHER EARTH

base their allowance of profits. What is the value of a company? Let us take for example the very common form of joint stock company in which all the money that was ever put into the concern is represented by the bonds, and in which the common stock is all water. There are a great many questions to be answered in finding the capital value of such a company. In the first place it must be recognized that though the stock of the company was originally purely water it is the people who own it who own the company. A great many of them are not the people to whom the stock was originally allotted. They paid good money for their stock, which money did not go into the treasury of the company, but went to enrich those who bought the bonds. Their management of the company has been for the purpose of securing an interest on the stock which they have bought, and it is quite probable that in some cases they have, during a period of years, been throwing the surplus earnings of the company back into the company to put it into such a strong position that when once it begins to pay dividends on its stock it will be able to continue to do so. The "good will" of a company is often one of its biggest assets; indeed almost the only asset of a wholesale or retail commission house. How will its value be arrived at? In other companies, great quantities of such common stock which is nothing more than water, is still in the hands of those who had it printed, and might well be set aside in estimating the capital on which the company should pay interest. There does not seem to be any good reason why all companies, instead of only companies engaged in war work, should be so taxed. Is it not of all things desirable that as much as possible of the country's capital should be engaged in war enterprises? Would it not then help the war better to penalize such capital as is engaged at excessive profits in non-war enterprises instead of those engaged in war enterprises? But there is no essential distinction between one and another. Every company which is engaged in good productive work for the country is helping to win the war, whether its work be the manufacture of rolled oats or of shrapnel.

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—The "Times," N.Y.

Canadian Government To Enforce Selective Conscription

SIR ROBERT BORDEN STATES THAT IN ORDER TO KEEP CANADIAN DIVISIONS UP TO STRENGTH, FORCE OF 50,000 TO 100,000 MEN WILL BE RAISED—UNANIMITY OF PRESS OPINION A STRIKING FEATURE OF RECEPTION OF NEWS—SIR WILFRID LAURIER WITHHOLDS COMMENT ON PROPOSAL

Conscription for Canada—a new Constitution for the Empire—these were the messages that Sir Robert Borden brought to Parliament on Friday. The Prime Minister proclaimed that voluntary efforts to fill the ranks of our army had been exhausted, and that compulsory service would be adopted to re-arm the country's pledge to maintain our army in undiminished strength at the front and strike the final blow that would make for victory. Fifty thousand, and perhaps one hundred thousand, men will be needed and the machinery to select and mobilize these will be put into effect at once.

The scene in the Commons chamber when the Premier announced that selective conscription would be enforced will long be remembered. Crowded Conservative benches broke into cheering; members leaped to their feet, waved hats, and pounded desks. In the galleries some of the spectators joined in the applause, and many women leaned over the railing waving their handkerchiefs. On the Opposition benches, the announcement was received in silence, except by Dr. Michael Clark, George McCraney, Dr. Cash, and the Hon. A. K. MacLean, who applauded the Prime Minister.

Sir Robert and his colleagues had carefully concealed their intentions. The Premier was expected to announce his decision to introduce extension legislation.

WAR ISSUES REVIEWED.

Sir Robert, rising at the opening of the House, commenced his statement by recalling the events which had preceded the conference. On December 20th last, the British Prime Minister had summoned the Prime Ministers of the Overseas Dominions to meet with members of the British Cabinet in London at an Imperial War Conference. The purposes of that meeting were to take counsel, first as to matters connected with the prosecution of the war, second as to the terms upon which peace should be made, and third as to problems which would arise immediately after the conclusion of peace. It had been proposed that the first meeting of the conference should be held during the last week of February, and the Canadian Minister arrived in London on the 23rd of that month, only to find that, owing to delay in the arrival of the representatives of India and South Africa, the proceedings could not begin until a somewhat later date. Representatives of Australia were unable to attend the conference, and under the circumstances all that could be done was to acquaint the Australian Ministry daily with the proceedings of the Imperial War Cabinet, and the Imperial War Conference, and especially with the nature of resolutions and proposals in which the Commonwealth of Australia would seem to be particularly interested.

The first meeting of the Imperial War Cabinet was held on Tuesday, March 20th, and the first meeting of the Imperial War Conference was held on Wednesday, March 21st. Six meetings were held each week, three of the Imperial War Cabinet and three of the Imperial War Conference. It became obvious that there were certain matters not connected with the war which could not come before the Imperial War Cabinet, and to discuss these the Imperial War Conference was constituted.

WAR CABINET'S GENESIS.

"The genesis of the Imperial War Cabinet," said Sir Robert, "is to be found in the events of this war. Everyone has realized the somewhat anomalous position of the self-governing nations which concern foreign policy and foreign relations. It is abundantly clear that in those questions which involve the issues of peace and war, it is equally clear that in the event of a great war, threatening in any way the existence of our Empire and its components, the self-governing dominions are at war, and must inevitably take their part, and therefore they are concerned with the causes out of which war may arise.

"If we may take an example in the events which have been transpiring during the past two years, we observe that some at least of the causes out of which this war sprang arose before this Dominion had an existence. We observe further that some at least of the causes for which our Empire took up arms were concerned with treaties and understandings in which the Overseas Dominions of this Empire had no voice and no part; and we were concerned in this war in Canada, and in the other overseas Dominions, because we realized that the cause for which it is being fought, is one that transcends all others within our experience, and that concerns the future of every Dominion of the Empire, the future of the United Kingdom, the future of the Empire as a whole, and more than that, the future of the world. I said in London not more than a month ago that the Overseas Dominions of this Empire had called to arms in the present struggle not less than one million men. Under these conditions, and having regard to the part which the Overseas Dominions of the Empire have taken, it was obviously necessary that the pledge given by the British Government that the views of the Overseas Dominions should be heard with regard to the terms of peace, must be fulfilled in substantial measure; and as that question was to come under consideration also, it was thought desirable and proper that questions of co-operation in connection with the prosecution of the war and with regard to the problems which will arise on its conclusion should also come under consideration by the British Cabinet and the representatives of the Overseas Dominions assembled together in the Imperial War Cabinet that was ever held.

"The flexibility of the British system permitted this to be done. We all realize that this constitution is based on usage, and revised by events more than by men. The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom called together the Prime Ministers of the Overseas Dominions to sit in council with the five members of the British Cabinet. In taking that course he absolutely disregarded precedent. These five men of the British Cabinet, with the representatives of India and of all the other Overseas Dominions, met in council for the purpose of dealing with matters of common concern touching the whole Empire.

"So there was for the first time in London an Imperial War Cabinet, but there was more than that. There were two cabinets advising the Crown, one an Imperial War Cabinet advising the Crown in respect of matters of common concern, and the other the British Cabinet, advising the Crown in connection with matters concerning the affairs of the United Kingdom.

Sir Robert said that this situation had so impressed the people and government of the United Kingdom that a definite offer was made that the experiment should be continued; that it should develop into a usage, and that annually at least there should assemble in London an Imperial Cabinet, which should deal with matters of common concern to the whole Empire. The Prime Minister thought that the result would be the development of a cabinet of government rather than of ministers, a cabinet in which the governments of the United Kingdom, the Overseas Dominion and India would be represented.

TO CONSULT DOMINIONS.

"It is not proposed," continued the Prime Minister, "that the Government of the United Kingdom in foreign affairs shall act first and consult afterwards. The principle has been laid down that in these matters the Overseas Dominions shall be consulted before the Empire is committed to any proposal of foreign policy which might involve the issues of peace and war. The language in which the Prime Minister of Great Britain conveyed the proposal to the members of the Overseas Dominions made that abundantly clear. So that, as I understand the proposal, it is that the British Cabinet shall continue to discharge its functions in respect to all matters relating to the United Kingdom, but that there shall be in addition an Imperial Cabinet in which the representatives of the United Kingdom shall consist of the Prime Minister, the Foreign Secretary, the Secretary of State for India, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, very probably the Secretary of State for War, and the First Lord of the Admiralty, and the representatives of the Dominions shall be their Prime Ministers or some minister of first rank, who for the time being shall possess the authority and exercise the functions of the Prime Minister for that purpose. It may be said in criticism of this proposal that what the Prime Minister of one of the Overseas Dominions might agree to there he could not carry out afterwards, because the assent of Parliament could not be given. That criticism, however, is equally applicable to any policy that a government might bring down; therefore, it does not seem to me to constitute any grave objection to the proposal which has been outlined by Mr. Lloyd George. This at least may be said of Mr. Lloyd George's proposal: It does not sacrifice in the slightest degree the autonomy or the power of self-government which is possessed by everyone of the Overseas Dominions. The ministers from overseas go there as the heads of their own governments. They are responsible to their own parliaments; the Prime Minister of Great Britain goes there responsible to his Parliament. There is no sacrifice of any existing power of self-government. There is, on the other hand, the opportunity for consultation, co-operation and united action, which I venture to think will prove of great advantage to the Empire as a whole.

COVERED MANY PHASES.

Taking up the proceedings of the Imperial War Cabinet, Sir Robert said they covered almost every conceivable subject connected with the prosecution of the war, the terms of peace and the problems to arise after the conclusion of the war. The subjects under consideration included the constitution of the Empire, the development and control of natural resources, Imperial preference, demobilization, co-ordination of military equipment and stores, production of naval and military munitions and supplies, naval defence, care of soldiers' graves, naturalization, representation of India at future Imperial conferences, the position of Indians in the self-governing Dominions, removal of temptation to which overseas troops are now exposed, trade commissioners' services, patents and other subjects.

Sir Robert said that as to the constitution of the Empire, he had informally discussed the subject with other representatives and finally secured the unanimous adoption of the following resolution: "The Imperial War Conference are of the opinion that the readjustment of the constitutional relations between component parts of the Empire is too important and intricate a subject to be dealt with during the war, and that it should form the subject of a special Imperial Conference to be summoned as soon as possible after the cessation of hostilities. They deem it their duty, however, to place on record their view that any such readjustment, while thoroughly preserving all existing powers of self-government and complete control of domestic affairs, should be based upon a full recognition of the Dominions as autonomous nations of an Imperial Commonwealth and of India as an important portion of the same; should recognize the right of the Dominions and of India

to an adequate voice in foreign policy and in foreign relations, and should provide effective arrangements for continuous consultation in all important matters of Imperial concern and for such necessary concerted action, founded on consultation, as the several governments may determine."

Sir Robert said there had been proposals put forward for an Imperial Parliament with taxing powers for certain purposes, but that he did not think such proposals either feasible or wise. He felt that the Overseas Dominions had done more for the common cause than would have been accomplished by an Imperial Parliament. "There is to be a special Imperial Conference," continued Sir Robert, "to be summoned immediately after the war for the purpose of considering constitutional readjustment. I raised the question as to the constitution of that conference. As far as I am concerned, I was charmed and entertained by others, that such a conference should include representatives of the recognized political parties in all the Dominions of the Empire. This is too great a question to be made a matter of party controversy, and if I should have anything to do with the selection of representatives for Canada at that special conference, I desire now to say, without any qualification, that I should ask the leaders of the opposite party to go with me to that conference and to take counsel with each other and with the other members of the conference as to the important question."

TO CONTROL RESOURCES.

On the question of the development and control of natural resources within the Empire, the Prime Minister said that when war broke out the Germans were utilizing for their own purposes, and the building up of their industries, natural resources that were found in many parts of the British Empire, and in some instances the natural resources which could not be found in the same abundance, and of the same quality elsewhere. He had stated in Great Britain that Germany had, a greater knowledge of the resources of the Empire than had the people of the United Kingdom. The Premier told, as an instance of the Germans' knowledge of the mineral resources of Newfoundland, where they had details equal to those possessed by the company operating the mines. The conference had gone on record to conserve and develop the natural resources of the Empire for the benefit of the Empire. He had absolutely no doubt that the Germans were making systematic arrangements again to exploit our resources, but if we put into our efforts the same resourcefulness and the same thoroughness as they would, we had nothing to fear in the future.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

Dealing with the question of Imperial preference, Sir Robert quoted the resolution carried at the conference, and said: "It does not make any change in the fiscal arrangements of the United Kingdom. It does not involve taxation of food; it does not involve taxation of anything. As far as the fiscal system of the United Kingdom was concerned, I followed when in England precisely the same course I have carried out in this Parliament, and in this country. I declined to invite them to make changes in their fiscal policy. These matters are within their control, as our fiscal policy is within our control. And I would go further and say that the people of Canada would not desire the people of the United Kingdom to change their fiscal policy for the purpose of giving a preference to the producers of this country, especially if the proposed fiscal changes should involve any injustice that could be regarded as oppressive by any portion of the people of the United Kingdom. What this proposal looks to is this, that we can, within the Empire, get better and cheaper facilities of communication than we have enjoyed up to the present time. The question of transportation has been a very important one to the producers of the western provinces. I hope and believe there will be concerted action between the Government of the United Kingdom and the Governments of the Overseas Dominions by which speedier, better and more economical transportation will be provided between the Mother Country and the Overseas Dominions, and between the overseas Dominions themselves."

NAVAL DEFENCE.

On the question of naval defence, Sir Robert said that the Admiralty had been asked to prepare an adequate scheme for Imperial Naval Defence, but said frankly that they were too busy in the first place, and in the second place they desired to learn thoroughly the lessons of this war before they reached conclusions that would commend themselves to the overseas Governments. The development of submarine warfare had changed the whole situation, but when the war was over, the question would be taken up in co-operation with the least possible delay.

Sir Robert paid a great tribute to the work of the British Navy. "What is it that enables our producers, that has enabled our producers during the last three years," he exclaimed, "to send their products at greatly increased prices across the ocean for the sustenance and comfort of the people of the United Kingdom, and for the purpose of carrying on this war? It is the organized power of the British Empire in the navy—that and that alone. What is it that keeps Quebec, Montreal, Halifax, St. John, Victoria and Vancouver, from being raided by enemy cruisers, from seeing women and children murdered in the streets by German shells,

and saves them from all the horrors and barbarities that even some of the towns of the United Kingdom have suffered? I say again that it is the organized power of the Empire in our navy. Therefore, it is a matter of concern to us, as to the United Kingdom, that we should see to it that the naval power of this Empire is kept up and increased in such measure that the overseas paths shall not be closed to us in either peace or in war."

CARE OF SOLDIERS' GRAVES.

The Prime Minister was able to announce that a commission would be constituted of representatives of the United Kingdom and of the overseas dominions, charged with the care of the soldiers' graves. France had offered to do this, but it was thought better that we ourselves should undertake the duty.

At the Imperial Conference of 1907, Sir Robert said, no provision had been made for the representation of India. He had, therefore, proposed an amendment which provided that country should be represented at future conferences. The representatives from India were two native princes and Sir James Maston, governor of the United Provinces. Sir Robert had a free, full and frank discussion with the Indian representatives on the question at issue between that country and Canada, and an arrangement had been reached which had its basis in the idea that the self-respect of India should be maintained by an agreement that, whatever measures we might pass in regard to the emigration of Indians to Canada, we should also agree to in so far as the emigration or passage of Canadians to India was concerned. India, he said, had been splendidly loyal in this war and had contributed of her manhood and treasure for the purpose of enabling the Empire to win the war. We had to take that all into account.

PROTECTION OF SOLDIERS.

"We took up also the question of certain protection to soldiers from the overseas dominions," continued Sir Robert, "and to the lack of adequate protection on the part of the home authorities. I believe if there was one subject upon which I did express myself with unusual vigor, it was on this particular subject. I am bound to say that I do not think sufficient care and attention have been given to this matter by the Imperial authorities, and I very frankly told them so. There was an earnest promise of redress in that regard and more adequate protection and a removal of temptations."

While in England, Sir Robert said that he had pressed the Government for the removal of the cattle embargo. He had told the British authorities that, if they desired for the protection of any industry in the United Kingdom to keep Canadian cattle out of that country, Canadians had not the slightest objection to their doing so, but did want them to do it directly upon the British authorities that the maintenance of the embargo in its present form was a great injustice to Canada.

"If you desire to keep our cattle out," I told them, "pass a law to keep them out; keep your own course in regard to your own fiscal matters, with regard to your industries, with regard to your production. We do the same with regard to ours, and we are perfectly content that you should do the same with yours. But do not, on the pretence that our cattle are diseased, keep them out for that purpose."

His representations were as favorably received as could have been expected, he said.

"Certain representations have been made to me and also to the overseas authorities from time to time as to the contraction of drinking habits by Canadians troops overseas. I made it my special business to inquire as to that. I inquired of General Turner, General Steele and of General Child, of the War Office, who has to deal with matters of that kind. The reports received indicate that all such opinions are almost absolutely without foundation. The Canadian troops are not afflicted with habits of drunkenness. It was represented to me by General Steele, in whose word I have absolute confidence, that there is less drunkenness among the Canadian troops than among any troops in the United Kingdom, and I thoroughly believe that. Drinking is almost at a minimum. I think General Steele said that three men to go to public houses near at hand, under his command had been brought up on such a charge during a particular period, and that was a fair average. So far as the wet canteen is concerned, General Steele said he believed it better to utilize that than to permit the men to go to public houses near at hand. When troops go to the canteen, they are necessarily under discipline and supervision. If there were no wet canteen and the troops went out to public houses, they would not be under the same discipline or the same supervision, and almost all the difficulties that have arisen in this connection have arisen in that way, and not through the wet canteen."

SEND 100,000 MEN.

"I have had to take these matters into consideration, and I have given them my consideration. I realize that the responsibility is a serious one, but I do not shrink from it. Therefore, it is my duty to announce to the House that early proposals will be made on the part of the Government to provide by compulsory military enlistment on a selective basis, such reinforcements as may be necessary to maintain the Canadian army to-day in the field as one of the finest fighting forces in the Empire. The number of men required will not be less than 50,000, and will probably be 100,000. These proposals have been formulated in part. They will be presented to the House with the greatest expedition that circumstances will permit. I hope that when they are submitted, all the members of the House will receive them with a full sense of the greatness of the issue involved in this war, with a deep realization of the sacrifice that we have already made, of the purpose for which it has been made, and with a firm determination that on our part, we will do our duty in this struggle to the very end, whatever it may be."

SIR WILFRID LAURIER DID NOT CRITICIZE MAIN PROPOSAL.

Sir Robert Borden's announcement was greeted with applause from the Government side of the House, joined in by three or four of members of the Opposition and also by a number of listeners in the public galleries. When that applause had subsided, Sir Wilfrid Laurier rose. The leader of the Opposition said that if he had any criticism to offer, it was that the Prime Minister had not exercised the best of judgment in his choice of colleagues to accompany him to the Imperial War Conference. Sir Wilfrid was of opinion that in place of taking with him the Hon. Robert Rogers, whose speciality was winning elections, not winning the war, the Premier should have selected the Minister of Militia and Defence. The result of the Imperial Conference, in so far as any practical action was concerned, amounted to very little. The proposed Imperial War Cabinet, of which the Prime Minister had spoken, would be able to conclude nothing.

FIGHTING BY STOP WATCH.

The Prime Minister then gave in detail a description of his trip to the west front, where he met the commanders of the Canadian, British and French forces, saw the battlefields of the Somme, and witnessed the rehearsal for the Canadian attack on Vimy Ridge. "I have no confident hope that the war will end this year," continued Sir Robert. "The effectiveness of Russia's efforts on the eastern front, and the speed with which the power of the United States can be thrown into this struggle, will be great if not determining factors."

COMPULSORY SERVICE.

"Now as to our own effort in the war," said Sir Robert, "after concluding his summary of the deliberations in which he took part in London. Here I approach a subject of great gravity and

seriousness, and I hope, with a full sense of the responsibility which devolves upon myself and upon my colleagues, and not only upon them, but upon the members of this Parliament and the people of this country. We have four Canadian divisions at the front. For the immediate future there are sufficient reinforcements. But four divisions cannot be maintained without thorough provision for future requirements. If these reinforcements are not supplied, what will be the consequence? The consequence will be that the four divisions will dwindle to three; the three will dwindle to two, and Canada's effort, so splendid in this war up to this time, will not be maintained. I think no true Canadian, realizing all that is at stake in this war, can bring himself to consider with toleration or seriousness any suggestion for relaxation of our efforts. The months immediately before us may be decisive. They may be decisive even if the war should not end this year. Germany is bringing into play during the present session the last ounce of her manhood. What have we done in this war? We have sent 326,000 men overseas in the Canadian Expeditionary Force, including reservists in British and Allied armies, and men enlisted for naval defence, 360,000 men at least have left the shores of Canada. It is a great effort, but greater still is needed.

"Hitherto we have depended upon voluntary enlistment. I myself stated to Parliament that nothing but voluntary enlistment was proposed by the Government. But I return to Canada impressed at once with the extreme gravity of the situation, and with a sense of responsibility for our further effort at the most critical period of the war. It is apparent to me that the voluntary system will not yield further substantial results. I hoped that it would. The Government has made every effort within its power, so far as I can judge. If any effort to stimulate voluntary recruiting still remains to be made, I would like to know what it is. The people have co-operated with the Government in a most splendid manner along the line of voluntary enlistment. Men and women alike have interested themselves in filling up the ranks of the regiments that were organized. Everything has been done, it seems to me, along the lines of voluntary enlistment.

HOME DEFENCE OVERSEAS.

"All citizens are liable to military service for the defence of their country, and I conceive that the battle for Canadian liberty and autonomy is being fought to-day upon the plains of France and Belgium. There are other places besides the soil of the country itself where the battle for its liberties or the existence of its institutions can be fought; and I venture to think that, if this war should end in defeat, Canada in all the years to come would be under the shadow of German military domination. That is the very lowest at that fact cannot be gained.

"The question arises as to what is our duty. I repeat once more, a great responsibility rests upon those who are entrusted with the administration of public affairs. But they are not fit to be entrusted with the administration of public affairs if they shrink from any responsibility which the occasion calls for. If the cause for which we fight is what we believe it to be, if the issues involved are those which have been repeatedly declared by all our public men and by the press of Canada, I believe that the time has come when the authority of the State should be invoked to provide reinforcements necessary to sustain the gallant men at the front, who have held the lines for months, who have proved themselves more than a match for the best troops the enemy could send against them, and who are now fighting in France and Belgium that Canada may live in the future."

SEND 100,000 MEN.

"I have had to take these matters into consideration, and I have given them my consideration. I realize that the responsibility is a serious one, but I do not shrink from it. Therefore, it is my duty to announce to the House that early proposals will be made on the part of the Government to provide by compulsory military enlistment on a selective basis, such reinforcements as may be necessary to maintain the Canadian army to-day in the field as one of the finest fighting forces in the Empire. The number of men required will not be less than 50,000, and will probably be 100,000. These proposals have been formulated in part. They will be presented to the House with the greatest expedition that circumstances will permit. I hope that when they are submitted, all the members of the House will receive them with a full sense of the greatness of the issue involved in this war, with a deep realization of the sacrifice that we have already made, of the purpose for which it has been made, and with a firm determination that on our part, we will do our duty in this struggle to the very end, whatever it may be."

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Sir Wilfrid agreed with the Premier that it appeared that the war would last a long time yet. "As to the methods Canada must take with regard to the prosecution of the war," he proceeded, "I have only this to say: that Canada intends to remain in the war to the end, until victory has been attained. As to the methods we are to adopt in order to bring our men to the front, and to fulfill to the end the duty we are all determined to fulfill, a good deal of consideration is to be given before the traditional policy followed by this country shall be set aside. I make at present no observation. The government tells us that it has a new policy to offer us, and I have only this to say, that whenever that policy is made known to us, we shall receive and consider it in the same spirit as we have determined, since the beginning of the war, to assume toward all the proposals of the Government; that is, to give them due and fair consideration, reserving to ourselves the liberty of free British subjects to discharge our duties in the way we consider they ought to be discharged."

PRESS OPINIONS

Government's is Proposal Endorsed in Every Section of the Dominion

Press opinion generally from Nova Scotia to British Columbia endorses the action of the Government on selective conscription.

In the province of Quebec 'La Patrie' was the only French-Canadian daily on Saturday, to comment editorially on the Government's proposal and it viewed with favor Sir Robert Borden's announcement.

In Ontario the Liberal newspapers, led by the 'Globe' and the 'Star,' as well as in the other provinces, pronounce themselves favorable to the Government's proposal.

Appended are extracts from editorials from daily newspapers in various parts of the Dominion. Quebec 'Telegraph' says:—"All good Canadians are united at this time in the single purpose of winning the war. If conscription is practicable, if it is for the best interest of Canada, if it is necessary to win the war, then no patriot of the Dominion will oppose it. The measure is, however, one of grave import—and for the peace and prosperity of the land is one that must not be rushed into headlong and blindly. There is no doubt that the feeling in this country is asserting itself more and more strongly in favor of a vigorous war policy."

Quebec 'Chronicle'—"Premier Borden has announced selective conscription for Canada. In taking this action he will have the support of all right-minded and patriotic citizens. The time is critical and the voluntary system has long outlived its usefulness. The selective draft is the only business-like plan. The volunteer system takes men into the ranks who should not be there. It effectually shields the slacker, who should be there. Nowadays a nation must organize itself from top to bottom, from the chopper and ploughman to the commanders on land and sea. The war is fought also on the farms, in the kitchens, in the banks, on the railways, and in the factories."

Toronto 'Evening Telegram'—"Selective conscription must be absolutely free from fear, favor of affection in the methods of selection. Sir Robert Borden would have injured his country and his party less by leaving conscription alone altogether than by permitting influence to supersede justice in the selection of recruits."

Toronto 'Globe'—"Above all the Premier owes it to the men who are taking death in France, to those who come back maimed and broken in health, and to the gallant soldiers who sleep on foreign soil, to see that the khaki line of battle on the Canadian front is maintained at strength, and that the honor of the nation in his war is fully upheld."

Ottawa 'Journal-Free'—"When Congress at Washington passed the compulsory military service bill, a sigh of relief went up in Canada. We all realized from our own experiences with the system of voluntary enlistment that only by selective conscription in some form could the United States rise to its full stature in the war, against the Teuton menace, and avoid many pitfalls making for weakness and impotence. During the past few weeks opinion has been crystallizing throughout the country that it was the only alternative if Canada was not to be disgraced in the eyes of the world. We have no hesitation in saying that all over Canada there has been in these recent weeks a striking change in public opinion on the subject. We would not even except Quebec from this assertion."

Ottawa 'Citizen'—"Canada is encouraged to look to Sir Robert Borden for leadership through the fourth year of war. The Prime Minister's statement to the House has quickened the national interest in Canada's part in the war, and if the general policy of the government to be outlined in the House of Commons to-morrow, is actually to nationalize the Canadian war services, the response of the nation should be spontaneous."

Hamilton 'Herald'—"The reasons given by the Prime Minister why conscription is necessary are familiar. He said nothing which has not been said over and over again by the newspapers favoring conscription. The country is well prepared for the official announcement. It has been awaiting and desiring it. Now that it has come the country will receive it with satisfaction."

Calgary 'Herald'—"If the hundred thousand men mentioned by Premier Borden does not supply the demand there should be no hesitation in calling for more."

Edmonton 'Journal'—"The announcement saves the country from national disgrace."

Winnipeg 'Free Press Bulletin'—"Canada is to put her whole weight into the conflict. Voluntary enlistment has reached its limit."

Winnipeg 'Telegram'—"The Government's decision will be accepted as the proper course under all the circumstances. Whatever sacrifices are called for will be cheerfully made."

Calgary 'News-Telegram'—"Without the vote of the Canadian people, Sir Robert Borden and his government would contend, has no constitutional authority to put into practice the least vestige of compulsory service in this self-governing country."

Regina 'Leader'—"The announcement by Premier Borden is a welcomed one; we rejoice that it has come at last."

Vancouver 'Province'—"Probably the vast majority of people in Canada will be thankful that the voluntary system of service is ended and that the country is to be placed on a properly organized basis."

Sub. Depredations Cut by Over Half 26 British Vessels Sunk, Compared With 62 For the Previous Week

London, May 16.—Eighteen British merchant vessels of more than 1,600 tons were sunk during the past week, says the official summary of shipping losses issued to-day. Five merchant ships of less than 1,600 tons were sunk, together with three fishing vessels. The summary: All nationalities.—Arrivals, 2,568; sailings, 2,552. British vessels, mined, submarine and sunk, over 1,600 tons, including one previously, 18; under 1,600 tons, 5. British merchantmen unsuccessfully attacked, including five previously, 19. British fishing vessels sunk, 3.

The foregoing statement shows the losses for the week were cut considerably more than half, as regards the number of vessels sunk from last week's report, which showed 62 vessels, as compared with 26 in the current statement. In large vessels the decrease was from 21 to 18. The most marked drop, however, was in the number of smaller vessels destroyed. Last Wednesday 22 merchant vessels of less than 1,600 tons were reported sunk, in contrast with the five in this week's report, while the number of fishing craft dropped from 16 to only 3.

The high water mark in the destruction of large vessels was reached in the report of April 28, when forty such vessels were announced as destroyed.

ITALY'S LOSS BY SUBS. Paris, May 16.—A despatch to the Havas Agency from Rome says, the losses to Italian shipping during the past week as a result of Germany's submarine campaign were two steamers under 1,900 tons each, and seven small sailing craft. Some fishing boats also were sunk.

OMNIBUS STRIKE OVER. The London omnibus strike, which has been going on for some days, has been settled as a result of intervention by the Government. The men will return to work. The points in dispute between the operators and the men are to be settled at a conference at which Sir George Asquith will preside. Whatever award is made with regard to the men's claim to a war bonus is to take effect from the date work is resumed.

CANADIAN CASUALTIES. Over 2,000 Canadian casualties were reported within the past week, making a total of over 20,000 for the past five weeks.

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SIR ROBERT BORDEN BACK FROM CONFERENCE

Hints at Development and Perpetuation of Imperial Consultative Body

After a three months' absence in England in attendance at the Imperial War Cabinet and Imperial War Conference, Sir Robert Borden returned last Monday accompanied by his Cabinet colleagues...

ASKED ABOUT RECRUITING

Sir Robert asked how recruiting was progressing in Canada, and if there had been any response to the appeal for a home defence army.

The work of the Canadian Forestry and Railway Corps had been of wonderful assistance to the Allies, said the Premier.

No permanent appointment as big commissioner had been made, nor was in contemplation, Sir Robert declared.

AT CANADIAN HOSPITALS

In describing his trip to England and to the west front, Sir Robert said: "When we were going to the front, we stopped at Boulogne and visited the Canadian hospital there, which is in charge of Col. Burket."

LOSSES OF GERMAN ARMY STAGGERING

200,000 from April 16 to May Proportionally Greater in Past Fortnight

Germany lost 200,000 men in killed, wounded and captured in the period from April 16 to May 1 on the French front alone.

COMMANDERS APPRECIATIVE

"We paid a visit to the British Headquarters and I had a lengthy conference with Sir Douglas Haig on some important matters, which were very satisfactorily arranged."

FATAL TO GERMANY

Mr. Bonar Law's Comment on Separate Austrian Peace

HOME RULE WITH SIX COUNTIES OF ULSTER OMITTED WAS GOVERNMENT'S OFFER

Mr. Lloyd George Submitted Government's Latest Plan To Leader of Irish Nationalist Party, But Nationalists Reject It

The British Prime Minister last Wednesday sent a letter to Mr. John Redmond, leader of the Irish National party, outlining the Government's project for the settlement of the Home Rule question.

DETAILS OF THE PROPOSAL

Premier Lloyd George's letter to Mr. Redmond follows: "Dear Mr. Redmond—The Government have been considering for some time what further action they would take to bring about the settlement of the Irish question."

"The choice of alternatives open to them, however, has been narrowed by the fact that it is impossible for them, in the crisis of a war in which our safety and the liberty of most of the nations of Europe is at stake, to take action which would revive a violent political controversy, and so weaken or imperil the unity which is essential to the supreme necessity of winning the war."

COUNCIL OF IRELAND

"Secondly—With a view to securing the largest possible measure of common action for the whole of Ireland, the bill would provide for a Council of Ireland, to be composed of two delegations, consisting, on the one hand, of all members returned to Westminster from the excluded area and, on the other, of a delegation equal in numbers from the Irish Parliament."

ANTI-ANNEXATION MOTION VOTED DOWN IN BRITISH HOUSE

Socialist Called For Declaration Similar to That Made By Russian Democratic Government

The British House of Commons last Wednesday night, after application of closure, voted down without a division a resolution proposed by Philip Snowden, Socialist, welcoming "the repudiation by the Russian Government of all proposals for Imperialist conquest."

FAVORED BY ULSTER

"On the other hand, it is clear that Unionist Ulster is favorably disposed to the scheme. The Belfast newspapers discuss it in friendly, almost complimentary terms. They are gratified at the Government's rejection of the principle of county option."

PREDICTS SPREAD OF REVOLUTION

Mr. Snowden, whose resolution was supported by a small group of pacifists said that if Great Britain is going to maintain its alliance with Russia it would be necessary for her to put herself in line with the policy of new democratic Russian Government.

WANT ACCEPTANCE ASSURED

"But they feel it would be idle, and I am sure you will agree with them, to introduce such a bill unless it were assured of something like a second reading acceptance from both Irish parties."

MUST BE REJECTED

Lord Cecil explained that, although noble in the House was likely to quarry with Mr. Snowden's resolution, an unfortunate impression might be caused in Russia because it must be rejected on a technical point, namely, that it presented an amendment to the consolidated fund bill, which must go through unamended if the business of the country was to be carried out.

BUY OUT DRINK TRADE

State Purchase in Britain Preparatory to Restriction

London, May 12.—The British Government has practically decided to buy up the whole of the drink trade of the country. It is a subject to which the Prime Minister has given a great deal of attention.

BRITISH CARRY MORE HUN POSITIONS

Successful Attack North of Bullecourt Was Maintained in Spite of Furious Counter-Attacks

London, May 20.—With Bullecourt firmly in their possession, the British troops are giving the Germans no chance for rest, and have started another offensive with the idea of bringing their forces to the north of Bullecourt in alignment with those within the village.

ATTACKS ON RUSSIANS FAIL

Again comes news from the Russian front that the Germans, probably owing to the betterment of the internal situation in Russia, have attacked the Russian lines. Last week they essayed an offensive in the Volhynia sector, but met with no marked success.

PUT 300 CHURCHES OUT OF BUSINESS

Protestant Ministerial Association Regrets Sunday Utilized for Joffre Welcome

In the Protestant Ministerial Association meeting at Montreal last week, strong regret was expressed that Sunday was the day chosen for the civic welcome to General Joffre and that the hour chosen was one always devoted by Protestant churches to divine service.

The Rev. W. D. Reid said that the parade had put 300 churches out of business. The Rev. Dr. Hanson said that the reception had been a French-Canadian and Catholic reception, which completely ignored Protestant rights and privileges.

The executive recommended the passing of a motion expressing regret that the military parade was arranged to take place at the hour of public worship in the Protestant churches of the city.

Lord Cecil explained that, although noble in the House was likely to quarry with Mr. Snowden's resolution, an unfortunate impression might be caused in Russia because it must be rejected on a technical point, namely, that it presented an amendment to the consolidated fund bill, which must go through unamended if the business of the country was to be carried out.

He was skeptical regarding Mr. Snowden's account of the basic views of the Italian and German Socialists. The latter, he said, had supported their government right through and had refused to condemn even the worst atrocities.

With regard to Mr. Snowden's question as to whether treaties concluded with Russia before the revolution were still binding, he thought that doubtless the Government released the Allies from any particular engagement entered into with the old Government.

"While it is true," he said, "that we did not take them in order to rescue the natives from German rule, but as a part of the war operations, having rescued them, are we going to hand them back?"

Then there were Poland, Alsace-Lorraine and Italia Irredenta. Could Great Britain commit itself to a policy of non-annexation in these cases?

Lord Robert referred to Turkish cruelty and oppression in Arabia, Armenia and Syria and said he wished to impress upon Mr. Snowden and his friends that while there might not be good ground for going to war to accomplish acts of reparation and justice, yet, having done that by war, the nation could hardly be asked to abandon the fruits of such desirable achievements.

Then what about Belgium, Serbia and Northern France and the destruction of peaceful merchant ships. Was there to be no reparation? He ridiculed the suggestion that the Allies should enter into peace negotiations with Germany.

So far as he was able to judge the same thing had happened to Germany as had often happened before. There was a popular movement and a popular demand for reform and an appearance of yielding by the Government.

"We at any rate," said Lord Robert, "are determined not to accept a peace that will be no peace. The peace that we accept must be a peace that will be durable. I have always been an adherent of the idea of a league of nations, but such a league must be founded upon a sound, just and equitable basis."

Mr. Aquith also said he regretted the resolution had been moved in such form that it must be rejected. He said the most important feature of the debate was not the acute division, but the general agreement of opinion which existed and it would be most unfortunate if the rejection conveyed the impression that Great Britain had shamed its sympathy with the Russian people, who now had finally and finally emancipated themselves.

"When the Russian Government asks us to join them in a non-annexation policy, it must be in the limited sense of no acquisition or extension of territory for political or economic aggrandizement," said Mr. Aquith.

Mr. Snowden, whose resolution was supported by a small group of pacifists said that if Great Britain is going to maintain its alliance with Russia it would be necessary for her to put herself in line with the policy of new democratic Russian Government.

Lord Cecil, on behalf of the Government, and Mr. Aquith were emphatic in their statement, that it was impossible at the present stage to enter into negotiations with Germany and declared that the war aims of the Entente Allies, as previously announced, still held good.

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Wool and Hides advertisement with prices and contact information for John Hallam, Limited.

NATIONAL SERVICE CARDS SAID TO RECORD 150,000 MEN AVAILABLE FOR SOLDIERING UNDER SELECTIVE CONSCRIPTION

A Number of Interesting Facts in Relation to Registration Made During Winter

The Minister of Militia, replying to a question by Mr. F. F. Pardee in the Commons last Monday, made public some interesting facts in regard to the National Service registration cards sent out last winter, and now analyzed and collated. The total number of replies secured was 1,249,200, or a little over eighty percent of the estimated number which would have been received had all the cards sent been filled in.

CANADIAN WOMEN PROMISED USE OF THE FRANCHISE IN THE NEXT ELECTION

Sir Robert Borden Commits the Conservative Party to a Nation-Wide Suffrage

The Federal franchise is practically assured to the women of Canada and in time to participate in the next election, if it is possible to enact legislation giving effect to the declaration of the Prime Minister. In the House of Commons last Wednesday Sir Robert Borden committed his party to the extension of the franchise nationwide and not restricted to provinces, where women have already been given the franchise.

MR. SUTHERLAND'S APPEAL

Mr. Donald Sutherland introduced his motion with an eloquent appeal on behalf of the womanhood of the Dominion. He referred to the extension of the franchise to women in the various provinces, and declared that the time had come for the Dominion Parliament if not for chivalrous reasons then as a simple measure of justice, to remove the stigma under which they lived.

MR. PUGSLEY'S AMENDMENT

The Hon. Wm. Pugsley, who also had a "suffrage" resolution upon the order, supported the extension of the franchise to women, but he differed considerably from Mr. Sutherland in the way he would go about it. The member for St. John smilingly suggested that the resolution before the House be amended to conform with his resolution, the net effect of which would be to confer the Federal franchise upon all women who now enjoyed the right to vote in provincial elections.

MINISTER OF JUSTICE

The Hon. C. J. Doherty followed. The Minister of Justice devoted himself chiefly to answering Mr. Pugsley's claim that the words "every person" covered both sexes. Taking up first the claim that the use of the words "every male person" in respect to Alberta and Saskatchewan was an indication that both sexes were covered by the words "every person," Mr. Doherty advanced the suggestion that the use of the term "male" in the older statute meant "male person." Even if that

PERFECT HEALTH DUE TO THE BLOOD

No Girl or Woman Need Be Constantly Ailing and Unhappy

Nature intended every girl and every woman to be happy, attractive, active and healthy. Yet too many of them find their lives saddened by suffering—nearly always because their blood is to blame. All those unhappy girls and women with colorless cheeks, dull skins and sunken, lusterless eyes, are in this condition because they have not enough blood, red blood in their veins to keep them well and in the charm of health. They suffer from depressing weariness and periodical headaches. Dark lines form under their eyes, their heart palpitates violently after the slightest exertion, and they are often attacked with fainting spells. These are only a few of the miseries of bloodlessness. Nothing can secure girls and women from the inevitable decline that follows anemia except a generous supply of new, rich, red blood, and nothing has ever proved so successful in creating red, good blood as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Thousands and

were not so, it could not be argued that by inference the original meaning of the words could be altered. At the time the statute was framed the only persons who must have been in contemplation were those who up to a time were the only persons capable of voting at all—those of the male sex. The Minister proceeded to point out that while the Dominion had accepted the franchise conditions laid down by the provinces, it had never delegated to the provinces the right to create any entirely new class of voters for Federal elections. The province had no right to force any class of voters upon the Dominion Parliament. A man did not vote on a list prepared by provincial authority. He voted because the Federal Parliament accepted that list.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER

Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated that he did not propose to discuss at length the principle of giving women the vote. That was now beyond controversy. The important question, he said, was whether women having been granted the right to vote in provincial elections should thereby have the right to vote in Dominion elections. In proceeding to deal with this phase of the subject, the Liberal leader pointed out that in the United States, Congress, one of the most powerful legislative bodies in the world, had no authority to determine the franchise upon which it was elected. The conditions of the franchise were determined by the state legislatures. He admitted that the Canadian Parliament had full jurisdiction over the franchise upon which it was elected, but claimed that since 1868, when Parliament went back to the provincial franchise after an unsatisfactory experiment with a Dominion franchise act, it had taken a course that had adhered to ever since.

FAVORS FOREIGN BORN

Mr. J. G. Turfitt, of Assiniboia, warned the Government that a national spirit could not be developed in this country if individuals were specifically disfranchised. There were some of Austrian and German settlers in Canada fighting in the British army. If the fathers of these men were disfranchised it would not inculcate patriotism. "I have assisted many times in the extension of the franchise as a Liberal," said Dr. Michael Clark, of Red Deer. "It comes as a surprise to find the party called Conservative standing for a general extension of the franchise, and the party called Liberal advocating a restriction." Mr. Clark favored the position taken by the Prime Minister. He agreed with the proposal to extend the franchise to women throughout Canada, and also that the Dominion Parliament should exercise complete authority in the franchise for Federal elections.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT

The Hon. William Pugsley, whose previous amendment had been ruled out of order, placed another amendment before the House calling for action during the present session, on the ground that this was probably the last session of the present Parliament. He refused, however, to commit himself to a definite statement that there would be another session.

ZEPPELIN DESTROYED

Brought Down by Naval Flyers in the North Sea

British naval forces destroyed Zeppelin L-25 in the North Sea on Monday of last week, according to an official statement issued by the Admiralty. A despatch from the east coast says news was received early in the morning that the L-25 was approaching the coast. A squadron of naval aircraft went in pursuit of it. The Zeppelin was attacked by a battle plane, which overhauled it, and the Zeppelin was seen to burst into flame.

SEES EMPIRE SUFFRAGE

Sir Robert declared that there was an irresistible movement all over the English-speaking world to give women a voice in the government of the various nations. "I believe that will come from time to time with increasing force until all the women of the Empire shall have the right to vote for the selection of candidates to Parliament or legislature." The Prime Minister then took up the argument of the Opposition that Parliament should be bound by the provincial franchise. "As we, as suggested by the honorable friend, to say that the women of one province and not of another province shall be entitled to vote at Federal elections," he asked, "or shall we say that in dealing with a question of this character we should act on some principle and not permit ourselves to be blind followers of what may be

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG HONORS CANADIANS

Number of Officers From Dominion Are Mentioned in Despatches

A number of Canadian officers, most of whom are now in the Imperial armies, are mentioned in despatches from the British commander-in-chief in France, Sir Douglas Haig. The following is a list:— Brig-Gen. G. S. Cartwright, Royal Engineers, formerly of Kingston, Ont. He is a son-in-law of Dr. Stevenson, of Toronto. Gen. Cartwright was mentioned in despatches last January. Temporary Major-Gen. W. C. G. Hecker, formerly of the Canadian Militia. He also was mentioned in January despatches. Brevet-Major A. H. Jukes, Indian Army, formerly of the Canadian Militia. Major Jukes belongs to Vancouver. He received the D. S. O. in 1916, and was mentioned in despatches last January. Brig-Gen. L. H. G. Lothbriere, formerly of the Canadian Militia. He was mentioned in despatches in 1916. Lieut.-Col. A. G. T. Lefevre, of the local forces. Lieut.-Col. W. B. Leslie, Royal Engineers, formerly of the Canadian Militia. Quartermaster-General Birdwood, now in Egypt. He was created C. M. G. in 1915, and was mentioned in despatches last January. Brig-Gen. A. E. Panet, Engineer, formerly of the Canadian Militia. Gen. Panet was mentioned in despatches last June. Lieut.-Col. H. G. Reid, Army Service Corps, formerly of the Militia. Col. Reid was mentioned last January, and also in July, 1916. Brig-Gen. J. W. Stewart, of the local forces. Major-Gen. P. G. Twining, Engineer, formerly of the Canadian Militia. Gen. Twining is director of light railways. He was mentioned in despatches of February and June, 1916, and also last January. Major G. T. Hamilton, Royal Artillery. Brig-Gen. M. L. Hornby. Brig-Gen. G. N. Johnston. Capt. A. P. Telfer-Smollett.

SUB. FIRED ON PATROL BOAT RESCUER

Survivors from Troopship Torpedoed in Mediterranean Reach British Port

A Southern Port of England, May 15.—The survivors of the crew of the "Arcadian" reached this port this morning. The vessel, as already announced by the Admiralty, was torpedoed by an enemy submarine in the eastern Mediterranean on April 15. She had a large number of troops with a crew of about two hundred, and went down in five minutes. Those who lost their lives include 19 officers, 214 other ranks, naval ratings, 34 of the crew and two civilians. Her lengthy saloon was given over to troops and it was there she was struck by a torpedo so that some soldiers must have been killed by the explosion. "It happened ten minutes to six in the evening of Sunday, April 15," said a member of the crew. "The sea was perfectly calm and smooth. My party and I were just about half-way through our tea when we were thrown violently forward. We all rushed on deck and there was a scramble. You could see now with half an eye the 'Arcadian' was not long for this world. She turned right over to port, but came back and rested for a minute or two on an even keel. Some of the lifeboats were useless, having been smashed, but we managed to get four away. There must have been nearly seventy in one of them, then soldiers and crew began to throw themselves into the water. Fortunately the ship carried a large number of rafts and they clung to these and to any bits of wreckage they could get hold of. A patrol boat did its best to help them.

SUB FIRED AT RESCUER

"Whilst the patrol boat was trying to save them from the water the submarine fired two torpedoes at her. Both of them missed the mark, but only very narrowly. The submarine suddenly appeared among a number of men who were struggling for their lives and I honestly believe she used these men as a shield because she knew the patrol boat could not fire without endangering the lives of our own men. Meanwhile the patrol boat maintained her full speed and launched three lifeboats without in any way slackening speed. It was the finest bit of work I ever saw and the captain and crew deserve the highest commendation for the gallantry they displayed in saving so many lives."

JAP GUNBOATS ARRIVE TO HELP FRANCE

HEALTHY CHILDREN

A number of Japanese gunboats have arrived at Marseilles to aid in the war on German submarines, and convey French merchantmen. If the experiment has satisfactory results it will be extended. JAP TROOPS IN FRANCE. The New York "Herald" publishes the following: The first contingent of Japanese troops landed at Marseilles, France, on April 20th, according to information which has reached this city. The general belief in Paris, according to the "Herald's" informant, is that the Japanese will be assigned to fight shoulder to shoulder with a division of their Russian allies, which has been holding a sector of the French front for months.

HEALTHY CHILDREN

It is natural for little ones to be well, and with care every baby can be kept well. The main thing towards keeping little ones well is to keep their lives stomach sweet and their bowels regular. Baby's Own Tablets will do this. Thousands of mothers keep the Tablets in the house as they find them an efficient guard against illness. Concerning them Mrs. Blaire Desmarais, 84, Joseph St. Sorel, Que., writes: "I believe Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine in the world for children. My baby was terribly constipated but the Tablets promptly cured him and now he is a big healthy child." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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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 funerals 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

SCHRAG—Killed in action in France, between April 7th and 10th, Private Elind Joseph Schrag, aged 38 years, beloved husband of Margaret Schrag and son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Schrag, of Toronto. DAVIDSON—At St. Philippe d'Argenteuil, Anna Rodgers, aged 69 years 9 months, beloved wife of William Davidson. Funeral held Wednesday, May 16th, at St. Andrew's East Cemetery.

DEATHS

REEVE—On Monday, May 14, 1917, at the residence, 48 Bloor street east, Toronto, Anna H., wife of Richard A. Reeve, M.D. RUTHERFORD—In Orono, Ont., James Rutherford, M.D., on Monday, May 14, 1917. SHERIFF—On Monday, May 14, 1917, at his late residence, 138 Avenue Road, Toronto, Alfred Sheriff, Deputy Minister of Game and Fisheries.

DEATHS

WARREN—On Friday, May 11th, 1917, at Alameda, Cal., Charles Warren, son of the late John Borlase Warren, of Oshawa, Ont., in his eightieth year. WITHROW—Killed in action, May 4th, 1917, Captain W. J. Withrow, of Ottawa, head of the Canadian Topographical Section, France, former engineer of 2nd Pioneer Battalion, son of the late Rev. Dr. Withrow, Toronto, and husband of Guinevere McCarty.

DEATHS

TELFER—Killed in action at taking of Vimy Ridge, between April 9th and 10th, 1917, Lance-Corporal William Stewart Telfer, aged 28 years, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Telfer, Colingwood, Ont., and twin brother of Pte. James Howard Telfer, who died of wounds in France, July 15, 1916.

DEATHS

HUN QUIESCENCE NOT SURPRISING Lost 4,000 Men in Effort to Retake 5000-Yard Sector From Canadians (By Stewart Lyon.) Canadian Headquarters in France, via London, May 17.—There has been a marked slackening in the activity on this front during the past three days. This, due, in part, to the rain and misty weather, which has prevented the use of artillery on a large scale. Enemy inactivity has resulted in even a greater degree, due to his recognition of the fact that there is no hope of his recovering by a counter-attack, the ground wrested from him. His experience last week in the region southwest of Lens was most disheartening. In his efforts to retake and hold a sector front not over five hundred yards in length, he is believed to have lost, in killed and wounded, close upon four thousand men. After such an experience his quiescence is not surprising.

DEATHS

RESOLUTION OF COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE Resolutions adopted by the Dominion Council of Agriculture at its meeting in the West some weeks ago were presented to Sir Robert Borden last Wednesday by a delegation representing the organization. The council asks a 50 percent increase in the British preference and a gradual reduction of duties against commodities coming from Britain until free trade shall have been established between Canada and the Motherland. It favors reciprocity with the United States, free natural products, free agricultural implements and such Dominion legislation as will enable the province to prohibit the importation of liquor into their territory as well as its sale.

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HEALTHY CHILDREN It is natural for little ones to be well, and with care every baby can be kept well. The main thing towards keeping little ones well is to keep their lives stomach sweet and their bowels regular. Baby's Own Tablets will do this. Thousands of mothers keep the Tablets in the house as they find them an efficient guard against illness. Concerning them Mrs. Blaire Desmarais, 84, Joseph St. Sorel, Que., writes: "I believe Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine in the world for children. My baby was terribly constipated but the Tablets promptly cured him and now he is a big healthy child." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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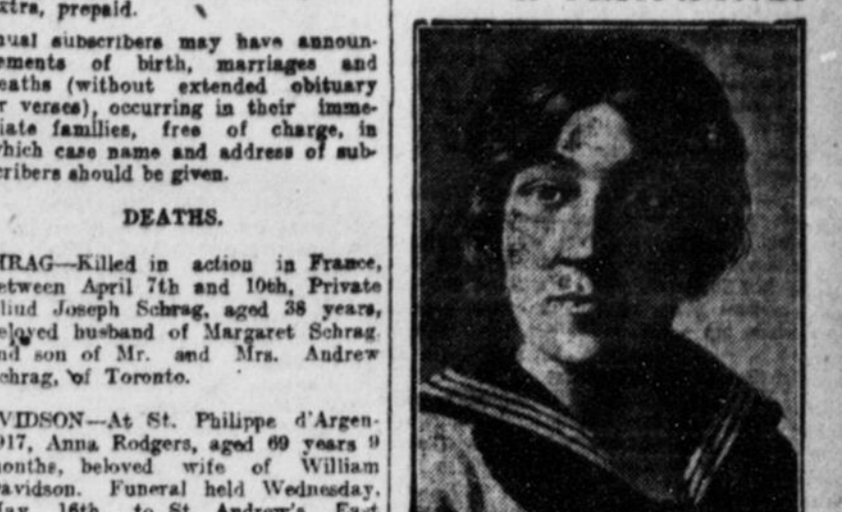
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THE CHIEF CHARM OF LOVELY WOMEN

Soft, Clear, Smooth Skin Comes With the Use of "FRUIT-A-TIVES"



NORAH WATSON. 86 Drayton Ave., Toronto, Nov. 10th, 1915.

A beautiful complexion is a handsome woman's chief glory and the envy of her less fortunate rivals. Yet a soft, clear skin—glowing with health—is only the natural result of pure blood. "I was troubled for a considerable time with a very unpleasant, disgusting rash, which covered my face and for which I used applications and remedies without relief. After using 'Fruit-a-tives' for one week, the rash is completely gone. I am deeply thankful for the relief and in the future, I will not be without 'Fruit-a-tives'."

NORAH WATSON. 86c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

MR. JOSEPH CHOATE DIED SUDDENLY

Veteran Jurist Took an Active Part in Entertaining the British Commission

Mr. Joseph H. Choate died suddenly last week at his New York residence, of heart disease. He had complained of feeling ill during the day and had retired early, but there was no physician with him when he died. Mr. Choate, notwithstanding his advanced years, had taken an energetic part in the entertainment of the British and French war envoys, and these activities unquestionably hastened his death.

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CONDITIONS MORE HOPEFUL IN THE WEST

But There Will Be a Decrease of Wheat Acreage in Saskatchewan and Alberta

Two hundred and fifty-one points in the three wheat provinces were queried by the Winnipeg "Free Press," asking the following questions: Percentage of wheat seeded; increase or decrease from last year; condition of soil; outlook for coarse grains; and condition of labor supply. The replies were sufficiently numerous and well distributed to give an adequate idea of conditions, and these conditions are much more hopeful and encouraging than could have been deemed possible ten days ago.

One of the most gratifying features of the report is that farmers are evidently not risking late seeding and are concluding operations along that line before May 15. There will be the individual man who will risk seeding wheat up to May 24, but the farmers as a whole are now turning their attention to coarse grains.

There is a decrease in wheat acreage in Saskatchewan and possibly in Alberta, but in Manitoba it looks as if acreage would be about the same as in 1916. In Manitoba 68 points were heard from and these showed wheat seeding practically completed. In regard to acreage twenty gave it as the same as last year; eight gave increases of 5 to 15 percent, and 30 points decrease running from "slight" to 10 and 20 percent.

Soil conditions were given as "excellent," "good," "never better," etc. With regard to coarse grains the indications are of a materially increased acreage. Labor supply on the whole is satisfactory; 29 points reported it as "sufficient," nine as "plentiful or ample," and fifteen "scarce to very scarce."

Nearly all reports on labor had the rider that more would be needed for harvest. Manitoba reported a lot of land being left for summer fallow and many points reported large acreage of winter and spring rye. In Saskatchewan 77 points were heard from, and as anticipated Saskatchewan shows material decrease in wheat acreage. With regard to seeding, 50 points reported 80 to 100 percent of wheat seeding done, and the remainder 30 to 75 percent seeded. In answer to the question as to increases or decreases in wheat areas, 19 points same acreage as last year; 9 points increases of 5 to 25 percent, and 42 decreases of 10 to 50 percent. Taking into consideration the districts, these reports would indicate a decrease in the Saskatchewan wheat acreage of about 20 percent.

In regard to the soil conditions the reports are most optimistic, only two points reporting land too wet to be worked, and "splendid," "never better," "ideal," were the terms frequently used.

With regard to labor supply, 34 points reported "sufficient," or "adequate," ten points "scarce to very scarce," and 11 points reported labor "plentiful." In a number of instances the reports stated that schools had been requisitioned for labor and almost all added that more help would be required for harvest.

A DIAMOND WEDDING

(Alameda (Sask.) "Dispatch," May 4.)

It is given to very few couples the unique opportunity to celebrate their Diamond Wedding. Sixty years of married life is indeed a boast to be proud of. Saturday, April 28th, was the sixtieth anniversary of the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. James B. Gibson. On this auspicious occasion the highly respected and much beloved old lady and gentleman had as their guests their family of three daughters and five sons, together with their husbands and wives and families, numbering all told about forty souls. This happy gathering came from far distant points, some from Virginia, U.S., some from as far West as B.C., and some from Manitoba. Mr. James B. Gibson, who was born on August 5th, 1831, in Sterling-shire, Scotland, came to Canada in the year 1833, when he was but two years old. His parents settled in Montreal vicinity in the year 1857 he was married to Miss Mary Anne McKevoy of Rawdon, Que. Eleven children were born to them, three of whom are dead and eight survive and are married and have homes and families of their own. It was in the spring time of the year 1882, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson and their family came to the Northwest, arriving at Brandon, Man., on April 15th. There they sojourned for a period of three years and then struck the trail for Southern Assiniboia, where they settled on a farm in this Alameda district. After many years of struggle and toil in agricultural pursuits Mr. and Mrs. Gibson retired from farming and have since been esteemed residents of the town of Alameda. Mr. Gibson served for sixteen years in the 50th Battalion Huntingdon Borderers, having enlisted in the Roebuck Company raised by Captain Blackwood, in the early sixties. He took part in the Fenian Raid at Trout River on May 27th, 1870, and is thereby the proud possessor of the Fenian Raid medal with two clasps. Mr. Gibson has filled numerous commissions in this Province of Saskatchewan, amongst which is Justice of the Peace. This appointment he received in the year 1890 and is still a worthy occupant of this honorary position. In Sunday-school work Mr. Gibson has always taken a keen and lively interest; he was one of the founders of Alameda Sunday-school, and was for years its respected superintendent. The Methodist Church has always had the hearty support of both Mr. and Mrs. Gibson. Mrs. Gibson has proved herself a model woman, a loving, affectionate wife, a fond mother and an ideal grandmother. The family can look back on the years that are past and give ex-

pression to the many days of tuition and direction received at their dear mother's knee. The grandchildren can rely on what grandma says and does, while each and all have many things to feel thankful for on this joyous occasion.

On Saturday afternoon and evening Mr. and Mrs. Gibson were at home to their friends, and this proved an enormous undertaking for them, as they were constantly receiving from 3 o'clock p.m. until 10 p.m. About one hundred and fifty people signed the register during this time; and from each and all the hearty old couple received congratulations. The Alameda Band serenaded before their residence during the evening and played several popular airs. Amongst those who came especially to be present at the celebration was Mr. S. M. Anglin, of Brandon, who in past years had known Mr. and Mrs. Gibson well. The following is the list of relations who were present:

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Paul, Evelyn, Russell, Godfrey, Lillis, Porter, Helen and Edith Paul, Alameda, Sask.; Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Burchill, Olive, Verna, Anna and Edith Burchill, Brandon, Man.; Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Gibson and Lindsay Gibson, Sterling, Alta.; Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Gibson, Marjorie and John Gibson, of Keremeos, B.C.; Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Gibson, Babbie and Milton Gibson, of Saskatoon, Sask.; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. B. Gibson, Harry, Mary, Fred, Nettie, Vay and Charlie Gibson, of Alameda, Sask.; Mr. and Mrs. John G. Gibson, of Weyburn, Sask.

ADMIRAL JELICOE CHIEF OF NAVAL STAFF

The Admiralty Changes Will Strengthen Shipbuilding and Production Departments

Sir Edward Carson, First Lord of the Admiralty, explaining in the British Commons the new Admiralty appointments, said that Admiral Jellicoe, the First Sea Lord, would have the additional title of Chief of the Naval Staff. Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Oliver, Chief of the Admiralty War Staff, would become an additional member of the Board of the Admiralty with the title of Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff. Rear-Admiral Alexander L. Duff would become an additional member of the Board of the Admiralty with the title of assistant chief of the Naval Staff.

Rear-Admiral Halsey, at present Fourth Sea Lord, is to become the Third Sea Lord in succession to Vice-Admiral Frederick C. Tudor, who will be appointed commander of the China station. In due course, Sir Eric Campbell Geddes will become an additional member of the Board of the Admiralty with the title of controller and the temporary rank of vice-admiral. The changes, said Sir Edward Carson, had a twofold object. The first was to free the First Sea Lord and the heads of the Naval Staff as far as possible from administrative work in order that they might concentrate their attention on important issues relating to the naval conduct of the war.

The second object was to strengthen the shipbuilding and production departments of the Admiralty by providing an organization comparable to that which had supplied the army with munitions. It was further intended to develop and utilize to the best advantage the whole of the shipbuilding resources of the country, and as far as possible concentrate the whole organization under one authority. Sir Eric Geddes had been chosen for this position and would be responsible for fulfilling the shipbuilding requirements of the Admiralty. War Office and Ministry of Shipping. For this purpose the staff of the three departments would be placed under his control.

As the duties for which he would be responsible to the Admiralty would include not only shipbuilding, but the production of arms and munitions, it was necessary that his touch with the Admiralty should be close and intimate. Hence his appointment as a member of the Admiralty Board. He would also be associated with the Ministry of Shipping as a member of the shipping control committee. The Hon. Walter Runciman asked whether the duty of supervising the construction of merchant shipping would be transferred from the shipping controller to the Admiralty. Sir Edward Carson said that Sir Eric Geddes would act with the shipping controller. He added that Sir Eric Geddes would be in France, most important work in France, most successfully, and the Government were glad to avail themselves of his services.

PRISONERS GET PARCELS.

London, May 15.—During last week the Canadian Red Cross here received eight thousand acknowledgments of parcels by prisoners. One man acknowledged the receipt of twelve parcels simultaneously, which proves delay in transit. The men say most of the goods arrive in good shape. One occupied prisoner who recently reached London said if the men complain about the quality of stuff sent them, don't listen. If they complain about quantity they may deserve attention. Private J. H. Batchelor, 77930, who recently escaped from Germany by dropping off a train and making off into the woods, says the tinny goods are often missing from the parcels, German guards telling the prisoners such things will be given to the British wounded. Batchelor added that all soap had been taken from prisoners.

PRESS OPINIONS.

TO SAVE A DYNASTY. (New York "World.") Debate in the Reichstag preceding and following the Chancellor's speech reveals conditions heretofore only suspected. German opposition to a continuance of the war, as voiced by Herr Scheidemann and Herr Ledebour, is plainly grounded in hostility to the empire. The war, to be carried on at all costs and with rising hopes of an arrangement of some kind with Russia, as sketched by Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, is no longer a national but dynastic.

In the Chancellor's evasions as well as his silences, in his few straightforward utterances as well as in his many shifty jugglings of words, it is apparent that Germany now is fighting for the Hohenzollern family and all that the name implies. With the issue thus sharply drawn at home—revolution meaning peace, and the preservation of the War Lord meaning a desperate continuance of the strife—it must be that President Wilson's message has at last reached democratic as well as autocratic Germany.

More and more as this struggle progresses it will be made to appear on both sides of the battle-lines that it is for and against Kaiserism. The dynasty brought on the war. It is the dynasty which has instigated and excused its unexampled atrocities. It is the dynasty against which all the Allies, even the revolutionary Russians, are fighting to-day. When Germans themselves are informed that they are starving and dying for nothing but the dynasty, perhaps the day of settlement is not so remote as it has seemed of late.

THE ENGLAND OF TO-DAY.

The England of to-day is not the England which, under a German King and a weak Ministry, blundered into the fatal error of attempting to tyrannize over the American colonies. England now exhibits the same spirit as that which sustained Washington and Lafayette. It is battling heroically for human rights. In spite of mistakes and difficulties in the administration of its immense Empire, Great Britain stands for the essentials of self government, home rule and individual liberty. Its subjects are free men, wherever they stand upon the earth. No warlord mortgages their lives from the cradle to the grave, or drives the cowards' surface far off. The British people are their own lords. Their Empire, great as it is in extent, is greater because of the spirit of liberty that guides and defends it.

SPECULATION IN FOODS.

The government can do nothing better to make this war a popular issue in every respect than to go hammer and tongs at the speculative thieves who are using their country's extremity to enrich their own conscienceless purses, extracting the last penny of blood money from the poor and to satisfy their hunger. They are conspirators in every sense as malicious as a German propagandist with a bomb, and they should be crushed once and for all.

SETTING SCIENCE TO CATCH U-BOATS.

Can a submarine be made to give notice of its presence as it passes through the water, and register its whereabouts to watchers on shore far away? The intimation that Edison is working in conjunction with French scientists to perfect an electrical device to locate U-boats at sea stirs the imagination. Science is the great detective; it catches the waves of motion set going by an earthquake thousands of miles away, and has instruments to record the thoughts that pass through the human mind. But certainly neither the seismometer nor the sphygmometer can match a mechanism so delicate and precise that it can note and register the noiseless passing of an invisible boat under the ocean's surface far off.

This is the very wizardry of science. That the invention is within the realm of possibility will appear entirely credible to a generation which has known the wireless and knows Edison.

THE FIRST CAUSE OF ALL THE RACE AND religious troubles comes from the fact that we ignore the character and temperament of the English-speaking people, or rather do we take trouble to know or to study them. It is, in fact, notorious that we have always kept apart, and that is explained, not only when we look back a little and consider the life we have led since our infancy. Is it not a fact that from our elementary course the instruction of English has always been a negligible quantity with us? Have we not grown up for the most part ignorant of the English tongue, and have we not continued our university studies in that same ignorance? We have been forbidden to frequent English society, this applying to our young men as well as our young girls, and even to enter a church outside our own religion, although this did not prevent all the French-Canadian judges, with Sir Lomer Gouin and his ministers, and even the French-Canadian ministers at Ottawa, attending the funeral of Sir Melbourne Tait. It is possible then after making this examination of conscience, of our inner life from our most tender years to our marriage, that our life, our conduct, our ideas, have been such as to put ourselves in the good grace of the English-speaking people?

"Le Pays" also reminds its compatriots of the absolutely intolerant spirit guiding many of the daily and weekly religious papers with regard to the English people. Reference is made to the declaration of the Hon. Alexandre Taschereau, who spoke of the generosity of the majority in this province towards the minority. "This," adds "Le Pays," is an insult to both the majority and the minority. We give to the minority the same rights and the same advantages as we have. They have the same rights as ourselves."

THE FEARFUL FLAMM.

The German Prof. Flamm, who publicly advocates the extermination by submarines of the crews of neutral ships engaged in the British trade, is only following the highly civilized example of more than one hundred German professors and ecclesiastics who two years ago solemnly approved the devastation of Belgium. It would be easier to account for barbarity of this description if it did not have the sanction of most of the men in Prussia who archaically call themselves intellectuals.

A NOSE FOR VIOLENCE.

The I.V.W. showed the acuteness of its scent by the promptness with which it has begun nosing around Russia with the idea of inciting violence and creating friction among all elements of the population. (Ottawa "Citizen.") Premier Brewster is undertaking to put an end to political blackmail in British Columbia, at least to the extent of prohibiting campaign contributions by corporate interests. The law to be anything like effective must ensure full publicity of all contributions to the political parties and publicity of election aid in any and all forms. Cynical opposition to a proposed measure of publicity of campaign contributions has been put forward in Parliament in the past. It has been contended that a law could easily be passed, but what assurance would there be of enforcing it? Political leaders in the House of Commons in the days before August, 1914, took the position that until the Canadian electorate purged itself of corrupt tendencies nothing could be gained merely by passing electoral reform laws.

FIGHTING CORRUPTION.

(Ottawa "Citizen.")

ASTRAY IN ITS "FACTS."

The "Telegram" says the Laurier Government assumed C.N.R. obligations to the extent of \$298,253,262. As a matter of fact, much of this aid was granted by the Borden Government in the form of loans and bond guarantees. The "Telegram" also says that the Laurier Government made the country responsible for the Grand Trunk Pacific to the extent of \$197,129,590. The real amount is \$114,470,884. Thirdly, the "Telegram" accuses the Laurier Government of giving \$100,000,000 worth of lands to railway companies. This is not true. The C.N.R. got land grants to the value of \$36,000,000, one-third of it being the gift of the Whitney Government. The C.T.P. received no land grants from the Federal authorities. It will be seen with what painstaking study of the facts the "Telegram" has begun its discussion of the railway problem.

BOURASSA DENOUNCED.

(The "Canada" (Montreal).)

Mr. Bourassa still contends with a sickening obstinacy that it was the Central Empire which did not wish the war, ignoring the fact that it was Francis Joseph, pushed along by the Kaiser, who declared war on Serbia. His Anglophobia absolves him of all influence where facts are concerned, and yesterday we find him declaring that the English went into the war determined to come out of it richer than when they entered. For Mr. Bourassa, France is not fighting for her existence, and has no right to be grateful to England for the assistance she is receiving, as he says, that the wave of French blood will germinate a harvest of English gold. Even the United States is only entering the war as a dupe of England, and for the purpose of aiding the establishment of her economic domination of the world. When the whole world, the old like the new, and even the neutral nations, are at last revolting against the modern Huns, Mr. Bourassa, isolated in his ivory tower, and under the influence of his anti-British sentiment, can see nothing but the manoeuvres of English cupidity. In the eyes of Henri Bourassa, England will the war, which she is carrying on in order to enrich herself.

STUPID IRRESPONSIBLES.

(The "La Presse" (Montreal).)

The stupid cries of a group of irresponsible young men at the Monument National will not prevent the words of Major-General Lessard, Lieut.-Col. Blondin and the accompanying speakers from producing profitable results. The respect for the liberty of speech is yet too great in this country, consequently the senseless interruptions can have no effect except to confound the interrupters by assisting the recruiting campaign. It is a good deal easier to disturb a meeting than to discuss in a courteous manner. The first, however, is the method of a blackguard and the second that of a gentleman. The Hon. Blondin spoke in a firm and noble manner and the great majority of those present listened to him with lively interest in spite of the interruptions. One may differ more or less as to our duties in the present war, but we cannot see how any one can refuse Lieut.-Col. Blondin what he asks of us. He shows us that the province of Quebec owes it to herself in order to conserve her place and prestige to make a still greater effort, and he signals the danger of abstention, a question which seriously merits consideration. The principles put forward by General Lessard and Col. Blondin are the same which have already prompted a great many of our compatriots who have entered themselves into the battlefields of Europe where they have covered themselves with glory. The people must be convinced of their obligations and be free of any doubts that prevent the French-Canadians from doing their duty and all their duty.

THEIR BRITISH ALLY.

(New York "Sun.")

We have seen a people rousing from a drugged sleep to our first clear sight of duty awaiting performance, destiny nearing present fulfillment; the first bright light of example and leadership which we have hailed has been reflected from the flashing sword of France. The American spirit, breaking through its heavy lethargy, has cried out in admiration of that most wonderful figure of romance, the man of the people made heroic and splendid in his panoply of simple duty done regularly, every day. We have seen France first; everybody has done the same, yet we may recognize the figure alongside our British ally, as more nearly such a creature as the American himself. He does not make a point of being picturesque, but however squarely and solidly his feet are set upon the ground. The party of distinguished Englishmen who are formally received by Mayor Mitchell do form the fullest possible expression of Anglo-Saxon worth, in character, in intellect, in steadfast purpose. Of this breed came the founders of this republic, and it is in their fellowship that we can feel ourselves most familiar; we are at home in their house and they in ours, making all needed allowances for the different habits of younger sons who have made new homes for themselves in a new land. Mr. Balfour, as an individual, represents the essence and symbol of the best that old England has been able to produce; whatever changes may have come to England, her past is great in a splendid, scarlet, fashion, and the figure of Lord Salisbury's nephew, the mild, scholarly, patient, serious, unostentatious statesman and gentleman, fills the central place and all the purple grandeur of the background made up of the contributory details of England's greatness. The spirit of England, bred according to her own formula, is as great and wonderful as that of France, for it respects the same principles, and pays homage to the strong laws of the same deity.

QUEBEC AND THE WAR.

(The Quebec "Solid.")

There are still many people amongst us, probably an immense majority, who, in good faith, consider that Canada is not interested either near or far in the present war. This comes from the total and absolute ignorance in which we have lived in this province as to what is taking place beyond. We have been so absorbed in our own progress that we see nothing of what is going on beyond our own province. We have been living in happiness in our limited paradise, but the time has come when we, by raising our eyes, see that it is, to use an English expression, a fool's paradise. What a surprise, for instance, and with what sincere astonishment have a great number of good people seen the great American democracy, so jealous of their liberties, adopt the principle of conscription when in good faith the principle of conscription has been looked upon with horror amongst us as a relic of an autocratic tyranny. To show that Canada is by no means beyond the grasp of German consciousness "Le Soleil" translates from the "Reinisch Westfalisches Zeitung" the following suggestion: "Why does not Germany decide to claim Canada as an indemnity of war, as this would permit the German-Americans to shake the dust of the United States from off their feet and pass across the line to Canada, where they would live under the folds of the German flag?" Why, indeed, if Germany were vic-

PRECEDENCE IN FRANCE.

(Manchester "Guardian.")

A FOUL GERMAN SUGGESTION.

The "Staats-Zeitung," this morning, in its English column again raises a cry for a food embargo. It points out that Argentina established one on wheat when her crop failed and it goes on to ask, "Will our own Government be remiss with this lesson before it?" Obviously the question is asked in the interest of Germany and Austria. It would be worth many army corps to these Powers to have this country be- tray its allies by withholding food from them. The "Staats-Zeitung," which desires nothing in the world so much as their victory, is willing, even eager, that the American Government and the American people should disgrace themselves to save Teutonia.

To stop off food supplies from the Allies now would be a treachery hardly second to making a separate peace. If famine must visit the world not merely fidelity but common decency requires that we should share the suffering with those who have shed their blood for nearly three years for the cause to which we are now devoted. There can be no choice in the eyes of right feeling men. Only the German mind could take any contrary view. But there will be no famine. Accelerated production and rigid economy will save the situation. Let every one give himself earnestly to both means of salvation.

BOURASSA'S DISCIPLES.

(The "Canada" (Montreal).)

Speaking of the disturbers at the Monument National and those who inspired them, the "Canada" says that it was the product of that Bourassa campaign carried on before and after the war. His incendiary appeals of 1911, his constant attitude and excessive bad faith with which he has tried to belie the intentions of Great Britain and her allies since 1914, to the glory of Germany, and, in fact, all his dirty prose, has made a number of disciples, few in number, perhaps, but always noisy, and ready to make trouble. No one can but regret the scenes of dismembering which accompanied the recruiting of Mr. Blondin received to office, but at the present time he is not in question, but rather our participation in the war. While wearing the King's uniform and until he leaves it off, Col. Blondin ceases to be a politician and becomes an officer in the Canadian army, and it was in this capacity that he wished to address the meeting on Monday evening. It becomes, therefore, the duty of all honest men to protest with all possible energy against the unworthy conduct of those who took part in the disorder. The "Canada" finds that the followers of Bourassa and the Jingoos as well, are the enemies of all harmony in this country, and to the cause of union in Canada.

A COMPLETE PARALLEL.

(Manchester "Guardian.")

When looking through the "Autobiography" of Andrew Dickson White, who was American Ambassador to Germany from 1897 to 1903 (writes a correspondent), I came across the following passage, which has more than a little interest for us to-day. After giving some account of the young Kaiser Wilhelm II., and of the subsequent growth of "legends to his disadvantage," the Ambassador writes:— "There came in those days a curious tractate by a little-known German professor—one of the most curious satires in human history. To all appearance it was simply a biographical study of the young Roman Emperor Caligula. It displayed the advantages he had derived from a brave and pious Imperial ancestry, and especially from his devout and gifted father; it showed his natural gifts and acquired graces, his versatility, his growing restlessness, his manifold ambitions, his contempt of wise counsel, the dismissal of his most eminent Minister, his carelessness of thoughtful opinion, his meddling in anything and everything, his displays by the theatre and in the temples of the gods, his growth—as a beast of prey, a voracious monster. The whole narrative was so managed that the young prince who had just come to the German throne seemed the exact counterpart of the youthful Roman monarch—down to the cruel stage of his career; that was left to anticipation. The parallels and resemblances between the two were arranged with consummate skill, and whenever there was a passage which seemed to present an exact chronicle of some well-known saying or doing of the modern ruler there would follow an asterisk with a reference to a passage in Tacitus or Suetonius or Dion Cassius or other eminent authority exactly warranting the statement. Comically enough, its author could not be held responsible for it, since the name of the young Emperor William was never mentioned; all it claimed to give or did give was the life of Caligula.

HUN SPORT.

(A Raider's Callous Piracy.)

A Breton skipper tells in the Paris "Journal" one more story of the treacherous and callous piracy on the part of the German Navy. He was in his ship when he received an "S.O.S." wireless from the "Bergen," a Norwegian three-masted sailing vessel. The distress signal was repeated, and the vessel said she was sinking. The skipper made for the spot with all speed, and in an hour and a half came within sight of a three-masted ship, which he was surprised to find showed no sign of sinking. She was flying the Norwegian colors, but suddenly lowered them and hoisted the German naval standard. The skipper tried to escape, but the sham Norwegian barque opened fire, while German officers on board, roaring with laughter, shouted "Vive la France." The skipper ordered the crew to the boats, whereupon the Germans fired on the boats, killing four sailors. The remainder managed to make off. They passed quite near the enemy ship, from which an officer shouted to the skipper, "What is your name?" "No business of yours," said the skipper. "Yes it is, I want you are dead," and the German officer roared with laughter again. A few minutes later the enemy opened fire once more on the boats, and sank another. The wounded struggling in the water heard "vols and flats on board of the German ship playing the brass-instrument in derision, amid shouts of laughter. The boats eventually escaped and were picked up by a British cruiser. The sham barque "Bergen" is really steamer of 2,500 tons, cleverly disguised, and carrying several guns well hidden. It has since been ascertained that she is commanded by Corvette Captain Graf von Uknar, of the German Navy.

"Compagnie d'Acqueduc du Lac Saint-Jean."

Public notice is hereby given that, under the Quebec Companies' Act, letters patent have been issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, bearing date the twenty-first day of April, 1917, incorporating Franco-Lapointe, accountant; Albertine Hudson, stenographer; Armand Gauthier, accountant; Edouard Lapointe, stenographer; and Adrienne Balhazard, stenographer, of the city of Montreal, for the following purposes:— To manufacture, trade and operate as principal or agent; to undertake, execute and acquire any public utilities; to acquire from any corporation, company, firm or individual all privileges, permits and immunities, rights and property, securities and chattels, or divided or undivided parts thereof, sell or otherwise dispose of same; Pursuant to chapter 51 of the Act 4 Geo. V., Quebec, hypothecate, mortgage or pledge any property, moveable or immovable, present or future, which it now owns or may own in the province; To issue and allot as paid up and non-assessable shares, debentures or other securities of the company in full or part payment of the acquisition of the company or for services rendered or to be rendered to the company; To subscribe for, receive in payment or as security, acquire and own shares and other securities of other companies and dispose of same; To associate or amalgamate with other companies; The enumeration of the powers granted herein shall not be construed as excluding those granted by law to this company, under the name of "Compagnie d'Acqueduc du Lac Saint-Jean," with a capital stock of thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000.00), divided into fifteen thousand (15,000) shares of twenty dollars (\$20.00) each. Dated from the office of the Provincial Secretary, this twenty-first day of April, 1917. C. J. SIMARD, Assistant Provincial Secretary.

"Compagnie d'Acqueduc du Cap-de-la-Madeleine."

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"Compagnie des Services Publiques."

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THE DOG-MEAT QUEBEC IN GERMAN.

(The Geneva correspondent of the "General News" writes:—Several weeks ago I was informed that the Germans were eating dog-meat. I thought the report at least premature, but now from two

TWO AND A HALF YEARS WITH THE GERMANS Young Englishman Who Tells an Unusual Story of Conditions in Belgium

(Mr. J. P. Whitaker, a young Yorkshireman, who has escaped from Roubaix, in France, through Belgium and Holland, writes here the closing chapter of a remarkable story of his two and a half years behind the German lines.)

The complete story appeared in the London "Daily Mail," and has caused a great deal of discussion. (London "Daily Mail.")

I have been greatly surprised by the interest aroused by the articles in which I have endeavored to depict faithfully that which came under my personal notice during my two and a half years' enforced exile with the Germans, and my brief period with the Belgians.

There was published in the paper yesterday a letter from the Chevalier E. Carton de Wiart on behalf of the Comité Officiel Belge pour l'Angleterre, in which he makes the curious statement that the publication of my articles has aroused among the Belgians "the deepest sorrow."

(The letter referred to appears at the end of this article.) I do not know why these articles should arouse sorrow. Rather should they arouse feelings of contentment that in the many miles of Belgian territory I passed through, mostly on foot, the Germans are allowing life to proceed normally.

The Chevalier de Wiart infers that I was able to obtain good food in plenty in Belgium because I was possessed of money. I left Roubaix with 500 marks (about \$25 sterling). The journey occupied two months; the greater part of the £25 was expended in payments to those who assisted in effecting my escape; I had free entertainment for eight days. During the rest of the time I had to pay for my bed and board.

I give here, from memory, the prices I paid for meals I have already mentioned. My mid-day meal at Antwerp, which consisted of steak, fried potatoes, bread, cheese, butter, and beer, cost exactly 2s. 6d. I could not get better food at the price in Bradford to-day; and, moreover, here I have to go without potatoes. During my six weeks of hiding I was well-fed and prosperous-looking. I had good food in no stinted measure, including potatoes twice a day, and meat at every mid-day meal.

PAVING THE WAY.

I do not profess to know the state of affairs in parts of Belgium which I did not visit, but I do know that my narrative of the conditions of life that came under my personal inspection has come as a great surprise to many people here, who imagine that the whole of Belgium is starving.

We in hungry Roubaix looked out on Belgium as the land of promise. The Flemish workers who come to the town from time to time from Belgium were well-fed and prosperous-looking, a great contrast to the French of Roubaix and Lille. The Belgian children that I saw were healthy and of good appearance, quite unlike the wasted little ones of France with hollow blue rings round their eyes.

The people of Roubaix, knowing these facts, are convinced that the Germans are endeavoring to lay the foundations of a vassal State in Belgium. Filled with their attempts to capture Calais, the Germans believe that Zebrugge and Ostend are capable of development as harbors for aggressive action against England. The French do not doubt that the enemy will make a desperate struggle before giving up Antwerp.

Two paradoxes are to be considered. The German soldiers behind the lines are, as I pointed out, badly fed and shabby. That portion of the Belgian people who came under my notice were neither shabby nor badly fed. Possibly the recent pronouncements in Germany on the future of Belgium as a pseudo-independent country under German rule, and the independent country under German rule, tell some light on what can only be the result of deliberate German policy.

That controversy will arise in regard to my declaration as to the economic condition of parts of Belgium I have no doubt. The whole question of the American Relief Commission is involved. This Commission has done invaluable work in Northern France, and perhaps in parts of Belgium, but it is universally considered that the Germans obtained great military advantages from it. They changed their bad flour for the good American flour, and adopted other devices by which the destitute French were robbed of their full share.

I have stated the facts as I saw them, and am ready to answer any questions from those who are interested in the matter. I need scarcely say that my two and a half years away from England were not without many incidents worthy of notice.

One such incident was the hue and cry for two English aviators, who were said to have been hidden by the inhabitants of Lille. Notices were posted everywhere, even in Roubaix, proclaiming the penalties to be imposed for the hiding of these brave men. It is a long time ago, and I do not know whether they have escaped. I certainly never heard of their being found.

Speaking generally of escapes, it does not seem to be realized how numerous are those into Holland. At one time Russian prisoners got away in large numbers. The business of escaping is highly organized, and I consider it impossible for the German authorities to stop it. There is a regular service of smuggled letters across the border into Belgium, and a service of letters out. The Germans have tried every means of preventing this, but without avail.

I have pointed out that to guard properly the Dutch frontier would require thousands of young, smart men, and I might add, men incapable of being bribed. My experience is that the average Landsturm veteran can always be bought with a few cigars or a few pennings.

THE LOYALTY OF BELGIUM.

German cajolery of Belgium, by relaxation of the rigid rule of the first few months of the occupation, and by as little interference as possible with the agricultural operations of the inhabitants, is not, in my belief, making much progress, even with the Flemings. The Germans are known throughout the country, from the color of their uniform, as "grey pigs." There is absolute confidence on the part of the Belgians that the German moral is cracking, and a strong hope that 1917 may see them leaving the country.

WAR-TIME SMUGGLING Remarkable Dodges on Land and Sea

(Edinburgh "Scotsman.") The war has given an extraordinary impetus to smuggling, not only on sea, which, to use a mixed metaphor, is the usual happy hunting ground for smugglers, but on land, where frontier smuggling, in more than one country, is actually making fortunes for the daring individuals carrying on the risky business.

Most, if not all, of the commodities being smuggled are essential, in one form or another, to the prosecution of the war. The lucrative business of opium smuggling, for instance, has greatly increased in this country since its exportation was prohibited, and the market value of the drug has risen to what, in normal times, would be regarded as a most exorbitant figure. The great need of the drug for military hospital purposes is, of course, the real reason of this. Parliament, indeed, considers the smuggling of opium such a serious offense at the present time that it has increased the penalty from £100 to £500, and has given the magistrate the option of imposing imprisonment.

Notwithstanding the heavy penalty, several individuals have tried to "run the cutter." Six months or so ago two men brought to the harbor of Glasgow to be exported 840 lb. of opium, the drug being concealed in a piano case and an organ case; they declared to the Customs officers that the consignee of the articles was a lady in Banochry, Aberdeenshire. The dodge worked all right up to a point, but the lynx-eyed officials "scored" eventually, and a heavy fine was imposed.

During the trial of a more recent opium smuggling case, also in Glasgow, it was stated in Court by the fiscal that there was a regular gang of conspirators in this illegal traffic. The gang could not get the opium exported, so they got into touch with persons who used the Customs for legitimate trade purposes. These traders made out the Customs forms and got them accepted.

In this particular case a firm of engineers was in the habit of exporting steel rollers, and the opium was concealed in them, and a false declaration made regarding them. But it didn't come off! The gang etoed to win a pretty penny if it had, for while the opium, to the amount of 190 lb. cost £300, it would have realized £2,500 had it been sold in Shanghai.

THE DUTCH FRONTIER.

But it is when we turn to the wily ways of the foreign money-grabbing exporter and the hungry Hun that we realize what wartime smuggling actually is. Travellers tell us, for example, that quite an amazing state of things exists on the Dutch frontier. Germany's need is so dire that smuggling is an exceedingly profitable business, and is luring all sort of people. As a matter of fact, ordinary, every-day workers in Holland are difficult to get near the frontier; smuggling pays much better, and indeed is so lucrative that risks are readily taken by persons who have hitherto borne the heaviest characters.

It is the same in Denmark and Sweden. A few months ago the Stockholm correspondent of a British newspaper made inquiries there and in Copenhagen, and obtained some instructive facts as to the widespread smuggling which, in spite of severe repressive laws, is still going on.

In both Denmark and Sweden, he said, in both countries the chief smuggling to Germany goes on, the penalties are very severe. In Denmark, during a period of seven months, fines amounting to £300,000 were imposed, and under the new law, passed last spring, there have been heavy sentences of imprisonment.

Sweden, for a single offering of re-exports of imported goods on her export prohibition list, lately imposed penalties amounting to nearly £20,000. Threats of such penalties do not deter the smugglers. In Denmark hardly a day passes without a prosecution and Press exposures, and as it is certain that only a small fraction of attempts to smuggle out are detected, it follows that the total number of cases of smuggling is very large.

THE METHODS EMPLOYED.

Most of the smuggling is done by false description. A typical case was that of a German merchant in a big way of business in Copenhagen, who, with three accomplices, was a short time ago convicted of smuggling out 60,000 lb. of rubber. The rubber was sealed in herring tins, and described as herring. Each of the four was sentenced to 120 days' imprisonment, and the whole four collectively were pronounced liable to repay to the State 400,000 crowns.

In another case, in Jutland, no less than twenty Danes were implicated, and in evidence it was clearly proved that hundreds of thousands of crowns' worth of export-forbidden goods have been systematically exported to Germany during the past months. The goods went partly disguised as seaweed, and partly disguised as other products not on the prohibition list. The first store seized consisted of tin, and it was found on railway premises, hidden under seaweed. In country houses and farms around were found more tin, also cocoa, rubber, and many other products.

The smugglers are said systematically to deceive their German clients, selling them inferior and unusable goods, and even in some cases playing on them the same trick which they have played on their own Customs authorities, and giving them a false description of the contents of cases and bales.

As may be imagined, the tricks of the blockade-runner are many, and while false manifests, as aforementioned, are at once the most frequent and the most easily-detected form of alibi, there are others more difficult to penetrate.

BULKHEAD HIDING-PLACES.

Bulkheads are the partitions that divide one part of a ship from the next, and usually consist of a single sheet of iron; but if a second sheet is built in, say, a foot away from the original, the intervening space becomes a useful hiding-place.

The master of a sailing ship who thought to walk his leisurely way through the blockade must have been vastly surprised when his little trick was discovered. An enormous number of

fairly stout plates of copper had been riveted to his ship under the water-line; those copper plates were removed—not in a German dock, but in a British one. A device harder to detect than most was discovered fully a twelvemonth ago. Not a few traders successfully "worked the oracle" with it before it was proved against them. This is how it was done:

A trader between Germany and Holland would arrive in port, and the statement would be made that the armature of the dynamo had been burnt out, and required re-winding. Arrangements would be made with a Dutch firm, not above accepting highly satisfactory terms under somewhat suspicious circumstances, and the dynamo would be entirely rewound with precious copper wire; thousands upon thousands of yards of it. Occasionally, too, in order to guard against breakdown on the voyage, a spare, heavily-wound dynamo would be purchased, and with its precious copper the enemy ship would sail unsuspectingly from the neutral waters. The same vessel repeated this dodge—once it was a dodge, and a most ingenious one at that—but the authorities were always held back by the knowledge that the dynamo really required re-winding, and the vessel could not go to sea without it.

SMILES

AN IMPORTANT SCIENCE. An old chap applied to an artist for the post of model. "Well," said the artist, "what do you sit for?" "Oh, anything, sir," said the model, fingering his beard nervously. "Anything you like, sir; landscape, if necessary."

Said the condor in tones of despair—"Not even the atmosphere's rare, Since man took to flying. It's r'ally too trying. The people one meets in the air."

Young Wife: "That pudding I have just made for you is a poem." Hubby: "And I suppose I'm to be the waste-paper basket."

She had a new hat, and it was very noticeable with its floral decoration and many-colored berries. "I can see, John," said she to her husband, "that you don't like my hat. But what's the fault with it?"

"Well, my dear, it's pretty enough in spite of all those onions, carrots, and raspberries; but you know I never did like a boiled dinner!"

May: "Honestly, Maude, didn't you accept Jack's proposal last night?" Maude: "Y-yes; but how did you guess?"

A SMART BOY.

"They say that when an ostrich is surprised he hides his head in the sand." "I wish he'd hide his tail there," observed the man who had just settled a reavy millinery bill.

"Jones" said the man who knew him, "I wish he'd hide his tail there," observed the man who had just settled a reavy millinery bill.

THE DISCOVERY.

But at last the trick was discovered—the zeal and greed of the smugglers outran their discretion. The Customs officer took it into his head to examine the armature of the dynamo before it was clamped into its place and hidden by the magnets. Prying up a layer of wire, he found evidence which proved the guilt of the smugglers up to the hilt. The wire on a dynamo armature must be heavily insulated—that is, covered with a non-conductor of electricity—to be efficient, but under the top layer the wire in this case was bare. To get more copper on the armature the smugglers had wound it with bare wire, rendering it, of course, useless, but twice as valuable for the Huns' purposes.

A recent telegram from Stockholm reported that the authorities at Vittano, on the Finnish frontier, arrested a party of four persons who were attempting to smuggle nitro-glycerine and other explosives, arms, and ammunition in a sleigh across the border at Gellwate and Karasundo, apparently for the purpose of blowing up Russian ammunition depots at Skibotten and Rovaniemi. As police seized two hundred kilograms of explosives packed in tins labelled "preserves." A clergyman, an engineer, and a Swedish count were stated to be among the party, the leader of which was described as a German.

A STOUT GERMAN.

A Danish policeman also scored in an amazing incident which happened a month or two ago on the Dan-German frontier. He stopped a seedy-looking individual, a German, about to cross over into his own country. He thought there was something incongruous in the appearance of this German. His stomach seemed to be big out of all proportion to his slender neck and legs. So he informed him that he must detain him for contraband in the frontier guard-house until his superior came along.

The policeman was, it seems, a bit of a humorist as well as a man of discernment. For the guard-house adjoined a boiler-house, and the temperature was high. The German meekly seated himself as directed, as close to the boiler-house as possible, and the policeman began to watch the development of events. The German seemed to melt away, and a comical, web-begone, and shrunken figure he was at the end of half an hour. But at his feet a vast pool of tall-tale melted margarine had spread itself out.

FUTURE OF MONARCHS

H. G. Wells Talks Plainly To Royalty

H. G. Wells has followed his recent letters on the question of republicanism in Britain by an article entitled "The Future of Monarchs," in the "Penny Pictorial," in which he says: "If monarchy is to survive in the British Empire, it must speedily undergo most profound modifications. The old state of affairs cannot continue. The European dynastic system, based on intermarriage of a group of mainly German royal families, is dead to-day. It is freshly dead, but it is as dead as the rule of the Incas: it is idle to close our eyes to the fact. The British Empire is very near the limit of its endurance of a kingly caste of Germans."

"The choice of British royalty between its peoples and its cousins cannot be definitely delayed. Were it made now publicly and boldly, there can be no doubt that the decision would mean a renaissance of monarchy and a tremendous outbreak of royalist enthusiasm in the Empire."

"We have fought in this war for Belgium, for France, for general freedom, for civilization and the whole future of mankind, far more than for ourselves. We have not fought for a king, but we will gladly go on with our task under a king, unless he hampers us in that task."

IN IMPERIAL SQUARE

Where All the Empire Meets For Tea

(London "Chronicle.") There is a fair sized French town some distance from the firing line which is most frequented by British officers. They go there to visit the field cashier and to draw money to pay the men; they go there to buy stores at the Expeditionary Force canteen; and sometimes, when duty permits, they visit the town to spend an hour at the officers' club or to take tea at the officers' tea rooms in the Grand Place, where the town hall is on one side and the church upon the other. The Grand Place, or the Square, as the men call it, is the great meeting-place for visitors to the town. In the centre the mess carts which have come in for supplies wait drawn up in a line whilst the shopping is being done, and in and out of the stores on each side of the square are many different units are encountered, busy upon all the little errands which are entrusted to them by comrades who are not lucky enough to be able to enjoy a few hours relaxation from the monotony of trench and camp in the town. The officers' tea room is a favorite rendezvous.

A CHERRY SPOT.

A cherry spot is the officers' tea room, bedecked with the flags of the Allied nations. All the appointments of the place are good—clean cloths upon the little tea tables, little bunches of flowers here and there, and altogether an air of brightness and comfort about, very grateful indeed to eyes weary of the dumb dimness of trench and hut. In the hours of the afternoon the tea room is crowded with officers from various units, and it is of interest to observe that they represent very often branches of the army in the field from almost every corner of the Empire. This fact was specially noticeable one afternoon when the writer visited the tea room with a friend. At a table in one corner sat a gray-headed major, wearing a Canadian badge, eating pastry with all the earnestness and attention which a small schoolboy might have bestowed upon that operation. In another corner a party of Australian officers were appreciating the tea, and talking of the times when they were wont to brew their own tea in billy cans on a certain sheep run in sunny New South Wales. Not far away some other officers sat—Scottish clearly—like by their tongues and by their strong bare knees.

HE KNOWS JUST WHY HE ADMIRES THEM

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED MRS. MERCREDI. She Had Been Ill Two Years and Could Find No Cure. That's Why Her Husband Is Enthusiastic Over Dodd's Kidney Pills. Fort Smith, Alberta, May 22.—Special.—Among all the thousands of Canadians who praise Dodd's Kidney Pills for the good they have done, there is no more fervent admirer of the great kidney remedy than Isidore Mercredi, of this place.

"Yes, it always gives me pleasure to say a good word for Dodd's Kidney Pills," Mr. Mercredi says. "My wife was sick for two years. We could not find anything to restore her to health. Then we found a pamphlet telling of several persons who had been cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills."

"My wife used just two boxes of them and she is perfectly well, to the great surprise of all our neighbors. They can tell you the same thing. I cannot recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills enough."

Dodd's Kidney Pills are the greatest of all remedies for weak, suffering women. They cure the kidneys. The kidneys are the root of nine-tenths of women's ills. Moreover, cured kidneys mean pure clear blood all over the body. That means good health everywhere.

RHEUMATISM CURED

Wait's Homeopathic Rheumatic Cure Cures Rheumatism, Acute Rheumatism with painful hot swelling of the part; Chronic Rheumatism with lameness, stiffness and soreness of the parts; Sciatic Rheumatism, with pain in the hip, knee or leg of the affected side; Lumbago, or pains across the loins or back; Old Rheumatic Pains or Lameness. Positive Cure. Price One Dollar. Send Registered Letter or Postal Note. JOHN T. WAIT, Box 395, Annapolis.

wintery conditions were no inconvenience; indeed, the prevailing weather reminded them of home.

AN IMPERIAL RENDEZVOUS.

Men from a South African brigade were also to be seen going by, and it was a not unusual sight to see little groups up and down the square composed of Australians, Canadians, New Zealanders and Africans, all together, chatting over that favorite topic, the probable duration of the war and comparing notes as to their various and widely scattered homes. Sometimes one encountered Indian troops in the square, but latterly Indian troops are not stationed in this district, and mingling with all these splendid troops from the most remote portions of the Empire one met representatives from units brought together from John o' Groats to Land's End; Welshmen and Scotsmen, too, and Englishmen from every city and shire. Just as the companion of the writer of these lines was remarking that we had in one brief hour met with troops representing the whole of the British Empire, a couple of men passed, and, as if to complete the picture, they turned out to be, as their shamrock badges clearly indicated, Munster Fusiliers. Very tired they seemed, carrying their full equipment, and probably returning from leave, for they came from the direction of the railway station. Presently a G.S. wagon came along bearing on its side the Ulster badge of the Red Hand. The Munster soldier hailed the wagon as it passed. "Can you give us a lift along the road?" Promptly the answer came, "Right!" In ye get, my shamrock boys!

And so, as if to emphasize the United Imperial experience encountered in the square, the spectacle was witnessed of these men of the North and South proceeding on their way in brotherhood and exchanging as they went that special kind of cigarette dear to the soldier's heart, and rejoicing in the doubtful description of "Gasper"! A truly wonderful place, this old square in the French town, where one may meet men from all over the world-wide Empire, and where Australian and Canadian, South African and New Zealander, mingle with the men of the home-lands, all bound together by a common sentiment, and all having in view a common object. W.

GEN. PETAIN HEAD OF FRENCH ARMIES

Will Be in Actual Command at Front—Foch Chief of General Staff

General Petain was appointed commander-in-chief of the French armies operating on the French front at a cabinet meeting last week. General Nivelle was placed in command of a group of armies. General Foch, who played an important role in the battles of the Marne and the Yser, succeeded General P-tain as chief of staff of the Ministry of War.

The transfers were approved by a cabinet council on the recommendation of the Ministry of War. General Nivelle, some time ago succeeded General Joffre in chief command along the western front. Recently a new military office was created, that of chief of the general staff, to which General Petain was assigned with authority to act as the principal adviser to the Minister of War upon all military movements.

This continued General Nivelle in chief command at the front with General Petain as the chief consultative authority of the Ministry of War in formulating movements but without actual command of troops in the field, for which his experience appeared to qualify him.

The new arrangement gives General Petain actual command at the front, and General Foch will assume the position of chief of staff of the Ministry of War relinquished by him.

RAW FURS

Ship your fur, hides and skins to us and obtain highest market prices. B. LEVINSON 291-295 Alexander Ave., WINNIPEG



Lady Visitor: "What Brigade were you in in France?" Tommy: "The 37th, mum." Lady Visitor: "Indeed! Why, that is our friend Brigadier Pepperton's. Dear me, how small the world is! Then you must have met the dear General?"—London Opinion.

HIS COMPLAINT.

The woman went up to a Red Cross hospital and asked to see her husband, who was wounded. "Certainly," said the young lady in charge. "Did he come in with a conveyance from France?" Woman—"Lor no, lassee; he cam' in wi' a smashed head!"

A NEW BIRD.

Two soldiers were passing through the Scottish village. First Wife—"They're two Australians." Second Wife—"My woman, who d'ye ken them?" First Wife—"Fine that. They're Australians. You can easily tell them by the kangaroo feathers in their hats."

SHY.

A young lady from the country got into a tram. The vehicle had not got far, when the conductor said, affably—"Your fare, miss." The lady blushed. The conductor repeated, "Your fare, miss," and the lady blushed more deeply.

The conductor began to get riled. After a pause, he again repeated—"Miss, your fare." "Well," said the lady, "they do say I'm good-looking at home, but I don't see why you want to say it out aloud!"

THE WRONG TURNING.

It is a dangerous thing, when you have let slip an unfortunate remark, to try to cover up the blunder. Mrs. G. was talking with the wife of Judge H. about her son's choice of a profession. "I don't want him to be a lawyer," she said.

"Why not?" said the judge's wife. "I think there is nothing much finer than the legal profession for a bright boy." "Well," said Mrs. G. bluntly, "a lawyer has to tell so many lies." Then it dawned on her that she was talking to the wife of a lawyer, so she hastily added, "That is—er—to be a good lawyer!"

A FISHY YARN.

She was a fisherman's daughter, she wore her hair in a net, and she preferred love in a piscatorial way. "My love," he whispered, "you hold first 'place' in my heart! Although I 'founder' you will save me from becoming a 'crabbed' old bachelor. I shall stick to you 'closer than a 'limpet,' from you a 'wink'll be the way to guide me. Together we will 'skate' over life's 'rocks,' and when I look at your hand beside me I shall say to myself, 'Fortune was mine when I put 'tarring' there!'"

IN IMPERIAL SQUARE

Where All the Empire Meets For Tea

(London "Chronicle.") There is a fair sized French town some distance from the firing line which is most frequented by British officers. They go there to visit the field cashier and to draw money to pay the men; they go there to buy stores at the Expeditionary Force canteen; and sometimes, when duty permits, they visit the town to spend an hour at the officers' club or to take tea at the officers' tea rooms in the Grand Place, where the town hall is on one side and the church upon the other. The Grand Place, or the Square, as the men call it, is the great meeting-place for visitors to the town. In the centre the mess carts which have come in for supplies wait drawn up in a line whilst the shopping is being done, and in and out of the stores on each side of the square are many different units are encountered, busy upon all the little errands which are entrusted to them by comrades who are not lucky enough to be able to enjoy a few hours relaxation from the monotony of trench and camp in the town. The officers' tea room is a favorite rendezvous.

Passing to another portion of the square, some New Zealand troops were to be seen marching along from the railway station. They, too, like their Australian comrades, were fine upstanding fellows, and they made nothing of the bitter cold and biting wind. There is something free and dashing in the gait and appearance of the Australians and New Zealanders which seems to attract the French. Certain it is that wherever these great overseas fellows go, with their broad-brimmed, soft hats jauntily set upon their heads, they invariably are the object of much friendly attention from the French population of the towns and villages through which they pass. There is nothing more remarkable than the way in which these men, reared and brought up in hot and sunny lands, have settled down to the life at the front, where, for quite a considerable time, almost Arctic conditions have prevailed. To the Canadians—and they were also to be met with in the same square—the





Beautiful Farms Make Enjoyable Homes

RECOMMENDED VARIETIES OF FIELD ROOTS

(By F. S. Browne, B.S.A., Assistant Agrostologist.)

IMPORTANCE OF ROOTS TO THE STOCK FEEDER.

Field roots are relished by every class of live stock, and numerous experiments have shown that the best results in feeding are often unattainable if they are not included in the ration.

In a great many parts of Canada ensilage corn can be profitably grown, and in such sections it is, at present, recognized as the most economical crop to grow as forage for stock.

VARIETY TESTING.

Ever since the establishment of the Dominion Experimental Farms in 1886, one branch of the work has been the conducting of variety tests with the various varieties of field roots.

MANGELS.

Giant Yellow Intermediate is a high yielding variety of good feeding value. The root is intermediate in shape, smooth and yellowish orange in color.

FIELD CARROTS.

Varieties Recommended.

MANGELS.

Improved Short White is a half long, white variety, sometimes rough and un-uniform in type, but of excellent keeping quality and feeding value.

QUANTITIES TO SOW.

With good seed, of strong vitality, the following quantities may be recommended per acre:

Mangels: 7 to 8 pounds. Turnips: 2 to 3 pounds. Carrots: 3 to 4 pounds.

TIME TO SOW.

Mangels, sow as soon as the ground can be conveniently worked in the spring.

SWEDE TURNIPS.

Good Luck is a high yielding, purple topped variety of good feeding value.

HOW TO SOW.

Field roots are a hoed crop and should preferably follow hay or pasture. The seed should be sown in rows 25 to 30 inches apart.

METHOD OF SEEDING.

Field beans are usually planted in rows 28 inches apart. The plants should be spaced from four to six inches apart in the row.

FIELD BEANS IN CANADA

(By W. L. Graham, B.S.A., Assistant Field Husbandman.)

Field beans comprise many types or species of which the bush or dwarf varieties, including the kidney and haricot types, are grown for the production of ripened seed for human food.

VALUE.

Beans have a two-fold value. They rank among the valuable foods, containing a higher percentage of protein than wheat or oats and even meat.

PRODUCTION IN CANADA.

In Canada the production of field beans, commercially, has been carried on for the past sixty years, being confined largely to Southern Ontario.

DOG DISEASES

And How to Feed

By H. CLAY GLOVER, Inc., 118 West 31st Street, New York

Does the work of 50 men

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET

THE MARTIN DITCHER AND GRADER DIGS YOUR DITCHES GRADES YOUR ROADS

EASILY QUICKLY REVERSIBLE ADJUSTABLE

DOES THE WORK OF 50 MEN SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET

THE MARTIN DITCHER AND GRADER DIGS YOUR DITCHES GRADES YOUR ROADS

area of 32,500 acres was planted to beans. The average yield per acre was 127 bushels with a market value of \$3.40 per bushel.

Perfection is a smooth, globe-shaped variety of the purple top class. The roots are of good feeding value, keep well and are easy to handle.

Canadian Gem is a very smooth, uniform variety of the purple top class. The roots are globe shaped and medium sized.

Hartley's Bronze Top is one of the best varieties of the bronze top class. It usually gives a good yield, and the crop is of first class feeding value.

Kangaroo is a popular variety in the Maritime Provinces. The roots are tankard-shaped and sometimes quite rough and hard to handle.

White Belgium is a large white intermediate variety that usually yields well. The feeding value is, however, only fair.

Ontario Champion is a long large white variety, un-uniform in shape, although the roots are usually smooth.

Giant Yellow Globe is a very heavy yielding variety, but of comparatively low feeding value. The roots are uniformly round in shape and light yellow in color.

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NOTES OF THE CULTIVATION OF SOME STAPLE VEGETABLES

(By W. Saxy Blair, Superintendent, Experimental Station, Kentville N.S.)

It is very important that those who are making a garden for the first time should have some knowledge of the way to grow the different kinds of vegetables.

CARROTS AND PARSNIPS.

These should be grown in deep, thoroughly prepared soil of loose open texture, to admit of even root development.

The seed is sown in the open ground usually before the middle of May, in rows two and one-half feet apart.

Carrots may be thinned to two inches apart, and the parsnips four inches.

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BEETS.

Beets for early use should be started as early as possible on well prepared ground.

Six pounds of seed per acre is usually used. The seed is sown in rows two and one-half feet apart.

BEANS.

Beans do best on a fairly rich soil, and unlike the pea, require a warm situation and warm soil.

Successional sowings may be made every two weeks until the middle of July, for the purpose of extending the season into the fall.

ONIONS.

Onions do best on a light loamy soil rich in plant food.

The seed is sown in rows on the level ground 12 to 14 inches apart and 1/4 inch deep at the rate of 3 1/2 pounds per acre.

Maintenance tillage is done principally with the wheel hoe, and consists in keeping the surface ground loose around the plants and all weeds from starting.

The radish may be sown as soon as the ground is fit to work, in rows one foot apart.

PEAS.

Garden peas may be sown as soon as the ground is fit to work.

Onions may be started in flats in the hotbed or greenhouse ten to twelve weeks before ready to plant.

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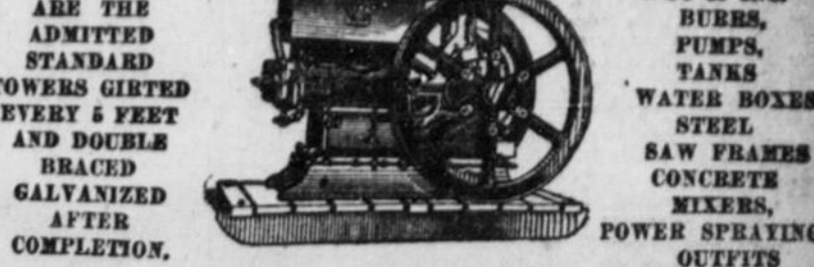
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BRANTFORD ENGINES

Operate on Gas, Gasoline, Coal Oil, Naphtha, etc.



BRANTFORD WINDMILLS ARE THE ADMITTED STANDARD

TOWERS GIBET EVERY 5 FEET AND DOUBLE BRACED GALVANIZED AFTER COMPLETION.

1-2 to 60 H.P. Stationary Mounted Traction.

GOULD, SHAPLEY & MUIR COMPANY

LIMITED, BRANTFORD

Winnipeg Regina Calgary

may be used. The cabbage is a grossing the ground too rich. Twenty tons or more per acre of manure can be used.

For early cabbage start the seed about March 15. The seedlings are transplanted to two inches apart three weeks later.

The usual maintenance tillage should be given during the summer, and the ground not allowed to become hard and compact or to dry out.

In the storing of late cabbage cut the heads during a dry day and store where good ventilation is possible.

The cauliflower requires a cool, rich loam. A northern exposure is best. Continuous growth is important.

Onions do best on a light loamy soil rich in plant food. Light loams can be worked to better advantage than heavier loams.

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ORGANIZATION FOR MARKETING

In his book, "Rural Denmark," Sir H. Rider Haggard says: "Whatever else may be doubtful or open to argument in connection with Danish agriculture one thing remains clear, namely, that it owes the greater part of its prosperity as it possesses to the working of the co-operative movement."

he points out that in Great Britain co-operation for the sale of produce is still in its infancy. That was four years ago. Had Sir Rider been writing on co-operation to-day he might have made a similar statement in regard to Canada.

The people of Canada, like the people of Great Britain, do not rush into far-reaching reforms even after they are convinced of the weaknesses of the old system.

It is easier for them than for a mixed population, widely scattered, to follow a new lead. Co-operation must wait for a strong popular sentiment.

That sentiment is getting a hold in Canada, and is being followed by organization, confidence and loyalty, all of which are necessary to a permanent success.

It is easier to organize the producers of a single crop than of many crops. The wheat raisers of the Prairie Provinces have found it comparatively easy to develop and maintain a strong marketing organization.

Upwards of four thousand organized egg producers last year sold more than one million dozens of eggs, and a large quantity of poultry for a net valuation considerably exceeding \$300,000.

Twenty-six associations of sheep raisers disposed of almost a million and three-quarters pounds of wool at a valuation of more than half a million dollars.

Fruit growers in several provinces sold their fruit co-operatively. The wheat raisers of the Prairie Provinces have found it comparatively easy to develop and maintain a strong marketing organization.

HOMESTEADERS AS FARM HANDS

On account of the scarcity of farm laborers coupled with the diminution of the land prepared for seed in the western provinces, the Governor-General-in-Council has made the following order and regulations under "The War Measures Act, 1914":

Notwithstanding anything contained in the Dominion Lands Act or the amendments thereto, during the remainder of the year 1917 the holders of homesteads, pre-emption or purchased homestead entries who are employed as farm laborers within the Dominion of Canada may be allowed the period of such employment as a like period of residence in connection with their respective entries, subject to the following conditions:

1. The time of employment to be counted as residence duties must be subsequent to the actual date of entry in each case.

2. The provisions of this order shall not apply to unperfected proxy entries, nor to any case in which the entrant is engaged in any other employment than actual farm labor.

3. As soon as possible after the entrant commences work, it shall be his duty to forward to the agent of Dominion Lands for the district in which the land is situated sworn evidence satisfactory to the Minister of the Interior giving particulars of the land held under entry, the nature of the work performed, where performed, date of commencement, and probable duration.

4. Within thirty days after the term of employment has expired, and in any case, not later than the 1st of February, 1918, the entrant shall file with the local agent for the district sworn evidence satisfactory to the Minister of the Interior of the time actually spent on farm work.

5. In the event of the cancellation of any entry for the default in the performance of the conditions thereof, nothing in this order shall be held to confer any right or claim upon the former holder of any such entry who, being engaged in farm labor in Canada as aforesaid, has failed, prior to the date of cancellation, to notify the agent of Dominion Lands for the district of the fact of his being so engaged.

6. The entry of any person complying with the foregoing provisions shall not, during the period of his employment on farm labor, be liable to cancellation by reason of his failure to perform the cultivation required in connection with his entry.

7. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Dominion Lands Act or the amendments thereto, the cultivation required to earn patent in such cases may be performed in two years instead of three.

8. In any case in which the Minister of the Interior is not satisfied as to the bona fides of the case, he is authorized to withhold the benefits provided for by the foregoing.

ARTIFICIAL BROODING.

Have plenty of brooding space. Do not crowd the brooders. Fifty chicks is plenty in the small brooders on the market.

Indoor brooding gives better results than outdoor brooding. Keep the heat at 85 to 100 degrees. Heat, cleanliness and fresh air are three important factors in artificial brooding.

FARM GARDEN AND HOME

BIG BUSINESS IN BEANS

This is the day of big business in beans. Influenced by unprecedented prices, many farmers who never before gave a serious thought to the growing of this crop are now preparing to plant. Some will succeed. Others, because they know little or nothing about beans and are unwilling to take time to inform themselves, are foredoomed to failure.

The prices at which beans are now sold would prove prohibitive were it not for an unusual combination of circumstances and for the high food value of beans.

The buyer of beans, even at high prices, gets his money's worth in food value. Modern methods of preparing and serving beans have also resulted in a most appetizing product, which extensive advertising is further popularizing.

The immediately determining factors in present bean prices are record export demand resulting from the European war; heavy losses from excessive moisture in various bean-growing sections during the 1916 season; and killing frosts, which destroyed from twenty to sixty percent of the crop in Michigan and other places.

All these facts, and others, the man who is thinking of engaging in bean growing should know.

In the United States Michigan leads in bean acreage. This being true, the opinions of the bean growers and dealers of this state may well bear weight. The president of the Michigan Bean Growers' Association is quoted as predicting a larger acreage this year than ever before. Yet no early break in prices is forecast. California is second in bean acreage, and New York is third. In New York, where beans were grown in Orleans county as early as 1836, commercial bean growing in America probably had its beginning. However, the kidney bean, thought to be a native of America, is believed to have been grown by the Indians before the coming of the white man.

There are eight generally recognized, distinct types of beans. The variety most extensively grown in the Northern Bean Belt, and which enters largely into the \$45,000,000 bean crop, is the small white bean.

Aside from the uncertainty and the ordinary drawbacks attending the growing of most crops, the most serious problem with which the bean grower must contend is that of anthracnose.

ANTHRACNOSE.

Anthracnose, or bean spot, is somewhat similar to apple, tomato or cucumber rot, and attacks pods, beans, and leaves.

For this bean disease government experts have found no satisfactory cure. Apparently anthracnose cannot grow in dry weather, and the season has a great deal to do with the severity of the scourge. Attempts are being made to produce an immune or partially immune bean. Until this is accomplished, about the best the grower can do is to secure disease-free seed and plant in disease-free soil.

Anthracnose may be transmitted in various ways. Infected seeds produce diseased plants, and the trouble spreads from plant to plant in the field. Apparently crop rotation and seed selection must be relied upon at the present time.

A SOIL BUILDER.

One thing that is to be urged in behalf of bean growing is that the bean is a legume, or nitrogen gatherer, and is thus a soil-builder. The growing of beans, unlike many other crops, does not result in soil robbery.

Beans may be grown in a great variety of soils. They prefer rich loams, sandy and gravelly clays. They may also be rather successfully grown on thin soils. In any event, draining is always important. On thin soils a top-dressing of stable manure—perhaps twelve to fifteen loads to the acre, once in from three to five years—is to be recommended. Care should be taken that this is well-rotted manure.

Commercial fertilizers are used in some sections. Two hundred and fifty pounds of basic slag to the acre, sown broadcast, is a common practice. Others use about the same amount of a fertilizer containing two percent ammonia, ten percent phosphoric acid and eight percent potash. At present prices, use of commercial fertilizers is perhaps not so common as would be under normal conditions.

Full ploughing, especially of heavy lands, is to be recommended. It is a good plan in the fall or winter to stir the ground three or four times before planting. This conserves moisture, destroys weed seeds, and results in a thoroughly compacted, well-pulverized seed bed. As with other crops, the best time to cultivate beans is before planting.

PLANTING.

The seed should be plump, well matured.

EARLY Vegetable Plants

FRUIT FLOWER PLANTS PLANTS 50 Varieties
100 Plants, your choice, delivered, \$1
PARADISE CONSERVATORIES
F. C. Jones - - Beamsville, Ont.

GOOD FLY PLANT

Drives away all flies
Botanical name: *Phytolacca*
Summer and Winter bears pretty blossoms
grows rapidly from seed, and bears fruit
Why be bothered with the little pest?
Send for trial package, 3 for 50c postpaid.
J. T. BISHOP
Mail Dealer and Photographer
10 George Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

ad and strong in vitality. A germination test before planting is strongly advised. Beans are frequently planted in rows about twenty-eight inches apart, an ordinary grain drill being used. Special bean planters are also on the market. When the small white pea bean is planted, perhaps three pecks of seed to the acre would be sufficient. Of the marrowfat variety about five pecks are required. The seed should be six inches or less apart in the rows.

After planting it is a good plan to harrow before the plants are up. Cultivation should be given every ten days or two weeks, but care should always be taken not to cultivate when the ground is wet. Crusts should not be allowed to form over the fields. If crusts do form they should be broken as soon as possible.

HARVESTING.

In a commercial way beans are harvested with the bean harvester. The common harvester with V-shaped knives cares for two rows at a time. Some growers bunch the beans by hand, and then allow them to dry. A side-delivery rake is also used. In this way the harvesting proceeds rapidly.

In harvesting it is always desirable, if possible, to prevent the beans from being exposed to heavy rains. Threshing in a commercial way is done by machines made for the purpose. Small quantities are sometimes flailed out in the old-fashioned way.

Beans are frequently sold ungraded, the grading being done by the purchaser. As with many other crops, the grower in a territory where beans are extensively grown, has a decided advantage over the isolated grower, as he is able to market through associations. In handling beans the 100-lb. bag is preferred, but the 165-lb. bag is also largely used. "Country Gentleman."

A GREAT POTATO GROWING

A Victim of the Free Advice Bureau.

The eight of a potato had become about as rare as the sight of a young man in civilian attire, says a writer in the "Weekly Scotsman," and householders who missed the succulent root from their dinner menus began to cast covetous eyes on vacant pieces of ground, and to argue that if the tuber could not be secured for money, it might be procured by toil. Caught thus by the allotment fever, I secured 200 square yards of mother earth from a city Trust. The rental was 15s., payable on entry, which works out at £18 3s. per acre. From this it will be seen that to let a vacant piece of land at £18 per acre, yields as good interest as the War Loan, and is equally patriotic.

I lined up in a queue at a city hall, much as if I had been on the quest for sugar, and, disburysing 5s. 6d., marched off the proud possessor of a spade.

The snow lay in patches on the ground, and a keen east wind was blowing up from the Forth, when I made my first essay at digging. Doubtless, the drapers will presently evolve a dainty digger's outfit, but a long-worn costume, the skirt scanty as to length, answered my purpose admirably. I tied a string between the two wooden pegs which marked off my allotment, and attempted to stick the spade into the ground. Oh! shade of the sturdy yeoman race from whom I had sprung! I simply could not make the spade cut through the layers of tangled grass. Finally, I mounted the spade, placed a foot on each side of the handle, and allowed my weight—which is considerable—to push the spade into the earth. With much puffing and blowing I succeeded in turning over the first spit, but it took me three minutes to do so, and the 200 yards seemed to stretch before me into infinitude.

A quiet roadway skirted the portion of ground on which I was employed, and on this road half of the retired city population seemed to perambulate. An aged Darcy and Joan halted in front of me.

"A woman body digging!" said the man.

"She'll not make much of it," returned the woman.

She had but voiced my own opinion, but the remark cut like a lash, and I determined to persevere. Instead of trying to cut the turf and the sod at one stroke, with the corner of the spade I notched along a line; next I cut it into dices and with much effort peeled off about two inches of turf. I did this along the breadth of my allotment, and then found it much easier to turn over the soil beneath.

The ground was simply moving with worms, and one passer-by remarked— "You will need to pick out the worms or they will eat all your tatties."

The plan seemed feasible, so on my next start I armed myself with a choicest lot in which to deposit the grubs. I hated to touch the wriggly creatures, but fortunately two small boys volunteered to gather them for me, and their little fingers seemed to find nothing amiss in collecting them, and soon the box was full of a mass of squirming worm-anity.

"What's this you're doing," said an onlooker, "you'll never grow tatties if you gather out the worms, the worms keep the soil fertilized."

Stones were another item about as plentiful as worms, and soon I had quite a pile of those collected in a corner.

"What! lifting the stones," said an advisor, "don't you know the stones are needed to let the heat into the soil. You'll never grow tatties if you don't keep the stones in the earth."

Much gratuitous advice was also given me on the subject of manures. Soot, salt, soda, guano, lime, and bone-meal were variously recommended or condemned.

Solomon has it that "in the multitude of counsellors there is safety," but the counsel I was getting was almost of a conflicting nature so that given to a certain father and son regarding their ass. I recalled the story of the ancient philosopher who muffled his mouth and sat down in the gate of Rome, and each passer-by gave him a cure for the toothache. In like manner each one who passed me appeared to be an authority on potato culture.

A wet afternoon gave me a good excuse for staying indoors, and I found sowing to be much easier than digging.

"Man for the field, and woman for the hearth; Man for the sword, and for the needle she."

All else confusion."

Yet all is confusion in Europe at the present time. No longer does the dirge hold good—

"Men must work, and women must weep."

But it is now "Men must fight and women must work."

So, refreshed by a day indoors, I started with renewed vigor, and was gratified to see a good piece of brown earth showing. An elderly man in clerical attire elected to stand and gaze at me. I was throwing my whole strength into the work, as though the winning of the war depended on my efforts with the spade.

At last he said— "It appears to me to be quite easy to dig."

My back was aching and my temper was rising, and I answered with more asperity perhaps than the occasion demanded—

"The best sermons I have listened to; appeared to me to be quite easy to preach."

A prolonged "Ah" was his response, and he troubled me no more.

The spade at first exacted its toll of cuticle from my hands, but soon nature brought compensation, and the palms became hard and horny, veritable "wauket loofs."

A fine spirit of helpfulness soon springs up between the allotment holders. On striking boulders, the digger next to me came to my assistance and quarried them out with his pickaxe.

A jovial old man in passing kindly said—"You're getting on, you'll grow tatties there yet."

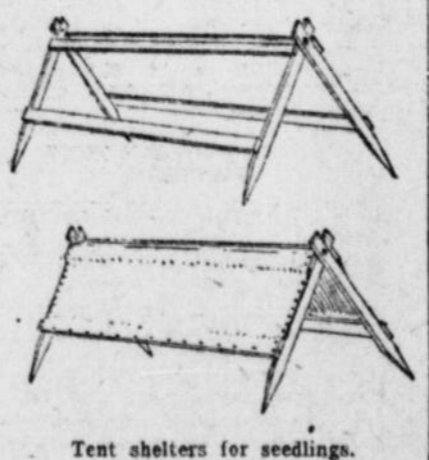
I answered smilingly, "I believe I will."—M. M.

SHELTERS FOR TENDER SEEDLINGS

Every gardener knows the need of shelters, writes H. W. F., and many resort to shingles, flower pots, boxes, etc., but I have evolved a neat little chequer-board tent for the purpose, which I cordially recommend to other amateurs. It will protect the tender seedlings from scorching sun and drying winds, from beating rain and hail, from biting pests and frosts, and will serve all summer to mitigate the extremes of our fickle climate.

This little shelter consists of a pair of frames, hinged so as to open at any angle or to close flat, the frames being covered with cheesecloth. The ends of the frames are made of pieces of hard wood two feet long, two inches wide and one-half inch thick, each pointed at the lower end, and hinged to its neighbor at the upper end by means of a screw. The cross pieces consist of laths, two being placed near the top and two at six inches from the points. They are nailed with lath nails to the edges of the end pieces.

A piece of cheesecloth four feet long and three feet wide is now tacked along the lower laths and up the end pieces, covering the ridge, but not fastened to it.



Tent shelters for seedlings.

The cost for twenty-five tents is \$4.00, as follows:

100 end pieces at 1c. each	\$1.00
Tacks	.30
Nails	.25
50 screws	.25
1 bundle of laths	.25
34 yards cheesecloth at 6c.	2.04

This is a little more than sixteen cents each for material.

These little shelters are easily placed, end to end, for long rows, their points being forced into the soil as anchorage against fitful winds; and when not required, they can be conveniently folded and stacked flat, occupying but little space.

We have also made some to stand on end like fire screens, by sharpening the laths and letting the ends project. These are very handy for shading tall plants, or newly-planted shrubs or vines.

CORNUCOPIA.

With us, cool nights are quite common until the middle of June. To yield the bulk of their crop before September frosts, tomatoes should be set out early in June. A set-back is a serious matter in tomato culture, where the seasons are short, and to prevent this check in growth is the purpose of the little cornucopia protectors.

The strongest points in their favor are their low cost, durability, ease with which they may be made at home, if not procurable in stores, and the efficiency with which they serve the purpose for which they are intended. They come in two sizes. The material used in their making is a heavy oiled (waterproof and airtight) cardboard, folded in cornucopia fashion and securely fastened with wire staples. Three legs, eight inches long, of which three inches extend over a paper part, enable the gardener to push

these protectors firmly into the soil. Since these are in use only a few weeks each spring and possibly a week or two in the fall (to protect a few choice lettuce heads up to Thanksgiving) they will last for years.

Comparatively few stores handle them, but that need not discourage you. Get some heavy paper or any kind of flexible material (cardboard, roofing, etc.), and twist into cornucopia shape. Needle and thread, paper clips, wire, most anything may be used to fasten the ends in place. The legs may be made of spliced soft wood, slipping the spliced end three inches over the hood and allowing four to five inches to be pushed into the soil.

It is also ideal for shading newly-transplanted seedlings during the day, when the legs should not be pushed completely into the soil, so as to permit air to freely circulate.

TRANSPLANTING

Next to seed planting the most important part of the gardener's work is skill in the technique of transplanting. How often do you hear concerning some gardener, that if he "only touches a thing, it is bound to live"? There is no "king's touch" in the garden game. People who "love" plants are more successful with them, merely because such persons take greater care in handling them. The first essential in transplanting is to have good plants. They should be well hardened off; this applies to plants in flats and in pots even more than to those growing in frames. In buying plants, select stocky, compact, dark colored ones in preference to very large ones.

PREPARE BOTH SOIL AND PLANTS.

Prepare the soil as carefully as though you intended to sow seeds. Mark out the rows, and if fertilizer is to be used, mix it thoroughly with the soil before beginning transplanting. Then prepare the plants carefully. Unless they are very small, cut back the largest leaves about one-half with an old pair of scissors. With a small trowel or an old knife cut them out of the frame or flat in which they are growing, keeping as much soil as possible with each. (If in flats, cut them out as you use them in the garden.) If they are in pots, knock them out carefully and pack into flat for convenience in handling. Paper pots, which produce the best plants, are not removed the day before planting, so that the soil will be in the best condition for handling; but for several days before planting, it is well to keep the plants "on the dry side," as they will then re-establish themselves more quickly when set out.

THREE ESSENTIALS.

When transplanting, make sure of three things: (1) that the plants do not wilt before being set; (2) that they are put in firmly; (3) that the roots do not come in direct contact with any commercial fertilizer or fresh manure (bone, guano, tankage, and cottonseed meal are comparatively safe). Do the work preferably on a rainy day, or late afternoon, and protect from wind or sun while planting. In setting the plants, put them considerably deeper than they were growing before; press fresh soil firmly about the roots with the hands, and unless the plants are very small, press soil still more firmly over the roots with the balls of the feet. A plant well set will pull apart by pulling from the ground. In dry weather, pour a pint of water or more in the bottom of each hole before planting. Plants in hills, set out late, such as tomatoes, eggplants, pole beans, and melons, may be kept from wilting after planting by covering each plant with a newspaper "tent," held in place at the bottom with soil or stones.

In planting roots, such as asparagus, rhubarb, perennials, etc. avoid direct contact with manures or fertilizers. Any bruised or broken roots should be cut back to firm flesh. Spread the others out in a natural position, giving plenty of room, and cover with fine, fresh soil. If water is necessary—though it seldom is at this time of the year—use it before planting, as above.

GROWING VIOLETS

"The first and greatest requirement for the healthy growth of the violet is pure air. Given that, she will stand scorching sun or pouring rain, bustling wind or winter frost. The second essential is sunshine. The more she can bask in summer heat the more prolific will she be in the time of her flowering and the more magnificent her blooms."

"English gardeners are apt to fear too great heat for the violet, and to plant her for summer quarters in a shady place. This is a mistake. Monsieur Millet, the great French grower at Bour-la-Reine, insists on the efficacy of hot sun to ripen the crown of the plant. A healthy, well-ripened crown means many and fine flowers."



This is rather contrary to the treatment which the violet often receives, but the best authorities agree with our present authors, who, too, remind their readers of the truth that violets will not flourish on very chalky soil. The best soil for these flowers is "a rich, well-worked loam, that has been prepared some time beforehand."

The season of violet culture begins as soon as the plants are beginning to be played out and are running to leaf. This is the time to begin taking cuttings, and readers will appreciate the very clear drawings provided of a

good and a bad cutting respectively.

TAKING CUTTINGS.

"The plant being raised from the ground, the soil should be carefully shaken from the roots. This being accomplished the rooted runners must be selected, choosing for preference good outside cuttings, as these grow into the best plants. Reject all that have a weedy appearance, retaining those of a stocky nature.

"Next remove from the cutting all outside shoots, leaving the neck perfectly clean, so that all strength may be thrown into the crown. . . . From the single-flowering violets each cutting is taken and planted separately. From the doubles two or three may be put together."

The following is a list of varieties which experts recommend for giving the best return to the grower:—

Single Violets—La France, Princess of Wales, Baroness de Rothschild, Askania, White Star, Souvenir de Jean Jesso, Admiral Avellan.

Parma Violets—Improved Marie Louise, Mrs. Arthur, Mrs. D'Arcy, Neapolitan, De Parme, Mrs. J. J. Astor, Comte de Brazza.

WHICH END AND WHY

Amateur Potato Grower.—There certainly is a difference in the ends of a potato. You will easily recognize the "seed" end by the cluster of eyes. The other or stem end may have one or two, but often has only the dent where the stem was.

At the Monmouth County Farm a careful test was made. Several hundred seed potatoes of uniform size and shape were selected from those which the farmer was planting. The seed ends and stem ends were cut off, and kept separate and a piece was also cut from the middle of each potato. These were

planted by themselves about thirteen inches apart in a row that had previously been dressed with a fertilizer analyzing four percent ammonia and ten percent phosphoric acid, at the rate of 1,000 pounds to the acre.

Marked stakes were placed between the groups to prevent confusion.

A DIFFERENCE IN YIELD.

The sprouts from the seed end came up quickly and were three to four inches high before the majority of the stem-end sprouts came up. Middle-eye sprouts showed a vigor midway between these two.

This difference in vigor was maintained throughout the growing season, although the difference in vigor of the vines from the seed end and the middle eye was less marked than that of the vines from the seed-end and the stem-end eyes.

The results at digging time are shown in the accompanying illustration. Calculated on the acre basis, we find that an acre planted from the seed ends alone would yield 133 barrels; from the middle eyes alone 110 barrels; and from the stem ends alone 74 barrels—165 pounds to the barrel. In other words, the seed ends gave an eighty percent greater yield than the stem ends and twenty percent greater than the middle eyes, while the latter gave a fifty percent greater yield than the stem ends.

TENT CATERPILLARS

Tent caterpillars should be removed from trees as soon as they appear, either by hand or with a brush or broom fastened to the end of a pole. Be sure the caterpillars are inside the tent before it is removed. Burn as soon as they are collected. The practice of burning the tents or nests in the trees is dangerous, as the trees are likely to be injured by burning.



ARBOR DAY IN THE POULTRY YARD

(By M. A. Jull, Macdonald College, Quebec.)

Just as "every dog has his day" so every chicken house has its day. It is impossible for poultry to thrive in unsanitary conditions, and it is far easier to raise lice and mites than it is to raise chickens. Vermin and disease thrive in poorly kept houses and yards. On many farms the principal trouble with poor results from the poultry flock may be credited to bad management. Many people attempt to cover up their own mismanagement in condemning the fowls, but if such persons give the fowls a square deal and keep them in comfortable quarters they will be surprised at the returns in egg production. Sanitation means good health and profitable returns. At least once every year there should be an arbor day in the poultry yard. The essentials of poultry hygiene and sanitation include: clean houses, clean air, clean food, clean yards and clean range, clean incubators and brooders, and finally clean birds outside and inside. These are the essentials which should be kept in mind throughout the year.

One of the most important essentials is to keep a clean house and a clean yard and range. This will do much toward cleanliness in other lines. Just as warm weather is approaching particular attention should be given to cleanliness in the house. Be very positive that the roosting and nesting quarters in your house are free from lice and mites. As soon as the breeding season is over make it a point of cleaning the house out thoroughly, following it with a whitewashing. Exercise as much care in the cleaning of your poultry house as the best housewife does in cleaning her own house.

CLEANING AND DISINFECTING THE POULTRY HOUSE.

The house must provide plenty of light and fresh air, and it must be dry and draught-proof. Aside from this it must also be clean. Every poultry house and coop should be cleaned thoroughly at least once every year. Furthermore, every poultry house and coop should be disinfected regularly throughout the year, more often in warm weather than in cold weather. So clean the poultry house remove the litter and scrape the floor thoroughly. Then wash the floor, roosting quarters, nesting quarters and all other parts of the building, using a scrubbing brush if necessary to remove all of the dirt. To make sure that the house is cleaned thoroughly give it another washing over all parts of the interior. After the second washing, if done properly, the house is ready to be disinfected. To disinfect the house it is necessary to spray or apply with a scrubbing brush a good disinfectant. The disinfectant should be applied twice, allowing time between for it to dry. Some good disinfectants include zoleum, izal, formaldehyde and carbolic acid. Use the first two in strengths of ten percent solutions; that is nine quarts of water, add one quart of zoleum or izal. A five percent solution of commercial formalin makes an excellent disinfectant; as a liberal amount and in applying formalin protect the hands with gloves. After the house is thoroughly disinfected, then apply a mixture of one part crude carbolic acid with three parts kerosene. The house should now be clean and ready for use again. Before you put the birds in the house, however, just give it a good white-washing as this will brighten the house and will also make it much easier to be kept clean.

DISINFECTING THE FOWLS.

Whether eggs are under hens or in an incubator, test the eggs for fertility on the seventh or eighth day. White-shelled eggs can be tested on the fourth or fifth day.

Whether eggs are under hens or in an incubator, test the eggs for fertility on the seventh or eighth day. White-shelled eggs can be tested on the fourth or fifth day.

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

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

SANITARY FEEDING.

The proper cleaning and disinfection of the poultry house and the disinfection of the fowls is but on step in good management. Another step is the proper feeding of the fowls so that they are always kept in the best possible condition. The food given to poultry should always be wholesome. An abundant supply of green food is necessary to keep the fowls in good condition. It is wise to avoid overfeeding at all times, but more particularly when the chicks are young. Overfeeding affects the digestion and lowers the vitality.

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

CLEAN LAND.

The land on which poultry is kept is a source of contamination. Where poultry is kept on the same soil year after year, and if the soil is not cultivated regularly, it soon becomes filthy and unsuitable for poultry keeping. Tainted soil is responsible for much sickness and disease in the poultry yards. For this reason it is very necessary to give the fowls new areas of land as frequently as possible and cultivate the areas on which they have been growing green food does much to keep the soil sweet and clean. A good run may be made for a poultry yard by using a mixture of: five pounds Kentucky Blue grass, five pounds Canadian Blue grass, seven pounds Perennial Rye grass and three pounds White Clover.

TEST ALL EGGS.

Whether eggs are under hens or in an incubator, test the eggs for fertility on the seventh or eighth day. White-shelled eggs can be tested on the fourth or fifth day.

Whether eggs are under hens or in an incubator, test the eggs for fertility on the seventh or eighth day. White-shelled eggs can be tested on the fourth or fifth day.

PROPER CARE OF CHICKS

(By Roy E. Jones.)

1. Sour milk the first food.
2. Sour skin milk seems to give little chicks a better start in life than anything else that can be fed. It is worth while to take each chick individually and dip its beak in sour milk so that it will get at least two or three good swallows at the time it is put into the brooder. Sour milk should be fed just as it begins to thicken and before it separates, as the chicks like it better in that condition and consequently consume more. Sour milk is best fed in shallow pans with inch mesh wire across the top. The milk should be kept before the chicks all of the time. Many breeders are having good results feeding milk and no water the first week or ten days, and even longer.

3. Separate sexes as soon as possible.
The cockerels should be separated from the pullets as soon as they can be distinguished, regardless of whether they are troublesome or not. The males grow faster than the females from the first. Consequently the pullets have to take second place at the mash hopper or milk dish. Furthermore, the feed and care of the cockerels from six weeks on should depend on whether they are to be broilers, roasters, or breeders. As the chicks grow, the houses become crowded, and the range over-stocked; this in itself is reason enough why the cockerels should be removed as soon as possible.

4. Cool, airy roosting houses.
As the season advances and the nights become warm, cool, airy houses must be provided. Crowding in hot, poorly ventilated houses at night will offset all of the gain a chick may make on the range during the day. If the roosts are near the floor, a colony house may have large openings both front and back near the roof without danger of colds among the chickens. About this time, chicks are apt to want to roost in the trees, and without doubt it is the very best place for them, but they must be moved to winter quarters before cold fall weather.

5. Feed liberally—sour milk if possible.
When the chicks are about five weeks old, scratch feed may be gradually substituted for the chick feed. The scratch feed may consist of equal parts of cracked corn, wheat, oats, and barley. Chicks sometimes dislike whole oats, but no difficulty will be experienced if they are kept hungry and the oats increased a little at a time. A liberal supply of dry mash should be kept before the chicks at all times. The composition of the mash may be the same as that for little chicks except that a little more cornmeal may be added during the latter part of the season. It is very desirable to have sour milk for the growing stock during the whole season. Sour milk will mature the pullets about two weeks earlier and put them in the best possible condition for good fall and winter production.

6. Feed and water in the shade.
During the growing season, the colony houses should be used for roosting houses only. All feeding and watering should be done in the shade. If trees or bushes are not available, artificial shade should be provided. Colony houses are sometimes set up on blocks to provide shade. Feed and water should be placed as near as possible to where the chicks like to roost. Chicks take most of their exercise at night and morning during the hot weather and should be kept quiet during the heat of the day.

7. Free range and clean sod.
Free range on clean sod is absolutely necessary for the best and most economical production of young stock. By using colony houses and moving them into a new field each year in regular rotation, ideal conditions may be maintained. Where sufficient land is not available for more extensive methods, the location of the colony houses should at least be moved a little so that the small chicks will have comparatively fresh sod. Where green range cannot be provided, dwarf Essex rape and swiss chard make very excellent summer green food. Where a double yarding system can be provided, oats and rye may be grown.

8. The case of the male.
In the matter of egg production there is only one time in the year when the male bird is a desirable creature on the poultry plant. Chicks are necessary to keep the flock going from year to year, and for this reason a certain amount of breeding vigor must be carried on each spring season. Then and then only, is the male bird necessary. Except

FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS

ADVERTISING RATES.—Under this heading advertisements will be inserted without display at a cash-with-the-order rate of one cent a word per insertion, twenty-five cents being the minimum amount of an order for a single insertion, and forty cents the minimum amount for orders of more than one insertion. SIX consecutive prepaid insertions will be given for the price of FOUR a number or a single letter to be counted as one word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the 'Witness' Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made. Copy for insertion in these columns should be in the 'Witness' Office not later than Friday morning to secure proper classification in following Weekly Edition.

POULTRY.

ANCONAS.

HATCHING EGGS. TESTED. Strongly fertile. Sheppard's Famous Anconas. Exhibition quality combined with 30 day heavy winter egg production. 50 Guelph, London and Brantford 1st winners in our splendid pens. Eggs, Single and Rose Comb, \$5.00, \$3.50, \$2.00, \$1.50, fifteen. Single Combs, \$10.00, hundred. A. C. APPS, Brantford, Ont.

S.C. MOTTLED ANCONAS.—THE COMING hen for utility or fancy breeder.

They lay, they pay. Prize winners at Moose Jaw and Regina Poultry Shows. Also captured Whitmore Silvers Cup, Regina, 1917. Pen 1, \$3.00 for 15 eggs, or \$5.00 for 30. Pen 2, \$2.00 for 15 eggs, or \$3.00 for 30. Mating list free. Satisfaction guaranteed. S. R. CARROTHERS, Creelman, Sask.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM S. C. Anconas, Sheppard strain. S. C. Rhode Island Reds, Currans strain, \$1.50 per 15. PETER COLLINS, Box 185, Port McNicoll, Ont.

S. C. ANCONAS, BRED FOR EXHIBITION and winter egg production. Hatching eggs, \$1.50 per 15; day old chicks, 25c each. E. W. WARDLE, Corinth, Ont.

LINE BREEDING

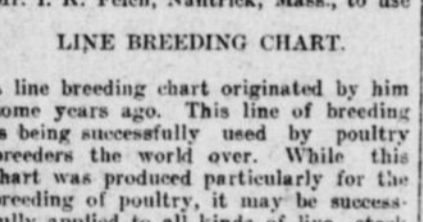
(By A. W. Foley.)

The system of breeding outlined under the head of strain building will give results as satisfactory as the average poultryman desires. However, it has its drawbacks and disadvantages in that the introduction of new blood often brings undesirable characteristics that have a tendency to counteract the ideal for which the breeder is striving.

For the benefit of those who may desire to strain build in a more scientific way, permission has been secured from Mr. I. K. Felch, Nantrick, Mass., to use

LINE BREEDING CHART.

A line breeding chart originated by him some years ago. This line of breeding is being successfully used by poultry breeders the world over. While this chart was produced particularly for the breeding of poultry, it may be successfully applied to all kinds of live stock.



breeding where it is desired to preserve or develop certain qualities of the flock or herd.

In line breeding with this chart it is desirable that the male and female of the foundation stock be unrelated and possessing as far as possible the qualities that the breeder wishes to develop.

By mating the foundation stock offspring is produced represented as (2) having one-half the blood of the original stock. By mating a cockerel of (2) back to the female parent and a pullet of the same flock back to the male parent offspring is produced as in (3) and (4) that on the one hand have three-fourths of the blood of the female parent and one-quarter the blood of the male, while on the other hand a family containing three-fourths of the blood of the male parent and one-quarter of the female is produced.

Continuing in this line a cockerel is mated from (3) back to the original female, or in other words a grandson to the grandmother, thus producing (5) and by opposite mating (7), in which case there is produced in (5) offspring containing seven-eighths of the female blood and one-eighth of the male, and in (7) offspring containing seven-eighths of the male and one-eighth of the female. Again, by mating a pullet from (3) with a cockerel from (5) the offspring (8) is produced having thirteen-sixteenths of the female blood and three-sixteenths of the original male blood.

It is contended by some English breeders that after reducing to one-eighth the blood of the original mating that blood to all intents and purposes becomes ineffective, thus by the third or fourth generation there has been developed two distinct lines from the original stock, which may again be subdivided as shown in (9), (11), (14) and (16).

If during this process of line breeding certain desirable characteristics on either side are being lost or for other reasons it is desired to return as nearly as possible to the original, it can be accomplished by mating birds from (3) and (4) producing (6) which contains one-half the blood of each of the original stock. The same can be accomplished by mating (5) and (7) or (8) and (12), (9) and (11), or any offspring having an equal proportion of the blood of the original parents.

If during this process it becomes necessary to exercise great care in selecting the most desirable specimens to build up the strains. Birds that lack the desired requirements or have not the vitality and constitution should not be used under any circumstances. Natural selection or the law of the survival of the fittest, has to be substituted in the selection made by the breeder, that the best qualities may predominate and reproduce their like.

POULTRY.

LEGHORNS.

R. C. BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS. Splendid birds. Beauty and utility combined; \$2.00 and \$3.00. J. MAY, Riv. du Loup Sta., Que. 16 6

EGGS FOR HATCHING.—ROSE COMB Brown Leghorns, Kulp's 242 egg strain, \$2 for fifteen, \$4 for three sitings; \$7 hundred. GOODWIN, 113 Gleichen, Alberta. 16 6

S.C. BUFF LEGHORN EGGS FOR Hatching, from four selected pens, \$5, 100, or \$1 per 15. WILBER SWAYZE, Dunnville, Ont. 17 6

"SNOWFLAKE" S.C.W. LEGHORNS. Quality and Quantity. Eggs, \$2 per 15; \$6 per 100. Guaranteed. E. W. BURT, Paris, Ont. 11 12

EGGS FOR HATCHING, single-comb White Leghorns, heavy winter layers. Famous Tom Barron strain. Price \$1.25 per 15; \$3.00 per 50, \$5.00 per 100. ROBT. A. BIRRELL, Claremont, Ont. 16 6

FREE RANGE PURE SINGLE COMB White Leghorn eggs, 15 for \$1.50, prepaid, 100 for \$6.00. FRANK HARMAN, Boissevain, Man. 16 6

FOR SALE.—S. C. BROWN LEGHORN Eggs. Good laying strain, \$1.50 per 15. E. H. JONES, Box 240, Grenfell, Sask. 16 6

EGGS FOR HATCHING. SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorns, pullet bred, \$1.50 per 15. Handsome Houdans, best flock in the West, \$2 per 15. Raised 3,000 feet above sea level. MRS. J. FRAME, Olds, Alberta. 16 9

BARRON S. C. W. LEGHORNS, World's greatest laying strain. These English White Leghorns have won every contest of any importance. Under official supervision. Stock imported direct. Eggs, \$3 and \$2 per 15; \$9 per 100. Mating list free. J. HOLLINGSWORTH, Milton Heights, Ont. 17 6

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, D. W. Young's strain. For 16 consecutive years at Madison Square Garden, they have won from 3 to 5 firsts. They are the Standard of all the Leghorns of all America, and the leading strain of heavy layers. I have 2 pens from which I am offering eggs at \$3.00 per setting of 15, or \$5.00 for 30 days. Eggs guaranteed fertile. 9 chicks per setting. J. VICTOR HEWS, Webbwood, Ont. 17 6

TOM BARRON'S WHITE LEGHORNS, world's greatest laying strain; contest winners everywhere; eggs for sale, \$3.00 per 15. BAYNHAM BROS., Prescott, Ont., Box 331. 17 6

SPECIAL BALANCE OF SEASON.—Pure bred single comb White Leghorn eggs for hatching, \$1.00 for 15, \$2.00 for 30. DAVID HOUSTON, 52 Ellsworth ave., Toronto. 17 6

56 BRED TO LAY S. C. BROWN LEGhorn pullets for sale, while they last, at \$2 each; selected last fall from 102 raised on free range; commenced laying at four and a half months, rested during the winter; vigorous breeders; must sacrifice now as they lack free run. HERMAN RUTHERFORD, Lion's Head, Ont. 20 4

MINORCAS. ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCA EGGS.—Loyd Misher and Chase strain, \$3.00 setting. J. W. BARBERY, Torryburn Station, Saint John County, N.B., Canada. White Single Comb Leghorns, \$2.00 per setting; Single Comb Black Minorca, same.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS.—Eggs for hatching; best U.S. and Ontario strains, \$1 per 15. WM. L. EWING, Orangeville, Ont. 20 2

BLACK MINORCA EGGS, ROSE AND single comb, \$1.50, good layers. Prompt delivery. FRED REKPEK, Camperdown, Ont. Box 11. 16 6

RHODE ISLAND REDS. HIGH CLASS ROSE AND SINGLE COMB. Bred from New York winners. Rich red. Splendid layers. Eggs, \$1.50 and \$2.00 for fifteen. Satisfaction guaranteed. E. BEAN, Milverton, Ontario. Mention "Witness". 19 6

SPLENDID WINTER LAYERS.—ROSE Comb Rhode Island Reds, hatching eggs, \$1.50 per 15. A. W. LUYEN, DYK, Winkler, Man. 19 6

HATCHING EGGS.—FAMOUS BARRON strain of White English Leghorns, \$2.00 and \$1.50 per 15. M. J. THOMSON, 789 9th St. East, Owen Sound. 20 2

RHODE ISLAND REDS. EGGS FOR HATCHING; GOOD LAYING strain; Rose Comb R. I. Reds, \$1.25 fifteen eggs; \$7 per 100. WILLIS BUSH, R. 2, Maxville, Ont. 16 6

PURE BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISland Red Eggs. (For utility the best ever); \$2.00 per setting of 15 eggs. For sale, by Mrs. G. C. McMULLIN, Elderbank, Halifax Co., N.S. 16 6

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. Grand stock; scientifically line bred for heaviest winter laying. That beautiful rich glowing dark red color. The pride of this breed. Four pens; every bird a good one. Eggs for hatching, \$2.00 per 15. W. J. GRANT, 83 Quebec ave., Toronto, Ontario. 17 6

RHODE ISLAND RED ROSE COMB. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15, \$2.75 for 30, \$7.00 for 100. Mrs. C. W. DEER, Box 205, Canora, Sask. 16 7

SINGLE COMB REDS.—HANDSOME hardy birds, splendid layers, hard to beat at any price; 15 eggs, \$1.50; 30, \$2.75. GEO. WHITE, Box 301, Strathroy, Ont. 11 12

PLYMOUTH ROCKS. "THEY LAY BECAUSE THEY ARE bred that way." Our Barred Plymouth Rocks are bred from the best strains in America. Eggs, \$2.00 for 15. ARTHUR RAY, Creelman, Sask. 16 12

EGGS FOR HATCHING, FROM COCKEREL and pullet matings. Barred and Partridge Rocks. Several high-grade prize-winners are in these pens. Eggs \$3.00 per 15, 30 per \$5.00. Also one pen the same stock. Eggs \$2.00 per 15, 50 per \$3.00. JOSEPH FOSTER, Drampton, Ont. 16 6

SIGNET BRED TO LAY BARRED Rocks, selected hens from high record hens mated to cock from 245 egg hens; fifteen eggs, \$1.50. W. W. MARSHALL, Merlin, Ont. 16 6

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM A selected pen of egg laying competition strains. These hens have records as high as 29 eggs in 31 days; this pen is headed by a cockerel from a strain that won 1st place at an egg laying contest. All good, large, healthy birds; \$2 for 15; \$3.50 for 30. WILFRED PICKETT, Clinton, Ont. 17 6

EGGS FROM PURE BRED BRED TO LAY Barred Rocks; per setting, \$1.50 to \$3.00; \$6.00 per 100. Mrs. ALFRED WILSON, Lashburn, Sask. 18 6

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE (Guelph), Barred Rocks, heavy winter layers, beautifully barred, and very vigorous. Eggs, One Dollar a setting; three settings, Two Dollars fifty. Fertility guaranteed. R. E. NOURSE, Schomberg, Ontario. 17 6

BARRED ROCK EGGS, SPECIAL PEN, three dollars per setting; two for five. Eggs from one stock, \$2.00 per setting. Good value and prompt attention given. W. A. MUSTARD, Westholm Farm, Creelman, Sask. 18 6

BARRED ROCKS, PURE BRED, heavy layers. \$1 per 15. L. S. CRESSMAN, Hillcrest Farm, R. R. 1, New Hamburg, Ontario. 17 6

GUILD'S STRAIN BARRED ROCKS. Try these winter layers. Eggs, \$1.50 per fifteen. 200-Egg Chatham incubator in good condition; sacrifice for \$10.00. JAS. O. HUNTER, Route 1, Mt. Elgin, Ont. 19 6

\$2.00 per 15. Aylesbury duck eggs, \$2.00 per 11. A. GAYTON, Manitow, Man. 18 6

MO-PA FARM EGGS FROM ALL WINTER laying Barred Rocks and White Wyandottes, backed by generations of the egg-laying habit; \$2 per 15, \$5 for 45. W. R. BARKER, Deloraine, Man. 17 6

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—EGGS from high class bred-to-lay strain, \$2.00 for 15. Stock for sale. A. P. MacVANNEL, Picton, Ontario. 16 7

WHITE ROCKS.—GET YOUR SETTING from a poultry breeder that keeps poultry for a hobby, not for the money receiving repeat orders; 91 chicks hatched from 100 eggs. Exhibition and Utility laying strain. Pen 1 and 2 headed by 1st Kitchener exhibition pen cockerel from Fishel imported stock. Graham cockerel bred to lay, mated to hens. Owen Farm strain. Open front housed, free range. Our motto: A Square Deal. Send your orders. Eggs: \$1.25 per 15; \$2.00 per 30; \$3.00 per 50; \$5.00 per 100. ED. HELM, Britton, R.R. No. 1, Ont. 17 6

BARRED ROCKS FROM AMERICA'S best laying strains. Pullet lays 290 eggs in year; yearling hen, 68 eggs in 75 days; 4-year hen, 45 eggs, 51 days; pullet lays at 4 months. Eggs reduced to \$1.50 per 15. H. A. HOVEY, Clinton, Ont. 20 6

BARRED ROCK EGGS AND BABY Chicks. Prize winning Barred Rocks of the laying strain. Eggs, \$1.50 for 15. Mrs. JOHN DICKEY, R. R. No. 1, Lion's Head, Ont. 20 6

BARRED AND BUFF ROCKS, trapnest stock; pens headed by males from 257, 296, 290, 230 egg hens; hatching eggs, \$2 per 15; \$3.50 per 30; \$5 per 50; \$8 per 100. Get my circular. W. J. JOHNSTON, Box 26, Meaford, Ontario. 19 6

EGGS FOR HATCHING.—PEN OF pure bred Barred Rock pullets mated with first prize cock at Ottawa and Smith's Falls poultry shows. Eggs per setting, \$3.00. J. A. BECKETT, Box 888, Smith's Falls, Ont. 17 6

ORPINGTONS. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$2.00 PER 15. Eight dollars per hundred. Choice stock. WM. BROMMELL, Rosebank, Manitoba. 14 12

PHEASANTS. PHEASANT EGGS.—A LIMITED NUMBER of Golden and Silver Pheasant eggs, eight dollars per dozen. J. R. Y. BROUGHTON, Newmarket, Ont. 16 6

POLANDS. EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM WHITE Crested Black Poland; Silver Cup winners two years in succession; \$2.00 per 15 eggs. H. WHEAL, 100 Centre St., Stratford, Ont. 18 6

SUSSEX. SPECKLED SUSSEX, WELL MARKED stock, from recent winners at Crystal Palace, London. Fine table fowl. Heavy winter layers. Settings of fifteen, three dollars and up. Our aim: Quality. Two-thirds hatch or second setting half price. They are English and good. REACROFT POULTRY YARDS, 32 Dundurn South, Hamilton, Ont. 19 6

TWO SPECKLED SUSSEX HENS AND cockerel, \$8.00. Eggs from my prize winning Black Sumatras, \$1.50 per 15. A. TRIVETT, 346, Newmarket, Ont. 16 7

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.—Bird Bros. strain; 45 lb. tom mated to hens. Eggs, \$4.50 per 12. MRS. MILLER, Graveland, Sask. 19 6

EXTRA LARGE IMPORTED M. B. Turkey eggs, 35 cents each. Write, Pleasant View Farm, JOHN TEECE, Jr., Abernethy, Sask. 17 6

WYANDOTTES.

BEULAH FARM WHITE WYANDOTTES, a well-bred strain that are bred principally for egg production. Winners at the prominent egg laying competitions. Hatching eggs, one-fifty and two dollars per setting. McLEOD BROS., Beulah Farm, Box W., Stoney Creek, Ont. 20 6

R. C. WHITE WYANDOTTES EGGS from selected birds, \$1.50 a setting. MRS. R. B. McMORINE, Assinibois, Sask. 18 6

WHITE WYANDOTTES EGGS FOR hatching from large stock, and extra good layers; Martin strain; \$1.25 per setting. EZRA STOCK, Woodstock, Ont., R. No. 6. 18 6

MARTIN STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTES, winter layers. Eggs, \$2 per setting, \$8 per 150. Day old chicks, 25c each. C. V. CAMERON, Westboro, Ont. 16 6

WYANDOTTES.

WHITE WYANDOTTES FOR HATCHING from prize winning stock at Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina and Saskatoon, \$5, \$8, \$2 per setting. E. H. SMART, Montserrat, Sask. 18 7

WHITE WYANDOTTES EGGS.—GOOD winter laying strain, \$2.00 per 15. Incubator lots supplied. JOHN LEWIS, Roland, Man. 17 8

MISCELLANEOUS.

BABY CHICKS, PURE BRED TO LAY S. C. White Leghorns, B. P. Rocks, Rose Comb White Wyandottes, 15c each. Eggs, fifteen, \$1.00; thirty, \$1.75. Pekin Ducks, eggs, ten, \$1.00; ducklings, 25c each. CHARLES B. BALLARD, Myrtle station, R. R. No. 1, Ont. 21 5

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM PRIZE-winning Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, and Single Comb Anconas, \$1.50 for 15 eggs. H. WHEAL, 100 Centre street, Stratford, Ont. 18 6

BREEDING PENS THOROUGHbred Fowl. Tom Barron's English White Leghorns. Thorn's Sicilian Buttercup English Pencilled and White Indian Runner Ducks; trios, \$6.00; pens, 4; females, unrelated male, \$10.00. Hatching eggs, \$2.00. Who wants good Natham Incubator, complete, and 100 Barron Leghorn or Indian Runner Ducks eggs for \$16.00. J. W. NASH, Owen Sound, Ont. 19 6

STE. ANNE POLTRY FARMS.—Single Comb Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks. Both matings of Rocks. Every pen containing winners. Eggs, \$3 per 15. Cyphers Exhibition Reds, prize winners where shown. Eggs, \$2 per 15. Flock matings, good winter layers, no culls; \$1 per 15; \$7 per 100. KEOGH & YORK, Milford, Ont. 14 8

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM MY pure bred-to-lay strains. Buff Orpingtons, B. Plymouth Rocks, W. Wyandottes, \$1.75 per 15. Australian S. C. W. Leachona (Fletcher Bradley strain), \$2.00 per 15. Mrs. W. J. COOKSON, Tofield, Alberta. 20 6

BABY CHICKS, S. C. WHITE LEGhorn, B. P. Rocks, Rose Comb White Wyandottes, each 15c; Pekin Duck eggs, ten, \$1.00; thirty, \$2.75; Ducklings, each, 25c. CHARLES B. BALLARD, Myrtle Station, Ont. 20 6

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS, SPANISH Barred Rocks, Brahmas, White Leghorns, Hamburgs, African geese, white Guinea, Pearl Guinea, Bourbon red turkeys. Eggs only. JOHN ANNESSER, Tilbury, Ont. 17 6

STOCK AND EGGS FOR SALE FROM winners, in eighteen varieties. Write for list. ROBERT HOUSER, Canboro, Ont. 19 9

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM BRED TO LAY Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons, \$1.50 per 15, \$2.50 per 30, \$7.00 per 100. A. J. TOEWS, Box 8, Plum Coulee, Man. 16 6

POULTRY BOOKS.

"CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW" "Canadian Poultry Journal," both for one year, \$1. Six subscriptions for price of five, get your receipt immediately from NEWMAN T. HUNTER, Agent, Coastook, Que. 19 6

POULTRY WANTED.

TURKEYS EGGS FOR INCUBATION. We are the largest poultry breeders and exchange in our province. Forty healthy Bronze Turkey hens, mated to lumpy, vigorous young and old toms. Eggs, \$5.00 per 15. You don't have to wait for your turn; eggs waiting for your order. Few toms left. We specialize in domesticated Wild Geese and Ducks; young and three years old Pea-Fowls; pairs mated. Three years old Black Bears; very gentle and tamed. We want your surplus of pure-bred fowls and eggs per 100 lots. We are wide opened for bargain of all you can interest us. Stamp for information. Write us. HYAMASKA POULTRY FARMS, St. Hyacinthe, Que. 11 11

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK AND Single Comb White Leghorn eggs from pure bred, highest laying prize strains, \$1.50 per 15; \$2.50 per 30. WOODCREST POULTRY FARM, Perth, Ontario. 17 6

POULTRY AND LIVE STOCK WANTED.

CALVES WANTED. GOOD DRESSED calves, from 100 to 150 pounds each; also, large fat hens alive. WALLER'S, 710 Spadina avenue, Toronto. 14 1

LIVE STOCK FOR SALE.

CATTLE. REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS.—1st, one year and a half old, about one-quarter white; sire May Echo Champion, a full brother of May Echo Sylvia; dam, sired by Sir Lyons Henrygerveld Segie, a son of King Segie, her dam has a three-year-old R.O.M. of 100 lbs. and 100 lbs. a day. This is the breeding we are all looking for; he could handle two or three herds and could be used as a syndicate bull. I price him at \$200; 2nd, a bull calf, a half-brother of a cow with a R.O.M. of 30.04 lbs. and R.O.P. 20133 lbs., 104 lbs. one day. The gr. granddam on dam's side has R.O.M. of 27.60 lbs. R.O.P. of 20125 lbs. and 110 lbs. one day. The dam and gr. dam have no day. The first cheque for \$50 takes him. JOHN B. WYLLIE, Almonte, Ont. 21 2

VANSTONE & ROGERS, NORTH BATTLEFORD, importers of Clydesdales, Percherons, Belgians and Hackneys. We have over eighty registered stallions of above classes, and 100 stallions and the majority of the colts will mature around a ten. We have a few aged horses taken in exchange that are sure and right, and most of these we will sell so that they can more than pay for themselves in a season. We have ten or twelve Percheron colts rising three that will mature between 1,600 and 1,800. These are sound, compact, well knit, well-bred horses that would be suitable for breeding range mares, and we are pricing them low. Any one wanting in exchange should write telling what they have and what they want. We have a fair and equitable system of exchanging. Every horse guaranteed. Ample time to responsible parties. Liberal discount for cash. We pay freight to your nearest station. VANSTONE & ROGERS, Main Bazaar at North Battleford; Branch at Lethbridge. Jas. Brooks, Manager. 18 6

LIVE STOCK.

FOR SALE—5 REGISTERED AYRshire bulls, 18 months old; reasonable prices. Write Montreal Cotton Co., Valleyfield, P.Q. 17 6

Breeders' Club are in a position to supply Shorthorns in any number—from one animal to carload lots. Our herds represent some of the strongest blood in Canada. Get our Sales Lists, Write on phone, CHAS. GAINER, Secretary, Box 607, Welland, Ontario. A. E. HOWELL, President. 17 6

FOR SALE—REGISTERED JERSEY Bull Calves, sired by Fontaine's Knight of Don, from large cows of good type and splendid producers. Apply MISS FLORENCE McKAY, Russell, Ontario. 16 6

4 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL Calves, 2 to 5 months old. Dams, R. O. P. Sires; Dam, R. O. P. Grand Sire Champion Bull. Express paid to any station in Ontario, \$50.00. A. WRIGHT, R. R. 6, Brampton, Ont. 20 2

MARDELLA SHORTHORNS, THREE young bulls, 12 heifers, 2½ years old, now being bred to the great, massive Duke bull, whose dam gave 13,599 lbs. milk, 474 lbs. fat. They are thick, strong, smooth; good kind to start with. THOMAS GRAHAM, Port Perry, Ont. 19 6

YOUNG AYRSHIRE BULLS OF BEST breeding; prices right. WILLIAM WATSON, Hammond, Ont. 13 13

SWINE.

PURE BRED AND REGISTERED ENGLISH Yorkshire pigs, four weeks old. O'HARA BROS., Perth, Ont. 19 6

FOR SALE.—REGISTERED YORKshire Pigs, six weeks' old; sire and dam prize winners, with best of breeding. CARL J. BURBANK, Danville, Ont. 19 6

FOR SALE—RED YORKSHIRE PIGS, 6 and 10 weeks' old. White Wyandotte eggs, \$1.00 per 15, \$4.00 per hundred. JOHN W. TIBBETS, Lake View Farm, Knowlton, Que. Box Que. 19 6

THOS. W. MILNE, RIVERBRAE FARM, Melvin, Man. 18 6

HORSES.

CLYDESDALES FOR SALE.—TWO high class Clydesdale fillies, registered, rising 2 and 3 years. R. T. CARSON, R. R. No. 2, Adwood, Ont. 20 6

THOROUGHBRED CLYDE STALLION, "Barron Ingomar," No. 16761; sire, "Cup Winner," descendant of "Baron's Pride" on sire side, and "Darnley" on dam side, two of Scotland's richest bred horses; has not been in service; color, bay roan, 3 years, weight 1,650, height 17-3; true in character, high in quality, rich in breeding. MAOGREGOR MOWAT, Danville, Que. 19 3

DOGS FOR SALE.

WEST HIGHLAND WHITE TERRIER Puppies, from best full pedigreed imported stock. F. B. ARNAUD, Annapolis, Royal, N.S. 18 6

COLLIE PUPPIES, FOUR AND TWO months old; Sables (Sandy and White), Tri-colors (Black and White). No better breeding in Canada; farm raised. Males, \$15.00; females, \$10.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. AIRD, 293 West Notre Dame, Montreal. 21 6

REGISTERED PEDIGREED SCOTCH Collie Pups, from prize winning imported registered stock, farm raised, natural workers, born heekers on cattle. CHAS. REASBECK, Vankleek Hill, Ontario. 17 6

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—ONE HUNDRED AND fifty acres clay loam, near Paris, Ontario. Good buildings and fences; concrete silo, orchard; J. L. TENNANT, Charlottetown, P.E.I. 21 2

FOR SALE.—SPLENDID FRUIT FARM in the sunniest corner of the sunny Okanagan, containing fifty acres; 600 apple, 270 peach, 240 pear, 70 prune, 50 apricot, 50 cherry, 10 crabapple, 350 grape vines, nearly all bearing. Buildings worth \$10,000. Most elegant view, 1½ mile from town. Write for particulars. H. L. DEBECK, Pentleton, B.C. 20 6

8 ACRES FRUIT AND GARDEN Farm, ½ mile city limits; water and buildings; on good stone road; cheap for quick sale. Full particulars, apply S. J. COLEMAN, Hamilton. 19 6

VERMONT FARM FOR SALE, 100 acres, nice fields, 2 miles railroad village, 10 cows, horse, tools, timber lot, 100 fruit trees; \$3,200. A. B. DOW, St. Johnsburry, Vt. 19 6

A NUMBER OF SPLENDID FARMS for sale in Ottawa Valley. R. H. LIVINGSTON, Farm Broker, Smith's Falls, Ont. 11 12

IN BLOCK OR PARCELS—960 ACRES, 3½ miles from city North Battleford. Chocolate loam; 95 acres broken, most balance ready to break; wood, water, 2 granaries, machinery, log stable, \$20 acre ¼ cash, balance 10 years, 6 percent. Owner, E. W. DREW, Battleford, Sask. 16 6

320 ACRES WELL IMPROVED, ONLY mile and half from live town of Langham. 270 acres in good state of cultivation. Balance fenced for pasture. Good buildings; excellent water; phone in house. Only \$25.00 per acre, with \$1,000 cash and balance five years at six percent. Smaller or larger farms of

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The CURTAIN OF FIRE

SYNOPSIS.

In the first instalment the reader was introduced to an intimate picture of the British front at Ypres. Captain Bob Nancarrow meets his uncle, who is on a writer's tour by permission of the War Office. Nancarrow is the son of a Quaker, averse to war, and has had difficulty in coming to the conviction that his duty was to be a soldier.

ed wire entanglements which had been partly blown away by the artillery still stood. "Good-night, you fellows," whispered Bob, again. "I think we have arranged everything." And a second later he was lost in the darkness.

Had it not been dark, they would have seen the tremor of his lips, for although not given to manifestations of affection, Fanshawe knew the perilous task that Bob was undertaking, and he felt keenly anxious.

"Hark! what's that?" "It's only the man on patrol duty." A little later, the man's footsteps had died away.

"We shall meet again," said Fanshawe, and there was no drawl in his voice. "You think I shall come back, then?" said Bob.

"Hark! a rifle shot rang out, then another, then another. Goodness! that's close by here! Listen!" They strained ears and eyes. They peered in to the darkness and listened for other sounds.

CHAPTER XVIII—Continued.

VON HULTON'S ESCAPE

For a considerable time after the events I have narrated, there was intense activity along the British lines, and so engaged were Fortescue and Fanshawe that they thought of little except their military duties.

in the darkness he had remained. Whether he was alive or dead; whether he was free or a prisoner, they had not the slightest idea. Still they hoped for the best, and they trusted his ready wit, his steady nerves, and the facility with which he was able to adapt himself to existing circumstances.

When the lull came, however, the young men made arrangements to visit the hospital, and when they arrived there they were immediately struck by the air of suppressed excitement and mystery which prevailed.

CHAPTER XIX.

For a considerable time after the events I have narrated, there was intense activity along the British lines, and so engaged were Fortescue and Fanshawe that they thought of little except their military duties.

wandering, "the leaves have dropped early this year. See, the trees are all bare." "If they won't tell us anything, what can we do?" went on Fortescue.

"Just one word, Myddleton. What have you done with that German officer? Where is he?" "Good gracious! don't I wish I could tell you!" ejaculated the doctor, before he had time to realize the purport of his answer.

CHAPTER XX.

For a considerable time after the events I have narrated, there was intense activity along the British lines, and so engaged were Fortescue and Fanshawe that they thought of little except their military duties.

to have seen, and of course the Matron is hysterical. She was really responsible." "What woman?" asked Fanshawe, who had fastened upon the early sentence in what Myddleton had said.

"The day before yesterday," said Fortescue at length, "—that is more than forty-eight hours ago. Anything may have happened in that time. Naturally they kept the thing quiet here, but evidently they've had no news since it happened. I know what I am going to do."

CHAPTER XXI.

For a considerable time after the events I have narrated, there was intense activity along the British lines, and so engaged were Fortescue and Fanshawe that they thought of little except their military duties.

"Once away from here," went on Fortescue, "Von Hulton has a free hand. The place is riddled with German spies. I saw enough to be assured that when I was here. And the Germans are pass masters in the art of spying, but he couldn't have got away but for the connivance of someone inside; someone who had special facilities, someone who had an interest in aiding him. It needs no Socrates to make that inference."

"Let's go back a little," continued Fortescue. "You remember your first visit here, and the report you made to me when you came back? You described Nurse Tresillian then as a feather-brained, irresponsible flirt. As you know, she was in constant attendance on Von Hulton. Now then, reckon up the facts broad and plain. Von Hulton has left no address behind. He has escaped from a British hospital, a hospital which you can't enter without special permits. He boasted to me that he would do so. Since his escape, Nurse Tresillian has never been seen."

CHAPTER XXII.

For a considerable time after the events I have narrated, there was intense activity along the British lines, and so engaged were Fortescue and Fanshawe that they thought of little except their military duties.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT. The old reliable remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat and sprains. Best Liniment Made.

Fanshawe, looking at his watch. "I am inclined to think, when she finds out what we know that she will be more communicative."

CHAPTER XXIII.

For a considerable time after the events I have narrated, there was intense activity along the British lines, and so engaged were Fortescue and Fanshawe that they thought of little except their military duties.

LITERARY REVIEW

A SATIRIST WHO RUNS TO PREJUDICE

"The Silver Chain," by Sir William Richmond. Published at 6s. my Cecil Palmer and Heywood, London.

At the age of 74, Sir William Richmond, that has produced his first novel, "The Silver Chain." As a painter, he has been "hung" in the Royal Academy; as a novelist, he runs risk of being lynched.

AESTHETIC CRITICISM IN CANADA

McClelland, Goodchild and Stewart, Toronto, publish a pamphlet on the aims, methods and status of aesthetic criticism in Canada, by J. D. Logan, formerly musical and dramatic editor of the Toronto "News."

A POCKET GARDEN LIBRARY.

Pocket color guides to popular garden favorites—perennials, shrubs, evergreens, and some greenhouse plants are found in the four volumes of the Pocket Garden Library to be published by Doubleday, Page & Co., this month.

"1,000 HINTS ON FLOWERS AND BIRDS."

"1,000 Hints on Flowers and Birds," by Mae Savell Croy, author of "1,000 Shorter Ways Around the House," is published by the Putnams, New York, this month.

"MOTOR REPAIR WORK."

The Temple Press of London publish at one shilling a handy manual on "Motor Repair Work," the scope of which is indicated in the preface which reads, in part, as follows:—

"In these times, when repair work is difficult to obtain, the user of a car has often to carry out adjustments and overhauls which are usually considered to be beyond the range of an amateur. It is, in fact, a necessity, saving time, money and labor, for the owner-driver to do many repairs which in ordinary times would be left to the garage or repair shop. To assist those who undertake their own overhauling, the best and simplest workshop repair methods are now set down, and, with the numerous clear illustrations, should

A WOMAN WHO ROCKED THE PRESIDENT.

An amusing story of President Wilson in his earlier days is told by Helen R. Martin, whose new novel, "Those Fitzingers" has just been published by Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.

MANY SAHIBS, A FEW COOLIES

(The "Morning Post," London).

"A Soldier's Memories in Peace and War." By Major-General Sir George Younghusband, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., F.R.G.S. Illustrated. Herbert Jenkins. 12s. 6d. net.

GRAPES OF WRATH

Grapes of Wrath. By John Steinbeck. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.50 net.

WOMEN OF BELGIUM: TRAGEDY TO TRIUMPH

"Women of Belgium" by Charlotte Kellogg. Published at \$1 by Funk and Wagnalls, New York.

WOMEN OF BELGIUM: TRAGEDY TO TRIUMPH

Mrs. Kellogg went to Belgium last July, as the only American woman member of the Commission for Relief, and spent eight months there. She had unusual opportunities to study the situation, and her book is the story of what she saw. She shows how the women of Belgium by their courage, their devotion and their sisterhood, are passing through tragedy to triumph, and tells the wonderful story of the relief work for a nation humbled and oppressed in a land made desolate by war.

GRAPES OF WRATH

Grapes of Wrath. By John Steinbeck. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.50 net.

GRAPES OF WRATH

A great battle, part of a "big push," and what it is like "from the point of view of an ordinary average infantry private"—this is the theme of the new and extremely interesting book by the author of "Between the Lines." Vividly, tersely, dramatically does he relate the experiences of the four men who are his heroes. Heroes, according to the finest and the highest meaning of the word. In the new army of Britain they were chumps. In ordinary life they would scarcely even have met. For Larry Arundel was well educated and well bred, and for him a comfortable place in his father's firm was waiting; Billy Simson had been an errand boy and "counter hand" in a small suburban shop; D. Sneath, generally known as

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A SUGGESTED SOLUTION

"The Elements of Reconstruction." With an Introduction by Viscount Milner. London: Nisbet & Co. 1s. net.

A SUGGESTED SOLUTION

This little volume, which comes across the seas in paper binding, contains six articles reprinted from the London "Times," of a direct bearing for Englishmen, but of general interest as well. Its authors, whose names nowhere appear, develop with incisiveness and fluency an argument for the reconstruction of the British Empire after the war by the application of syndication and nationalization. Their thesis is carefully articulated, and postulates the correlation of education and industrialism, holding that to "educate without creating opportunity is to set a bonus upon the export of national ability."

A SUGGESTED SOLUTION

The many ills, industrial, social, and political, which before the war were reducing England to a welter of conflicting interests, and which have been merely forced into the background and not eliminated by the conflict, derive, these writers hold, from the persistence of the methods and traditions of an outlived past. The experience of the moment is demonstrating the effectiveness in times of stress of organization on an Imperial scale, and should, they say, be evidence of its probable value in normal days as well. Business in England before the war was conducted on the small-scale system that had prevailed at a much earlier time, and was consequently constrained to the necessity of considering immediate risk and individual profit, instead of being able, as in the United States or Germany, where growth of industry and concentration of wealth have marched hand in hand, to subordinate the possible gain of the moment to the larger opportunity of the future. Not alone would amalgamation of business, these advocates of it assert, bring increased material rewards to labor and capital alike, but it would assure to the former greater steadiness and better conditions of employment as well.

A SUGGESTED SOLUTION

As combination and organization are the cure for business and labor ills, they are likewise conducive to the development of agriculture and the nation's food supply, and advantageously applicable to the political and educational system of the government, and to the interests of the Empire as a whole. With the plausibility and firmness of grasp with which this argument for syndication, especially in so far as it applies to economic and social issues, is set forth, Viscount Milner, who has written an appreciative introduction to the book, expresses himself as most impressed.—The "Evening Post," New York.

A SUGGESTED SOLUTION

"Canada and India," a monthly journal published at Toronto and devoted to securing adjustment of Canada's relations to immigration from India.

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A MAGAZINE PAGE FOR HOME-MAKERS

OUR HOME CLUB DO NOT LET THE WORK SLACKEN

THEIR LIFE DEPENDS ON US.

The very life and welfare and efficiency of our soldiers depend largely on the work of the people at home. We would like to know that in every "Witness" home there were those who were working for our soldiers and the Empire.

There is no need to tell our readers that when our armies are actively engaged with the enemy, the stores of the Red Cross are in urgent request.

This winter, Canadian women have not sent to the Red Cross such a large quantity of supplies as in the previous year, while the number of our Canadian troops has greatly increased.

Urgent cables from England tell the story of the fear of our representatives lest our supplies run short, and the sufferings of sick and wounded be thereby unnecessarily increased.

We have most fortunately been able to make such arrangements for the transportation of Red Cross stores as will enable us to accept shipment of all suitable supplies.

We append a list of articles required. Full particulars concerning them will be found in "War Work for the Spring," and we call upon all women to respond to this appeal for the supplies which alleviate the sufferings of the men who have risked life and health for us.

The following supplies are required:

IN UNLIMITED QUANTITIES. Socks; Union flannel shirts with collars; pyjamas; dressing gowns; housewives' towels; pillow-slips; sheets; gauze and cotton in bulk; bed-socks (either knitted or like enormous high overshoes of flannel or any warm, washable material.)

IN SMALLER QUANTITIES. Pneumonia jackets (cheese cloth, wadded with absorbent cotton); khaki slings (triangular bandages, 44 inch); flannel binders and bandages (4 inches wide and 6 yards long); stump stockings.

Instructions for all these articles will be found in the new Spring "War Work." Patterns may be obtained at the Head Office, Toronto, or your nearest Branch.

A large increase in the demand for our supplies is to be expected, not only for overseas work, but for Military Hospitals in Canada.

Mark contents clearly on outside of package. This applies most particularly to standard cases which are packed ready for shipment, as failure to carry out this rule necessitates opening the case.

DO NOT SEND Do not send cup-covers, nurses' pockets or any second-hand clothing.

"THE OTHER FELLOWS" (Continued from last week.) "You aren't mad, are you, Beth?"

Floyd called out, anxiously, a little alarmed at her silence. "I really wanted to take you, but I just had to do like the other fellows did. You see how it was, don't you?"

"No, Floyd, dear, of course, I am not mad," she answered gently. "Can I help you in any way in your dressing?"

"Nothing at all," he answered cheerfully. Elizabeth hurried down the steps and rushed blindly into the kitchen, where old Annie was wiping the supper dishes.

Breathlessly she threw herself into the old woman's arms. "O Annie," she sobbed. "I feel just like poor Mrs. Carnes must have felt when Alice was married. She came over here crying because Alice wouldn't let her help dress her in her wedding clothes because she wanted the other girls to dress her."

Elizabeth Waring did not hear one word of the speaker's address. She saw only the sea of white dresses on the platform before her—a mass of girlish faces all in a blur, another haze of young, manly heads and shoulders, and then one which to her seemed a veritable star lighting up the haze of the other members of the graduating class.

While the lecturer was speaking she saw just that one face—first a baby's face as moist and expressionless as it had been when she, a small girl, had lifted a wee baby from her dying mother's arms; next a chubby, mischievous, dimpling face, with eyes that gleamed in anticipation of pranks to be played; then one covered with tears because the problems would not come right or because he had to make a trip to the dentist's; and last of all, she saw the face which had bent over the pink roses a few hours before in their home living-room.

She heard the superintendent speak—first to the class and then to the audience, but somehow she could not catch any meaning in what he said, although he spoke in a very loud and penetrating voice. Suddenly she stopped in an unusually loud tone called a name. Immediately afterward a white-robed girl crossed the platform. Others followed the first and all reached eagerly for the long rolls, which were decorated in purple and white ribbons, and which the superintendent held toward them.

"Floyd Waring," read the superintendent. The class broke into a loud cheer, in which the audience willingly joined. But above their clapping could be heard the cries of the boys on the platform, for the graduating class was welcoming not only its president, but its leader and chief as well. He had played centre the night their basketball team had won

Elizabeth was still sitting by the same window when the clock struck six. The vigil of the night had seemed terrible in the uncertainty of its end. But now—well, now the vigil had been very like the suitriness before a terrible storm. The greatest magnet in his life had become the "other fellows." And she and her influence—were they a thing of the past?

But still there were some things to be thankful for. He had come home, while John had not. And then she had not scolded. She wondered if he had expected that she would.

Suddenly there was a slight noise at the door. One minute Floyd stood hesitating—the next he rushed half head-long across the room and, kneeling beside her, laid his head in her lap.

"I couldn't sleep, but I didn't know that you were awake too," he began. "I just lay there feeling sorry for John and half angry at him, too. I tried to keep him from drinking. Some of the fellows laughed at him and then he did; but you knew I wouldn't—didn't you? Don't you remember how you used to boast that no woman in our family had ever waited for a man who came into her home with unsteady steps? I just remembered that, Beth, and thought of you. I was sure you were waiting for me. So I just let them laugh."

Before she could speak he put his arms close around her; his head rested against hers. At that minute he remembered the many joys they had shared years before this one—the sugary cookies, the wonderful story hours, and finally the bandaged fingers. Boyishly he slipped his hand to hers and lifted it against his lips.

"How soft your face and hands are, Beth," he whispered, "and you are so pretty too. O, little meddler, you don't know how proud I am of you and how much I love you! I didn't realize how splendid you were until the boys all were afraid to go home, and then I knew that no matter what I would do and how ashamed I might be, I wouldn't be afraid to come home to you. Why, you are lots more to me—than—than all the other fellows put together."—"The Classmate."

TAKE PROPER CARE OF FOOD. In its thrift series the United States Department of Agriculture advises: Don't let fresh vegetables or fruits wilt or lose their flavor or begin to rot because they are handled carelessly.

Keep perishable vegetables in cool, dry, well-aired, and, for most vegetables, dark rather than light places.

Learn how to store potatoes, cabbages, root crops, fruits and other foods so that they will keep properly for later use.

Don't think that any piece in the cellar or pantry is good enough to store food.

Heat, dampness, poor ventilation, bruising or breaking will rapidly make many vegetables rot, ferment or spoil. Warmth and light make vegetables sprout and this lowers their quality.

When there is a surplus of fruits or vegetables that will spoil if kept, cook or stew them and keep them cold and covered for use in a day or two.

Can or preserve all surplus food from gardens for winter use. In a morning's work with ordinary home utensils you can put up many cans of vegetables and fruit for winter use.

If you have no garden, watch the markets. When any fruit or vegetable that can be canned becomes plentiful and cheap, buy a quantity and can it for home use next winter. Be a food conservator.

HOW TO TRIM THE LAMP. Good oil can be made to burn badly, and poor oil can be made to burn well. The following are some of the rules for getting good service out of the lamp:

1. The wick, to begin with, should hang straight down in the oil. Then the oil will pass up more freely to the flame, and a better light will be obtained.

2. The wick should be cut with as thin an edge as possible. If it has a broad burning surface at the top the flame will be yellow instead of white.

3. The chimney should be tight to the brass burner, so as not to let air in where air is not wanted.

4. The holes at the bottom of the burner should be left open, so as to let plenty of air in where air is wanted.

5. The wick should not be turned so high that it will char or smoke.

6. An old chimney lets a better light through than a new one, and a shallow bowl lamp is better for poor grades of oil than a deep bowl lamp.

"HEALTH DECALOGUE" 1. A clean and cheerful house makes a home happy.

2. Rise early, retire early, and fill your day with work.

3. Frugality and sobriety form the best elixir of longevity.

4. Cleanliness prevents rust: the best cared for machines last the longest.

5. Enough sleep repairs waste and strengthens; too much sleep softens and enfeebles.

6. Water and bread maintain life; pure air and sunshine are indispensable to health.

7. Cheerfulness makes love of life, and love of life is half of health. On the contrary, sadness and discouragement hasten old age.

8. To be sensibly dressed is to give freedom to one's movements, and enough warmth to be protected from sudden changes of temperature.

9. The mind is refreshed and invigorated by distractions and amusements, but abuse of them leads to dissipation, and dissipation to vice.

10. Do you gain your living by your intellect? Then do not allow your arms and legs to grow stiff. Do you earn your bread by your pickaxe? Do not forget to cultivate your mind and to enlarge your thought.—French Medical Review.

TWIG AND BLOOM. The brown twig Hung stark and bare Through gray mist And chill air.

It had no beauty Nor any grace; Etched sharp In thin space.

There came a day Of mist and beam; A wee feather— A fringed gleam—

First the leaf, Then the whorl— Within, a shape Of rose and pearl.

Lo, the blossom— Aaron's rod Wrought by miracle Of God.

—From the "Sunday School Times."

THOSE TIRESOME HOOKS. When ripping off hooks and buttons, a sharp penknife is better than scissors.

If the blade is slipped under button or hook and held close against it, there is no danger of cutting the garment, and the work is quickly done.

When sewing on hooks it is important to put a few firm stitches under the hump. Many amateur seamstresses leave threads over the hump. They soon wear through, and the hook comes off.

Also, strong fastening at the point of the hook is even more necessary than at its base, for when the point comes loose the hook is useless.

When sewing on buttons that will have hard wear hold a pin across the button and sew over the pin. When full draw out the pin. This leaves the threads slightly loose. Wind the double thread around under the button five or six times and fasten. This makes buttoning easy, even on starched garments.

When a tack has to be driven into an inconvenient corner, force the tack through the end of a strip of paper and hold the paper instead of attempting to hold the tack.—Chicago "Journal."

The "Witness" Pattern Service

To obtain these patterns fill in coupon at foot of this department, send it to us with eleven cents in stamps 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 AND ATTRACTIVE LOUNGING ROBE.

2009.—This model is lovely for cotton or silk crepe, for lawn, cashmere, silk, satin or gabardine. The fronts overlap at the closing. The neck edge is finished with a broad collar. The sleeve is cut in kimono style.

The pattern has 4 sizes: 34, 36, 42 and 46 inches bust measure. It requires 6 1/2 yards of 44-inch material for a 34-inch size.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 11 cents in stamps.

A SIMPLE, SMART MODEL.

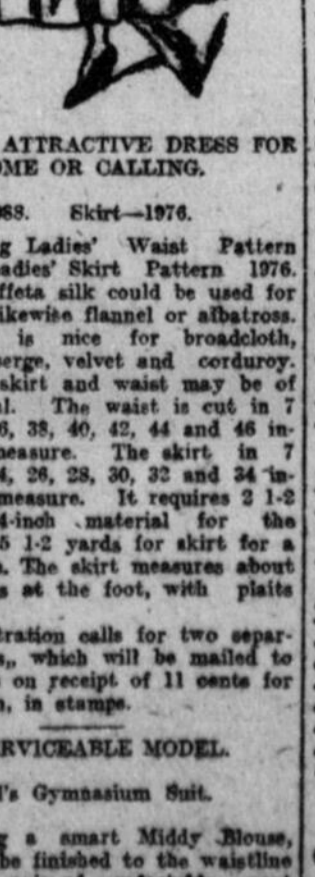
1921.—Ladies' House Dress with Sleeve, in Wrist or Elbow Length.

Serge, taffeta, gabardine, voile, linen, drill, gingham, chambray, seersucker and percale are all nice for this style of garment. The waist fronts show deep box plaits beneath pointed yoke sections. The sleeve may be finished with a band cuff in wrist length or with a turnback cuff in elbow length. The pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 6 1/4 yards of 44-inch material for a 36-inch size. The skirt measures about 3 yards at the foot.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 11 cents in stamps.

LADIES' HOUSE DRESS.

2046.—An Ideal Forth or Morning Dress. In dotted percale, checked gingham,



requires 6 1/2 yards of 44-inch material for a 36-inch size. The skirt measures about 2 2/3 yards at the foot. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 11 cents in stamps.

requires 6 1/2 yards of 44-inch material for a 36-inch size. The skirt measures about 2 2/3 yards at the foot. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 11 cents in stamps.

N.B.—Be sure to cut out the illustration and send with the coupon, carefully filled out. Price 11 cents, in postal note or stamps for each pattern, unless otherwise specified. Coupons usually consist of two separate patterns, and hence call for twenty-one cents. Address: Pattern Department "Witness"

CORRESPONDENTS' DEPARTMENT

Dear Madam.—Here is a recipe for a bran bread, our friend in California may like to try, also a recipe for an oatmeal cake my boys are very fond of. I put them in a tin box and send them to my lads at the front.

AN OLD HOUSEKEEPER. Buttermilk Bran Bread.—Here is a recipe for a bran bread, our friend in California may like to try, also a recipe for an oatmeal cake my boys are very fond of. I put them in a tin box and send them to my lads at the front.

Oatmeal Date Cake.—Cream one cup butter with one teaspoonful soda dissolved in half a cup of water, two cups rolled oats, three cups flour. Roll out one-quarter inch thick, spread half the dough surface with dates pitted and cut fine, turn the other half of the dough over it, roll thin and cut out. Bake in quick oven.

Dear Madam.—Can you tell me if the Canadian nettle is good to eat, or is it only the English nettle? How are they cooked? M. S. L.

Dandelion and lamb's-quarter, elder shoots and the unweeded fronds of the brake, sorrel and even blanched shoots of this I have cooked and eaten, but not nettles. Will some one else tell us if the Canadian nettle are good. An English paper gives the following information about nettles—describing them as a "neglected food."

"Formerly nettles entered largely into the cottagers' bill of fare. The young nettles were much sought up even before winter was over, being one of the earliest plants to begin growth. Women and children went with baskets, and men who had nothing else to do, and wanted something, took sacks, filled them, and then went round selling the nettles. Fifty years ago nettles were abundant; large beds grew by the sides of the public roads. It is said that a nettle cannot now be found in the Colne Valley, although it formerly grew in abundance.

"So important an item of food were nettles to the Romans that they brought their own nettle, which may still be found growing about old buildings.

"Nettles should be got when two or three inches high, and should be clipped off with a pair of scissors, or better, clean candle snuffers. The root is not disturbed, and another crop may be gathered from the same plants in a fortnight. If old kid gloves be worn and the plants pulled the roots are often pulled up too, and thus further growth prevented.

"The usual plan of cooking was to wash the plants, boil them in water sufficient to cover them, and then thicken with oatmeal into porridge, adding salt to taste, and eating with milk."

WORLD'S WELFARE

A DOCTOR'S WORK BY DOG-TEAM

Spring had come early in northern Newfoundland. The first part of April there came a big "Mild" which took off much of the snow, the boys were breaking up, the large pans of ice were drifting loose and going out to sea, the brooks, sealed tight since early winter, had broken open and were swollen torrents,—indeed, it seemed as though our only means of travel between villages by dog teams was over.

As is frequently the case in this northern country, when the "going" is at its worst, the most urgent calls come for the doctor, and on it happened now. A message came one evening urging us to come to see a very sick patient. Knowing by the tone of the letter that the case was very urgent we started early in the morning. We travelled light as possible, even omitting our usual komatik box of drugs for we knew it would be a hard pull for the dogs over the bare marshes. The first few miles the crust, which forms during the night, was hard enough to bear up the dogs and we made fairly good time. Soon, however, the sun, which at this season is very hot, melted the crust, and with every step, the dogs broke through as well as the komatik. It was hard hauling, for after a stretch of walking in soft snow there would be a long space of bare marsh full of stumps and rocks and mud.

In this country when a doctor starts on a call like this, he never knows what is in store, for every hamlet through which he goes has sick people and there are many invitations to linger and tell a "bit of war news."

While crossing a small bay, we saw a man urging his dog team to head us off. "Oh, doctor, glad to see you. Was just going to Quirquit to telegraph for you. There is a very sick man at Quirquit." A few inquiries convinced us that the man needed medical attention and we made the detour of several miles to see him.

The patient, we found on examination, had pneumonia, and as is generally the rule in this northern climate every crack or crevice through which a bit of fresh air might enter was carefully stuffed with rags. One often

wonders why all patients with pneumonia in this country do not die in these hermetically sealed houses, for often when going into them one is nearly suffocated even with two unimpaired lungs. After a little talk on the value of fresh air in diseases of this kind, and doing several things to relieve the patient, we left a grateful, and we hoped, a wiser family, and soon were on our way again. We struck the shores of Sacred Bay, about five miles from the bottom, expecting to cross to the other side on the ice, but to our disappointment the bay ice had broken up into large pans and was going out to sea. To reach the other side we must make our way around the bottom over the rough ice which forms a shelf on the rocks.

About the middle of the afternoon we arrived at Ship Cove and the entire village was out in force to welcome us, as they had seen us coming around the bay.

The home of our patient was a small cabin built that fall of green timber. It had two rooms, a kitchen, and bedroom. Entering the kitchen, I noticed behind the stove on a little hand-made bench, a young baby wrapped in a piece of old cotton sheet, and as I threw off a heavy sweater I was wearing the old midwife in attendance said, "While you are here, doctor, do you mind if I wrap the sweater about the baby? It is wonderful, but I feel it and we have no clothes." In the next room, in a little built-in bank of boards lay the young mother, her pale, anxious face, rapid pulse and respiration, and high fever told the story. The baby was four days old and the old midwife said, "She has a wonderful fever." This complication is by no means uncommon along this coast in villages far removed from doctors and hospitals where midwives are the only attendants. Vigorous treatment was necessary if we were to save her life and we set about it at once and did what we could. Many essentials for the successful outcome were lacking, such as plenty of nourishing food, clean clothes for the mother, as well as warm bedclothes and clothes for the baby. Two teams of dogs were despatched to St. Anthony for these and after giving minute instructions to the old nurse we started homeward.

The dogs started off with a rish as they knew they were bound for home. As we came down on to Noddy Bay we

saw a man waiting by the trail. "I need you go along this morning and reckon you would be back this evening; my old mother has wonderful bad eyes and can't you come and see her?"

It meant some delay and we were far from home, but we decided to go. On arrival, however, we found we could do little except advise her to come to St. Anthony in the summer for operation. (And I might add, in July Dr. Andrews operated on her and completely restored her sight.)

"Well, we must make for home," I said to the dog driver as once more we started, but another delay was in store. When we reached Quirquit we were hailed from a little house, and there found a very ill patient, her already serious condition complicated with beriberi. All winter she and the family had existed on a loaf and tea and her mother was a hopeless invalid from chronic beriberi. There was nothing to do but take the patient with us to the hospital as once a day of a day might make the final breaking up of the "going" and the impossibility of getting to St. Anthony. Several quilts covered with canvas were lashed on to the komatik and with the patient on these we again started for home. The tired dogs, already fagged out with the hard hauling, with the new burden scarcely moved except with frequent urging and a turn now and then at the traces ourselves.

We were crossing the barrens over that snow-cold country toward St. Anthony just as the sun was setting amidst the most gorgeous coloring known only to those who have been in this country. We had travelled many miles that day through snow, slush and mud, and over rough ice; had treated several patients; were carrying one to the hospital for further treatment; our material gain was 30 cents given by one grateful patient; yet as we tramped along with the beautiful sunset ahead, we were thankful that it was our privilege to practise medicine on this coast, for although the material reward was practically nothing, yet the feeling of noble service rendered these deserving people was recompense enough.—C.

Men need religion now as never in the world before—need it as the premises of logic the conclusion they involve. The religious attitude is the supreme necessity, to which all knowledge, science, and experience run as rivers to the sea.—The Rev. John W. Chadwick.

EXILED TO SIBERIA

(By Principal McCaig, I.L.D., in "The Christian.")

Friends of Pastor William Felter and his great work in Russia will be interested to hear of his younger brother, Robert Felter. Like William, he has had the honor of suffering banishment for the name of Christ; and it is a pleasure now to think of him in the light of the movement of events in the great Northern Empire.

Like his brother, Robert was won to Christ in early life, largely through the influence of Christian parents. Those parents, alas were living in the town of Tukum when occupied by the Germans, and nothing has been heard of them since. When Pastor Felter was established in Petrograde, Robert took a situation in a commercial house there, and as his Christian life developed, began to take an active part in the work of the Lord. We first met him in 1910; and then he was practically in charge of the Mission Hall at Linstoy, a suburb of Petrograde, inhabited by many of the better class, and by University students. The Hall was built in his own grounds by a good brother who had been converted from Spiritualism, and became one of Pastor Felter's best helpers.

From all that we saw of Robert we were favorably impressed with him, and on a subsequent visit, learning that he had a desire to enter Pastors' College, Dr. MacArthur and I had a special interview with him, and were forthwith able to recommend him to the College Committee. He was accepted and entered College in August, 1912, where he speedily acquired proficiency in speaking the English language. He could already speak German well and French fairly, and made good progress in all his studies. With earnestness of purpose, he set to work among his fellow-countrymen in the East End of London, giving his attention mainly to the Russian emigrants, who passing through our city on the way to America, generally had to spend some time waiting for a vessel. At the Strangers' Rest, Ratcliff Highway, he had many wonderful meetings, and also undertook a good deal of personal visitation, distributing or selling Gospels, New Testaments, and tracts. Many cases of conversion occurred, some of them very striking. This particular work came to a close with the outbreak of the war.

Meanwhile, having acquired facility in preaching in English, the young man was often sent to preach in Baptist churches, and—as generally appreciated—indeed, was in great request. He won the esteem of all who knew him, and everywhere left the impression of being a most sincere, devoted soul, aflame with love for Christ, and with the true passion for the salvation of men. In October, 1914, he returned to Petrograde to offer himself for military service, according to the terms of the Tsar's proclamation. His enrolment was postponed, mainly for medical reasons; and in due course he was allowed to return to College. At the end of 1915, he again repaired to Petrograde, to present himself to the military authorities. This time he was finally rejected, and was free to give himself to Christian work, and he proved himself most useful in connection with the Dom Evangelia. He is not such an able and impassioned preacher as his brother, but he preaches well and forcibly, and has qualities that are not so conspicuous in William. He is methodical and systematic, and bids fair to be a good teacher. He helped greatly in the secretarial matters of the great work that gathers round and centres in the Dom Evangelia.

In the midst of these various activities, last September, he suddenly received orders to proceed to Siberia, and to the far distant town of Yakutsk, "the coldest and furthest spot in that land." This involved a journey of some 3,000 versts (about 2,000 miles) on sledges beyond the railway termini, and that in extreme cold. Writing of it, he said: "All this has happened for the only simple reason that I belong to some other denomination than some other people." While on his journey into exile he wrote to friends: "The Lord has been very kind to me all the time, and the greater the test the nearer His consolation. The

thick clouds are not ever such; the storm ceases and the sun smiles again; so it will happen also at present." A later message gave the information that through the intervention of friends in Petrograde, permission had been given him to remain for a time in Ufa. Now comes the further intelligence, according to which he had to leave Ufa after two and a half months to continue his journey toward Yakutsk. Later, an order reached him to go to Irkutsk, and abide in that district till the end of the war. This would mean a journey of an additional 2,640 versts, all of which can be done by rail.

Our brother gives cheering news of the progress of the work of God in Siberia. Here are a few sentences: "Although we are experiencing hard times, this year, as I understand, has been more fruitful and successful in relation to spiritual work than the previous year. In spite of everything, God is doing His great work. People are longing for the Word of God, and we experience a great difficulty in supplying all longings ones with Bibles and New Testaments. Again, requests arise on all hands, and I often wonder how it will be possible to satisfy the holy desire, as the books are very scarce now, and the prices have risen very high."

"HOT" LOVE TO CHRIST.

"All the way the children of God have met me with such kindness." This reminds us of the way in which Ignatius of Loyola was met by the Christians of his day. "I was met with great kindness," he wrote through Asia Minor and Europe to the place of his martyrdom. "Everywhere there is a longing for the Gospel, and a great zeal to obey the command of the Lord, even in icy waters and severe frost around, because their love to Christ is very hot." An unusual word, perhaps, in this connection; but, after all, is it not Scriptural? The Lord desired that the Laodiceans should be "either cold or either hot; lukewarm; they are hot, fervent, 'boiling over' in their love and zeal. Mr. Felter, in another letter, says: "I know personally children of God who have confessed their love to their Master in icy water surrounded by snow."

"But worse things than frost and snow have to be faced: for some believers have received bruises and wounds from their countrymen because of their love to Christ. Among those who suffered hard was an old woman—a sister eighty years of age. Two of her ribs were broken, but she is now recovering."

Referring to the difficulties in Petrograde, the closing of the meeting places, etc., the writer added: "Still we are all filled with great hopes, and are praying for the loved ones of our Master. I believe that the friends in England are joining our prayers."

Undoubtedly many in this country are praying unceasingly for Russia, and sure to see the beginnings of the answers. "Concerning our future," says our brother, "we can tell but little, because things are changing so swiftly in these times." Now a swifter and greater change than he imagined has taken place. And in the light of the Duma's great declaration of Liberty, including such principles as an immediate and general amnesty for all political and religious offences; and "the abolition of all social, religious, and national restrictions"; we can anticipate the restoration of the many faithful pastors and others who have been banished for the sake of the Name, among them our beloved young friend, Robert Felter.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS IN URUGUAY.

In Cerro, one of the suburbs of the growing city of Montevideo, Uruguay, an earnest Sunday-school worker, Miss Estella C. Long, has recently been doing some remarkable Sunday-school work. It is a community of 10,000 or 15,000 people, made up of what are generally considered by city folks as the "lower" classes. In Montevideo are located two great packing houses, Swift's and Morris Brothers'. When Miss Long went to this suburb seven months ago, she found a Sunday-school of fifteen, and to-day there are 170 in the Spanish department and 20 in the English. This Sunday-school meets in her house, which has four rooms and two large enclosed patios. Benches and chairs are brought in, and then planks are laid on keystone boxes; in the primary room many of the little ones sit on the floor. The school ranges from babies of a few months to old men and women past seventy.

One day a fine-looking Russian came and informed Miss Long that he had a Russian Sunday-school in his house. There are hundreds of Russians thereabouts, and a number of these have been gathered into Miss Long's school. She is now seeking for Sunday-school literature in Russian for the use of this new school. The Sunday-school grows at 3.30, but as early as one o'clock the children gather at the door, so anxious are they for the service, and they are all there when Sunday-school starts. At 2 p.m. the young men come in to arrange the rooms and at 3 o'clock the English and American children come occupying the parlor and bedroom.

Over 2,000 of Swift's workmen have formed a club with a night school and are trying to improve their condition. Miss Long gives them English lessons once a week. Until she came, no one ever thought of trying to better their life. This is virgin soil and real settlement work. A class of 60 women and children come once a week for sewing circle; 200 girls and women from Swift's Canning Company have sent to ask what can be done for them. Fifty boys and girls and young men are gathered in the morning and evening classes, and with the help of the Swift and Morris Companies, Miss Long hopes soon to have a school organized, and the officials of this company are standing by this worker and are conducting field sports for her boys and girls.

Miss Long is expecting two other teachers to help her soon. She has gathered nearly 100 boys and girls on the cradle roll, and in her week-night service has some 60 to 75 adults.

All honor to this worker who is laying the foundations for a bright future for these needy people!—"S. Times."

IF CHRIST HAD NOT COME.

(J. H. Jowett, D.D.)

"I am come a light into the world." He came to light up the great mountain of eternal truth, but also to light up the common household, and the daily duty, and the implements of labor, and the humblest and most commonplace toil.

I saw a picture a little while ago, of an old woman gathering sticks in a wood in the early morning. Her road was rough and rutty, and filled with pools from the rain that had fallen in the night. But the morning light was shining down the rutty road, and fell on the poor old body and her bundle of sticks, and the bearer and her burden stood transfixed. And in all this is a symbol of the larger truth. The Lord came as a light to illumine everything, to throw a cheery ray even upon our heavy load.

"I am come a light into the world." An old country man once said to me as I walked in the early misty hour of the day: "Yes it's a bit thick now, but I think it will go away when the sun's up." And so it did; the mist vanished at the touch of the morning sun. And away back in the early days of the Scriptural record, the mists lie thick, and travelling is difficult for the veil hangs over everything. But "the veil is done away in Christ." "I am come a light into the world." And the rays of his presence light up everything. See him among a few fishermen by the Galilean Sea! See him with one of the cultured scholars of his day, shedding upon the soul of Nicodemus the glory of a wonderful dawn! See him with the little children! See him with publicans and sinners! See him at a wedding! See him at a grave! And always and everywhere throwing upon everything the sunlight of the noon-day. Now get the recoil of the negative: "I had not come! Let the sun sink again. Let every kindly light be kindled by his shining be extinguished. Blow out every lamp. Squeeze from the consciousness every radiant revelation he gave us of God. Blot it all out; then make your way along the road, without the Light of Life, and let me hear you sing songs in the night!"

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM FOR RUSSIA.

The power of the Holy Synod of Russia has been broken as well as the power of the nobility. On April 4th, all the laws in force limiting Russian citizens in their creeds and religion were repealed. This is a most significant development of the revolution. For centuries the Russian Orthodox Church has been supreme, and their domination has been marked by tyranny and intolerance equal that of the middle ages in Central Europe.

Dr. Ayrton Coranik, the representative of the "Birsheva Vedomosti" an influential publication at Petrograde, says:

"It looks as if the new Government is going to institute decisive reforms in the religious life of Russia; not only to abolish restrictions on creeds and faiths, not only to cease oppressing the great masses of sectarians among the Jews, but to pave the way for the final separation of Church and State, which is the only means of elevating the religious spirit of Russia, which has been so depraved by centuries of politics in Russia." The latest report of the Greek Orthodox Church in Russia gives some striking figures concerning the illiteracy of the Russian clergy. It appears that there are in the Empire 47,000 parish priests, 15,055 "deacons," 46,000 "readers," and 3,428 arch-priests. It is stated that in some dioceses only about a third of the priests in charge of parishes have had a seminary education. They have never considered the acquisition of knowledge necessary for the fulfilment of their formal and parrot-like duties. They never preach a sermon. Or, if one of their number is daringly venturesome enough to contemplate such a step, he must submit his production to his superior before delivering it. As this might not impressably land him in trouble, and as discretion is in Russia also "the better part of valor," he stifles his bold aspiration, and nothing is heard of the sermon. It is to be wondered at, then, when a man stands forth, clothed with the power of God, to deliver the divine message that is flaming in his own soul; that the crowds hang upon his lips?—From the "Missionary Review of the World" for May.

Even the wisest are long in learning that there is no better work for them than the bit God puts into their hands.—Edward Garrett.

Sunday School Lesson

June 3, 1917.

JESUS BETRAYED AND DENIED.

John 18: 1-18.

Golden Text:—He was despised, and rejected of men. Isaiah 53: 3.

We have come to the saddest part of the saddest story ever written, the story of earth's rejection of its true King. The men who conspired against Jesus were fairly representative men. There were many different types of character among them—the priests, the lawyers, the disloyal disciple, the senseless mob, and the ruler who had not the courage to do what was right; and behind all these the indifferent multitude of the Jewish people, to whom apparently the death of Christ was a mere incident, to be talked about for a few days and then replaced with some other topic of conversation, suggested by passing events. The whole multitude of the rejectors of Christ among us to-day belong to one or another of these classes.

But what was the sharpest thorn in the Saviour's crown of sorrow in the hour of His extreme need for sympathy? The malice of His enemies distressed Him, no doubt; but He could have borne that with equanimity. The utter failure of His disciples to understand or appreciate His real character and mission, and the knowledge that even they would desert Him in His extremity was a much more crushing blow to His tender heart than the cruelty of His enemies. And when He was deprived even of the consciousness of His Father's loving presence, the long agony reached its climax and His heart broke.

From the upper room in which He had partaken of the passover feast and had instituted "the Lord's supper," Jesus led His disciples out of the city, down into the valley of Kidron, to the garden of Gethsemane. This is believed to have been an orchard of olive trees, and probably other fruit-bearing trees, on the slope of the Mount of Olives. Evidently Jesus had been in the habit of going there with His disciples for rest and private conversation. This particular orchard may have been owned by someone who loved Jesus, and who had invited Him to use it.

But this time Jesus did not go to Gethsemane for rest or for conversation, but for prayer. It was an hour of extreme weakness. The burden upon His heart was crushing Him, and He felt the need for help. It was to God He looked for help, of course, but He craved intensely the sympathy of His friends. "Sit ye here while I go yonder and pray." He said to His disciples. But He took Peter and John and James aside, and said to them, "My soul is exceeding sorrowful, even unto death; abide ye here and watch with Me."

But even these, His three most intimate friends, could not rise to the greatness of their opportunity by helping to sustain the troubled spirit of their Master. They were too full of their own troubled thoughts to be able to realize how much He needed sympathy. And so, when He came back to them He found them asleep. He reproached Peter in particular, because only a little while before Peter had been boasting of his love. "Simon, sleepest thou? He said, 'Couldst thou not watch one hour?'"

A second time Jesus went away by Himself and prayed, and when He again returned to these three, His chief friends, they were again asleep. How they must have regretted that sleep in after years, when they were able to apprehend something of the greatness of the opportunity which they had lost by it. And it was not the first time that these three lost a great opportunity by sleeping; they had fallen asleep on the Mount of

Transfiguration, and had only seen the tail-end, so to speak, of the glorious vision which they might have had.

This sleeping of the apostles at critical times is symbolical of the spiritual sleepiness which prevents the church of Christ now from rising to the greatness of the passing opportunity.

"Knowing all things that were coming upon Him" we often feel that we would like to look into the future of our own lives, but it is certain that we are much happier for not being able to do so; for if we could, all our pleasures would be discontinued in advance and all our troubles would be doubled and trebled by grieving over them in advance. And it would be like reading a novel a second time.

There would be no surprises and no chance to keep wondering or guessing as to how the story would come out.

Jesus did know, at least in outline, what the story of His life would be, and He had to go forward, day after day and month after month, with the consciousness that He was drawing nearer and nearer to the cross. The only thing that sustained Him, in life, as in death, was the assurance that He was not suffering in vain. He had the promise, "He shall see of the travail of His soul, and shall be satisfied," and in view of that glorious certainty, "He endured the cross, despising the shame, for the joy that was set before Him" (Heb. 12: 2).

We have the same right that He had to look forward to a glorious future, but we are spared the knowledge which He possessed of the sufferings through which we may be called to pass on our way home to God.

"If ye seek Me, let these go their way." It was not a request, but a command, a command which carried with it its own authority. It is perhaps safe to assume that if any man had dared to set that command at defiance, he would have fallen dead on the spot. Jesus could have saved Himself as easily as He saved His disciples, but He knew it was His Father's will that He should submit, "Thinkest thou," He said to Peter, "that I cannot beseech My Father, and He shall even now send Me more than twelve legions of angels?" (a legion was 10,000 men.)

This saying reminds us of the horses and chariots of fire that were sent to protect Elisha from the Syrian army. (2 Kings 6: 17.) God works through angels just as He works through men, but the angels, being free from the fetters of sin and from physical disabilities, have much greater powers than could be safely entrusted to men.

"Let these go their way." Jesus knew the weakness of His disciples, and He knew that their faith was not yet strong enough to endure suffering and danger of death for His sake; He therefore saved them from being arrested with Him. "Having loved His own which were in the world, He loved them unto the end (or, unto the uttermost)." (Chap. 13: 1).

Peter drew a sword to protect his Master. It was a very courageous act, and showed the strength of his love for Jesus; but it was at the same time an illustration of the great flaw in Peter's character, which consisted in self-confidence and impulsiveness. He should have waited for the word of command. He "budded in," to use a colloquialism, without understanding the situation at all, and his act would undoubtedly have had serious consequences if Jesus had not had power to prevent them. "Suffer ye thus far," He said to the officers, and He made good the damage by healing the wound.

Peter was no doubt incited to act in this rash way by a desire to make good his foolish boast that his loyalty to Christ was proof against any test. A boastful spirit always gets its own reward sooner or later. (See Mat. 26: 33-35.)

By despising himself too much a man comes to be worthy of his own contempt.—Amiel.

CLOTHES FOR LABRADOR.

(The Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir.—The "Witness" sometimes mentions the need of clothing at the Labrador coast. To what address should a good second-hand clothing be sent to help the work of the Grenfell Mission?

JAMES S. CUTHBERT, Ingersoll, R. 2, May 12, 1917.

Ans.—Bales of clothing or other supplies for Labrador should be addressed as follows:

Dr. J. H. WEST, Harrington Hospital, Harrington, Canadian Labrador, Care Mr. W. H. Wiggs, The Merchants' Supply Co., Quebec City, Que.

The freight or express should be prepaid on all bales as far as Quebec City; the shipping bill sent to Mr. Wiggs and a notice sent to Dr. West when shipment has been made.

If possible, supplies should be in Quebec by June 15th, as shipment will be made at an early date.

PREACHER AND TEACHER.

Meanwhile, having acquired facility in preaching in English, the young man was often sent to preach in Baptist churches, and—as generally appreciated—indeed, was in great request. He won the esteem of all who knew him, and everywhere left the impression of being a most sincere, devoted soul, aflame with love for Christ, and with the true passion for the salvation of men. In October, 1914, he returned to Petrograde to offer himself for military service, according to the terms of the Tsar's proclamation. His enrolment was postponed, mainly for medical reasons; and in due course he was allowed to return to College. At the end of 1915, he again repaired to Petrograde, to present himself to the military authorities. This time he was finally rejected, and was free to give himself to Christian work, and he proved himself most useful in connection with the Dom Evangelia. He is not such an able and impassioned preacher as his brother, but he preaches well and forcibly, and has qualities that are not so conspicuous in William. He is methodical and systematic, and bids fair to be a good teacher. He helped greatly in the secretarial matters of the great work that gathers round and centres in the Dom Evangelia.

In the midst of these various activities, last September, he suddenly received orders to proceed to Siberia, and to the far distant town of Yakutsk, "the coldest and furthest spot in that land." This involved a journey of some 3,000 versts (about 2,000 miles) on sledges beyond the railway termini, and that in extreme cold. Writing of it, he said: "All this has happened for the only simple reason that I belong to some other denomination than some other people." While on his journey into exile he wrote to friends: "The Lord has been very kind to me all the time, and the greater the test the nearer His consolation. The

FEDERATED CHURCH HOTEL.

The federated Churches of Minneapolis have erected a new fireproof hotel, the St. James, of twelve stories at 12 North Second Street, just off Hennepin Avenue and two blocks from the Union Depot. It is first class and caters to first-class trade at about half usual rates. An auditorium on the second floor affords opportunity for Sunday afternoon services especially for guests at the hotel. The entire profits from the operation of this hotel are devoted exclusively to the maintenance of a mission on the same block where services are held daily under the supervision of Mr. C. M. Stocking, the ministers of the city preaching in rotation, the music provided by choruses from the various Churches.

A great mind enables a man to maintain his station with honor, so that he only makes use of what he meets in his way, as a pilgrim that would faint at his journey's end.—Seneca.

SALVATION ARMY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A stirring account of the advance of Salvation Army missionary work in South Africa is given in a report issued from international headquarters. The first attempt by the Salvation Army on an organized scale to evangelize the heathen people of Africa was made in 1889, when an expedition set out from Capetown for Natal. When the late General Booth visited South Africa, in 1891, he dedicated a party of officers to take the army flag into Zululand, to plant which the officers had to practice severe and ceaseless self-denial. The people they lived among knew nothing of civilization; the climate was very taxing; there were no buildings of any sort available for shelter until they built their own rude huts.

At the time of the late General's last visit to South Africa, in 1908, he held several meetings with the natives, as many as seven thousand Zulus being present at one gathering, and he planned for further organized effort on their behalf. At present, nearly one hundred officers are devoting their time and strength for the salvation of the natives; eighty-four corps and societies are in operation; many industrial settlements have been established, and fifty-four day-schools for native children are being carried on.

It is idleness, want of things to love, want of ardent interests, which open the doors to sin. Therefore fill life with love of God and man, and noble work of righteousness, and you will have no time to do wrong.—Stopford A. Brooke.

To hope and not to be impatient is really to believe.—Meredith.

"The Home--A Bulwark of Canadian Life"

(A Sermon preached in Meville Presbyterian Church, Westmount, on Sunday, April 29th, 1917, by the Minister, the Rev. S. T. Martin, M.A.)

II. Kings 20:15.

"What have they seen in thine house?"

This is at once a pointed and a searching question. Hezekiah had just recovered from a serious illness which the record tells us, was nigh unto death, and the king of Babylon had sent gifts and congratulations on his miraculous deliverance. Not wishing to lose this opportunity of making an impression upon the eastern monarch Hezekiah entertained his ambassadors most royally, and then made a great display of all his wealth and of all his armour.

Hezekiah showed them all the house of his precious things, the silver and gold, and the spices, and the ointment, and all the house of his jewels, and all that was found in his treasures.

After the ambassadors had gone the prophet Isaiah inquires of the king who his visitors were, and what they had seen, when he received the proud reply from Hezekiah that they were the representatives of the king of Babylon, and that he had made a great impression upon them by the exhibition of all his wealth, and the display of all his treasures. The prophet replied in effect that the king had lost a magnificent opportunity of witnessing for Jehovah, and that the things which were the cause of so much pride would soon be in the possession of the king of Babylon.

And yet Hezekiah was a good man. He was one of the best of the kings of Judah. "He is conspicuous in Jewish history as the first king who is said to have attempted a reformation of

religion on the principles which we find formally laid down in the Book of Deuteronomy." He made great efforts to remove the "High Places" which were centres of idolatrous worship, and did much to restore the national life to a sane and hopeful social and religious condition.

Many good people give much time and energy to the betterment of community conditions, while the stream at the fountain head is drying up.

"WHAT HAVE THEY SEEN IN THINE HOUSE?"

The Home is the greatest national asset. It is both sacred and secret. Here are ties and associations with which no other obligations are allowed to interfere; and here, too, are relationships which brook no interference from the outside world. Here the family life is lived, and here the secrets of all hearts are made known. But the tragedy of these modern days is that life is not centring on the home—this is one of the most serious problems for the future both of the church and the state. Pleasures are no longer found in the home, as they once were, but in the theatre and the club; service is no longer found through the home, as formerly, but outside the home in some organization for the betterment of community conditions in general. What is the function of the home? What place does it occupy in the multiplicity of our organizations in the complicated social structure of to-day? We know what the school is supposed to do, and the church and the state. Has the home any definite function such as these, or is it just a coaling station or supply depot? Let me ask you again, what is that elusive thing we call life? It is not blood or flesh or bones, it is not thought or speech or action, but that

indescribable something without which none of these could be. So is the home to all the functioning parts of our great social structure. It is not to teach, but to assimilate what is taught, not to preach, but to direct the moral energy created by the church; not to legislate, but to practise obedience to all legislation. The home is, or ought to be, the great central unifying agency of modern life.

The home is the regulative centre of social life, of business life, of political life. We hear much of-day of moral and social reforms, and great organizations are created to adequately cope with the evils that have grown up and are now thriving in the great social, political and industrial world; but we are only playing with the problem, merely lopping off the branches, while the root of the corruption is untouched. The home is the regulative centre, until we get life centring on the home, and have the home made pure and wholesome, we shall never solve the problems that confront the church and state to-day. The speed of the great train thundering down these steel rails is regulated by the driver in the engine cab, which is four by six. Here are the levers that control the speed. So in the home are the levers that regulate the speed of all our living. If our boys and girls are going astray and creating problems for the state, then lay not the blame on them, but blame the parents in the homes from which they come. The mother's appetite is restrained, she is encouraged, she may be, according to the nature of the food it takes, surely we ought to be more careful of what it eats and hears of the influence playing upon its young life.

You will grant, I think, that all that I have said about the home and the

place it occupies in modern life is true. Isaiah's question to Hezekiah then becomes increasingly important—"What have they seen in thine house?"

The most important thing about a home is what we cannot see—its atmosphere. That elusive something which we feel as soon as we step across the threshold, and yet that something which we cannot touch or handle, a something which we breathe but cannot see, which we feel but cannot describe. Much we see, of course determines the atmosphere—Art, the kind of pictures we have on the walls; Literature, the kind of books we have on the shelves; Music, the kind of songs we sing and pieces we play. Teach your child to love the best in art and literature and music, and you have raised up an effective barrier in his life against the after onslaughts of sin. But greater and more important than pictures or books or music in creating the atmosphere of the home are parents. I have to teach, but one of its important functions is to educate. When I recall my college days I remember little of what I was taught, but I recall some of the men whose silent influence upon me shaped my life, and largely determined the course of my future career. Plato once expressed the wish that the moral law could be embodied in a person, and when God would redeem the world it was not to the code of Moses He looked, but sent forth His son, that by the influence of that life man might be reclaimed. No, the parents make the home, and the influence of the parents' life is paramount in the child. The most important thing the home does is to give an outlook upon life. Recall your own childhood home—in city street or country lane, or beside some loch among the Scottish hills—and analyze its influence upon your life, and see if what I say is not true. There are influences of my childhood which I would not have erased for all the world; but there are viewpoints, too, upon some questions that I adopted from my father, which I have now come to see were incorrect, and yet which cling tenaciously to my thinking. Struggle as I will, it seems almost impossible to shake myself free from that influence which he left with me.

But someone has said, "You cannot teach an outlook any more than you can describe a view. If you would have another see it, you must stand where you stand." Do you want your child to stand where you stand? Do you want your child to adopt your attitude toward life and to accept your view of God?

This then becomes a searching question—"What have they seen in thine house?" Have they seen a life of selfish pleasure sitting lightly by the church and the things of God, or have they seen the family altar and the open Bible, and the praying parents? After Burns describes the Cotter's family at the evening hour of prayer, he says, "In accents like these old Scotia's grandeur lies, that makes her loved at home, revered abroad." Reverend Doctor Bruce Taylor tells of a son of a railway man at Perth, who became the most successful evangelist he had ever met, and recounting his youthful experiences, this man has told him that one of the memories of his childhood was looking through the crack of the door to see his mother, after his father had left for work at six o'clock, and before the family was aroused, sitting at the table with her open Bible, keeping her quiet hour with God. Such things as these a child never forgets. If seen in thine house they will leave a lasting impression upon the young life.

THE BOYS' AND GIRLS' PAGE

THE SLUGGARD

(By Isaac Watts.)

"The voice of the sluggard; I hear him complain, 'You've waked me too soon, I must slumber again.'"

As the door on its hinges, so he, on his bed,

Turns his sides, and his shoulders, and his heavy head.

"A little more sleep, and a little more slumber;"

Thus he wastes half his days, and his hours without number;

And when he gets up, he sits folding his hands,

Or walks about sauntering, or trifling, he stands.

I passed by his garden, and saw the wild brier,

The thorn and the thistle grow broader and higher;

The clothes that hang on him are turning to rags,

And his money still wastes till he starves or he begs.

I made him a visit, still hoping to find that he took better care for improving his mind;

He told me his dreams, talk'd of eating and drinking;

But he scarce reads his Bible, and never loves thinking.

FAIR PLAY

(By Frances J. Delano, in the "Congregationalist and Christian World.")

"You get out of this! Clear out of this our place. You've no rights here. Do you hear? Catch that ball, Jim! Good! Pitch it into the middle of next week! Good for you! Now, you Micks and the rest of 'em, you travel! Do you hear? Don't you come into this Park again with yer ball! This is our ground!"

Young Reynolds turned towards the Academy boys. "Say, boys," he went on, "if you see those 'its' on this ground again, just pitch 'em right into the street, same as yer did their ball." Well-shaped head, thin lips, steel-blue eyes and his arrogant air showed him to have sprung from that class of prosperous, self-seeking Americans of whom our country is not altogether proud.

"My father says they've no right in this country, anyway," Reynolds continued. "They can keep off this Park, no you just better believe. This Park belongs to Americans, that's what."

"Oh, come off, Reynolds!" spoke up a boy who was not quite overawed by all this bluster. "This Park is common property—belongs to everybody."

"Well, it doesn't, then," declared Reynolds stoutly. "This Field and this country belong to Americans. Who settled this country, I'd like to know? What part did those foreigners have in it? Now, they think they can come in and be equal with us, and we let 'em—well, let 'em be."

The contempt in Reynolds's voice and

the topology scorn with which this harangue was concluded won the day. The boys declared they didn't intend to lie down and let the foreign "its" walk over them, and what did Reynolds intend to do about it, anyway?

"Drive 'em off every time they come, that's what. They're nothing but cowards, anyway."

Towards them were, most of them, surely enough. Being comparatively newcomers, the independent, liberty-loving spirit which the new world was to develop in them had not yet made much headway. Moreover, they were not at all sure of their ground. The Park adjoined the Academy grounds, which made it look as if it belonged to the Academy boys.

Now, an enemy that is uncertain in regard to its rights and that is unaccustomed to stand up for them even when certain of them proves an easy victim to bravado and bluster. So it came about that a very slight skirmish was sufficient to make the foreigners take to their heels.

But the discouraging part of it was, these foreign boys never knew when they were beaten. A game of ball on the Field was as attractive to them as to American boys and, although they could be easily driven off they could quite as easily run on again. So the trouble grew until at last the Academy boys met under the leadership of Reynolds and resolved:

1st. That the foreign "its" were a nuisance.

2d. That the Academy boys, divided into companies, would occupy the ground every waking minute out of school hours.

3d. That they would keep up the fight until the foreigners knew their place.

Now it happened that among this particular foreign contingency was a boy to whom this new world had proved a veritable paradise. Little Antoine's father and mother had prospered wonderfully and everything was all right with Antoine. He was quick to learn, and his teacher in the public school was the right sort. After six months' stay, Antoine was devoted heart and soul to America and everything American. No boy, who has always had plenty of food and friends and freedom to come and go, can realize with what feelings of awe and gratitude this little stranger saluted the American flag.

When the Academy boys ordered him out of the Park he could not understand their attitude. He did not for a moment think the action sprang from selfishness and arrogance; for, not to his knowledge, had he met with anything of the kind in America. As time went on, however, and there was no mistaking the boys' hostility, there was only one conclusion that our little newcomer could arrive at, and that was that the Academy boys were not Americans. They spoke the language, to be sure, and looked America all right; but no one could have convinced Antoine that they were bona fide Americans.

Antoine was always using his eyes and ears to good purpose, and he soon found out what policemen are for.

Through 'em he learned that the Park belonged as much to him as to anybody. He was informed that no one could drive him off as long as he behaved himself and wished to stay on.

Well, Antoine did wish to stay on, and one morning, when the usual order came to disperse, he stood still in the middle of the field.

"Get out, you beggar!" shouted Reynolds.

"No!" Antoine's big black eyes were luminous with determination. "No!" he screamed, and he clinched his small fists. "No-me, I stay!"

"What?" Reynolds took a step towards him.

Antoine had a limited vocabulary, but his gestures proved strong allies. He flung his hands wide. "Me-America!" he shouted. "You—Antone shrugged his shoulders. It was beyond him what country this sort belonged to. "America open wide," Antoine flung his arms wide. "America say come—say stay. You," again a scornful shrug. "You say no—say go. You not America, Me"—Antone looked up to where the flag waved from the top of the Academy building. He raised one hand towards it. No words could have struck home as that gesture did. Every boy there, save Reynolds, felt a pull at his heart strings. "I love," Antoine now brought his eyes down to

the level of Reynolds and flung his other hand towards him. "You—you not love—you!"

Reynolds dashed at Antoine. "You beggar!" he shouted; "you say that?"

But Reynolds had reckoned without his host. The love of fair play, the very breath of American boys, was not so deeply covered up that it could not come to the front now. One boy took the initiative and the others followed so quickly that it seemed as if it was with one accord that they grappled with Reynolds.

"Let Antoine alone!" they shouted. "He's a little chap, but, by Jimminy, he's pretty hot."

"He's all right."

"The Park belongs to him."

"Free country, first come, first served, that's what!"

For a moment Reynolds was non-plussed; then he sneered. "Nice lot you are—turncoats."

"That's all right," retorted the leader of the opposition; "we are a nice lot to be led round by you. You needn't think we're going to stand by and see you bully a little chap."

"Those fellows have as much right in this Park as we," spoke up a second boy. "My father said last night just what Antoine says—if America says come to foreigners, it's our business to stand to it and to see 'em through, and that's straight."

"Hurrah for Antoine and a free country!" screamed the leader of the opposition.

In the shout that followed Antoine caught the word free and lunged to it until every boy in the Park was convulsed, Reynolds included.

OLD SAILORS BACK TO THE SEA.

A sixty-year-old sailor was one of the survivors of the ill-fated "Saxonia" which was torpedoed by a German submarine (says the London "Daily Chronicle.") So many of the younger sailors of our merchant marine are now serving with the navy that a very large number of the "old stagers" have taken to the sea once again—in many cases after having spent years ashore. The crew of the three-masted schooner "Mary Watkinson," which was recently wrecked, contained several men of over seventy-five years of age. The Lowestoft fishing boat "Success" has as a "war crew" a skipper of 68, a "boy" of 62, while the ages of the other men are 64, 68, 69, 72, and 75.

We are tempted, not in order to be ruined, but in order to be made. Temptation is just man's chance of flying his colors.—Thomas Phillips.

PETS OF THE BOYS AT THE FRONT

Big boys are not very different from small boys after all, and the big boys at the front are as fond of pets as we are at home.

The drumming of big guns, the "pat-pat-pat-pat-pat" of machine guns, the whirr and "bang" of "plum puddings" and "rum jars" sent over by the enemy trench mortars, seem to have lost all terror to the feathered songsters. They chirp as gayly and loudly over the muddy "line" as if there was no such thing in all the world as war.

The British soldier is very fond of pets. When he can safely do so, says one writer, he throws crumbs over the parapet for the birds, and if he had his way would fill up every nook and corner of the trench with some sort of animal mascot. As it is, there is a strong mixture of pets and pests in these deep cuttings in the earth—the outposts of battle—where the men themselves live a sort of animal life. It is a life no human being was ever intended to live, and yet the health of the troops is positively amazing.

Of all the trench pests, the rat, of course, by reason of his size, takes precedence. He is everywhere. No amount of cleaning up has tended to wipe him out. In fact he waxes fatter and fatter as the war goes on.

Of the pets the dog is by far more numerous and popular. There are goats and cats and canaries and various species of mascot, but the dog becomes more a part of the life than any of the others.

Many a subaltern or company commander has gone "over the top" into battle with his dog leaping and barking happily beside him. Scores of dogs have been killed beside their masters and hundreds wounded. In the fighting about Bapaume, during the great "push" on the Somme, a Red Cross searching party came upon a pathetic little group composed of a subaltern, his dog and four private soldiers, just as they had sprawled to their death in a burst of machine gun fire.

The dogs in the trenches have great fun chasing the rats. They will even leap over the parapet after them into "No Man's Land." And sometimes old "Fido" from the enemy trenches will snipe them. There is one old terrier now in the front line who has been wounded four times. If he survives the war, this old veteran is going to have a collar with four gold stripes on it.

The Red Cross dogs of the French hardly come under the head of pets. They are a lasting tribute to the part dumb animals have played, and are playing in the great world conflict. The dogs, however, render a service scarcely more notable than the little French donkeys that carry ammunition to the front-line trenches. These little burros are as wise as they are gay. Their long, straight ears, always poking forward, are attuned to the sounds of battle, and when the firing gets too heavy they dart for the shelter of shell holes

and lie there with the drivers until danger temporarily is past.

Some of the strangest animals of the war are the wild-cats of Ypres. The old mother and father cats of Ypres were once domesticated. But when the frightened population fled at the first bombardment, the cats, true to all cat traditions, remained behind. Now Ypres is a wilderness of ruins and all the cats born and living there have become like wild animals.

A Canadian sergeant major came marching out of the "line" a few days ago with a magpie sitting on his shoulder. A private in the same company had a kitten curled up on the top of his knapsack. All the overseas troops bring mascots with them. The South Africans started out with a great collection of springboks, baboons, quikere and a variety of queer animals, but the climate of Northern France in winter made it far from friendly, and the warm weather pets have mostly been "done in."

Probably the most amazing of all war pets, however, was the lion cub adopted by the Americans in the French aviation service. They read in a Paris paper that a "perfect dear of a cub" was for sale and promptly sent emissaries in to buy it. They said when it grew up they were going to drop it in the German lines, but it was spoiled into being a pampered pet instead of a man-eater, and finally because its playful howls at night became a nuisance, it was sent to a zoo.

A REVERSED AUTOGRAPH.

This is a little trick that is certain to baffle the person who performs it and to amuse the onlookers. Ask a member of a group of persons if he can write his own name. When he answers yes, as of course he will, give him a pencil and a sheet of paper, folded over and over into a narrow strip; ask him to hold the strip across his forehead and as quickly as possible to write his name on it. If he does it without hesitation, he is almost sure to begin to write at the left end of the strip of paper, to the great amusement of the other members of the company. The signature, in that case, will be reversed, as writing appears when reflected from a mirror. The astonishment depicted on the face of the confident writer when he examines his curious signature will increase the general merriment.—"Youth's Companion."

AND THEN HE FLEW.

A man went into a store to buy a fountain pen. The young saleswoman gave him one to try, and he covered several sheets of paper with the words, "Tempus fugit."

The obliging saleslady offered him another pen. "Perhaps," she said, "you'd like one of these stubs better, Mr. Fugit."

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AND HIS BOOTS.

(To the Editor of the "Spectator.")

Sir,—The following extract from the late Lord Broughton's diary may have authority enough to settle the discussion as to what the Duke of Wellington said and when his frigate was in danger of shipwreck:—

"1828, March 10.—He (General Sir Colin Campbell—"He is a great friend of the Duke of Wellington") told us at dinner that when the Duke was in Sir G. Collier's frigate going to Portugal they were nearly lost. Sir C. Campbell was desired by Collier to tell the Duke that all was over. Collier was going to run the frigate on shore, and then to try to save as many as possible, but probably none would escape. He seemed totally lost. Campbell waked the Duke and told him to get out of his coat and come on deck, and put on his boots. Wellington very coolly put his legs out of his coat and sat upright, but said he had better not come on deck, over her stern and dash out the rest with your hands. Shaving the water out also depends on the momentum of a body of water. Swim astern, and grasping the stern breasthook, give her a smart pull toward you. The water will slop out in a torrent over her bows. Then shove away from you with all your strength, and the water will come rushing aft and slop out over her stern. Keep this up until about half emptied, says a writer in "Boys' Life," then get aboard over her stern and dash out the rest with your hands."

I do not believe that a single man or boy can bail out a swamped canoe in a heavy blow; stick to her, for she is your only hope, and get overboard all the heavy duff. If the water is not too cold, get out some twine or fish line and buoy-mark rifles, axes, etc., by lowering them to the bottom and tying a floating duff bag at the surface anchored by the gun. This leaves the

YOUR MOTOR AMBULANCE

Did you ever wish you could go and nurse the wounded soldiers in France? Here is a picture of the very youngest nurse at the front in France. She is only nine years old, but she is a Countess, the Countess de Bourbon.



We cannot go to France, but we can gather our shining ten-cent pieces, and with them build a great Motor Ambulance, that will do more work for the soldiers than we could.

OUR OWN BIT.

Of course I know every one of you boys wish you could go out as a driver of our Ambulance or a stretcher-bearer. Every girl would like, I know, to be right there and wear a pretty white headress with a red cross on it and nurse the wounded. But as I used to be told when I was young, "What's impossible can't be, and very, very seldom comes to pass." There must be different people for all the different work there is to do. In the army each does his own bit with all his might, and we must do our bit.

WHAT IS OUR BIT?

Well, just now I think it is to get this Ambulance off to France as quickly as possible. That means every one of us must start right out now and not stop until we have gathered our ten cents and sent them in.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS FOR THE CHILDREN'S AMBULANCE.

- | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------|----------------------|---------|----------------------------|---------|
| Ruth Sanderson | \$ 1.50 | A. Merrick | \$ 1.00 | Mrs. C. Gillies | \$ 5.00 |
| Mrs. J. J. Northey | .80 | M. Tinnen | 1.25 | Edith Lane | 5.00 |
| Mrs. M. A. Kerr | 1.00 | Three Sisters | 3.00 | G. Widbur | 1.00 |
| N. Goodyear | 1.00 | Daisy McDonald | 1.00 | Mrs. H. A. Harvie | 1.00 |
| M. G. Adderley | 1.00 | A. Watt | 1.00 | L. McGillivray | 1.00 |
| A. Trafford | 1.00 | A. Deller | 1.00 | K. Kennedy | 1.00 |
| L. McLuskie | 8.00 | A. L. Swag | 8.00 | H. Jamieson | 4.00 |
| E. Miller | 2.00 | Bessie Gordon | 1.00 | B. McDermid | 8.60 |
| E. Fraser | 1.00 | C. McPhie | 1.00 | Baby Janet Elizabeth | 1.00 |
| K. Allen | 4.40 | D. G. Graham | 1.00 | M. B. McLean | 11.00 |
| S. B. Class | 1.00 | H. F. Campbell | 7.45 | P. Davis | 2.25 |
| Total | | | | | \$69.65 |

SEND IT SAFELY.

When you have gathered nine ten cent pieces, add your own ten cents, write a little note to "Jack" telling how you collected it, and put it in an envelope, addressed "Jack," for Children's Ambulance, "Weekly Witness," Montreal. Do not close the envelope, but take it to the Post-office and buy an order for \$1, payable to "John Dougall & Son, Children's Ambulance." Tear off the stub to show your friends their money has been sent, and put the order in the envelope with your note to "Jack."

If three or four of you get together you can have your dollars all sent in one Postal Order, which will save money. Don't forget to put in your name and address.

WHEN MARIGOLD HELPED

(By Rebecca D. Moore, in "Youth's Companion.")

"Come, Merry Gold!" called father. "Breakfast is ready."

"I don't like that name," Marigold said to herself. "I'm tired of being just a streak of sunshine, as father says. I want to be useful. And I'm going to be, too. I'll begin this very day."

As Marigold went downstairs to breakfast, she thought, "I must begin with father before he goes to business. I'll slip his newspaper into his coat pocket. He likes to have it rolled up neatly."

"Why, here's the morning paper," said her mother, after breakfast. "Your father has forgotten it."

"Dear me, Marigold!" exclaimed, "I must have given him the wrong one! This isn't a very good beginning, but I'll not give up. What shall I do next?"

She turned, and caught sight of her grandma knitting by the window; the bright sunlight was streaming into her eyes.

Marigold sprang forward to lower the shade.

Crash! Down came the roller, shade and all. Marigold had forgotten that this was the one that she had been told to touch gently. Mother had to use the stepladder, the hammer, and the tacks before she could get the shade back into its place.

"Marigold! I'm not being a help at all!" Marigold sighed. "I've tried twice, and so far I've been only a bother."

She wandered upstairs. The door of Cousin Alice's room stood ajar. On the bed lay a pretty, this muslin dress trimmed with narrow lace. Marigold noticed that a yard or so of the lace was hanging from the flounce.

"Cousin Alice must be getting this dress ready for a party," thought Mar-

THE BEST THING.

It is a good thing to be rich. And a good thing to be strong. But it is a better thing to be loved by many friends.

—Euripides.

MAKING PINS.

The making of common, every day pins is quite an interesting process. The wire is fed into a machine that cuts the pin the right length and puts a head on it. Then they are thrown into a fluid that brightens them and fed into a hopper by girls who regulate a machine that puts the pins into the paper, ten rows at a time, quicker than you can say "Jack Robinson."—The Christian Intelligencer.

AWARDS

OUR EASTER EGGS.

Many of the Easter eggs were extremely well made and decorated and all differed one from another. The only likeness was the egg shape of the card or paper. There were texts and angels, flowers and chickens, bunnies, and greetings, and all different.

The Senior prize was won by Evelyn A. Willison, who had painted on her egg a little angel and yellow daffodils.

The Junior prize was won by Bertie Miller, who combined natural autumn leaves with his drawing and lettering.

The Tiny Tot prize is to be doubled, and one goes to D. Charlie Miller, whose garden furnished the pansies he decorated his egg with. The other goes to Elmer S. Martin, whose egg was pale blue and white, with very well made lettering.

Honorable Mention: Annie and Edna Patterson, Marion and Bertie and Hilda Martin, Edgar R. Heron, Nora, Billy and Jessie Sturgeon, Jack Thomson, Alice and Ora Eggle, Donald J. and Hilda E. Woodzie, Frank Inwards, Viola Short, Pearl Maitly, J. Lloyd Wagg, Lloyd J. Dunning.

Children's Corner

THE BRANDED MOOSE



It was a warm day, in a little open glade not far from the Rupert River. The mountains in the distance looked blue and hazy.

Near a dark thicket a young cow moose was grazing; but the most interesting part of the pretty picture was the calf, which belonged to the moose. It was of a tawny color, and had great soft brown eyes, with a nose and head that seemed much too large for its body. The place where it lay was a shady spot by a green mossy bank. It was probably only a few days old. Receiving alarmed at some unusual sound (nothing more than the capering about of "Old Brer Rabbit" and his mate) the cow moose sought her calf. The calf scrambled clumsily to its feet and nuzzled close to its mother, evidently hungry. Its appetite being appeased, it began to investigate its surroundings. The wobbly little creature sniffed and stumbled around for a time. Then the mother induced it to follow her into a nearby thicket.

Some few days later, as the calf and his mother were making their way to a place where herbage was more plentiful they were suddenly confronted by a huge gray wolf. His yellowfangs showed at the side of his half-open mouth, and his eyes glowed like hot coals.

He sprang, and missed! No he didn't quite miss. His forepaws caught on the shoulders of the calf. With an awkward movement the little animal tried to dislodge the ferocious brute. The wolf's hold on the glossy side of the calf slipped, and, struggling to keep his place, he cut a gash the full length of the calf's shoulder as he fell to the ground.

All this time the cow had been butting and pawing in a vain effort to save her little one. But as the wolf fell to the ground she saw her opportunity, and sprang upon him with all four feet. Clawing, biting and yelping, the wolf now turned his attention to the mother, but, with a clean stroke of one of her sharp hoofs she cracked the skull of the wolf and ended his career.

By fall the wound on the calf's shoulder was healed, but it left a long jagged scar. Each year saw him grow larger and more powerful, with a magnificent spread of antlers. Indians

camping in the far north told of seeing a big moose with a scar on his right shoulder, and thereafter he was known as the "branded moose."

A few years later, as with his herd, he was making his yearly visit to the southern portion of the forest, he was wounded by a hunter, and after giving desperate battle, a bullet put an end to this monarch of the forest.

By CORA E. FISHER, Age 13.

OUR MAIL BAG.

Dear Editor,—So I see my letter in print after all! I didn't think it would be. I like the "Witness" very well. My grandfather has been taking it for sixty years. We have only taken it for two years. I'm going to try the competition this week. I didn't get the prize last time, but I can try again. I imagine you must have some time in reading all the children's letters, and deciding on the best; don't you? I would like very much to win a "Witness" Pin, and I'm going to try hard. You will find my story enclosed. Yours truly,

EVELYN J. PAUL.

Dear Editor,—This is the first time I have written to the "Witness." I like the Children's Corner very much. I have just been promoted to the Fourth Grade. The name of my school is Grange School. My mamma is the teacher in the school. My grandma is the teacher in the school. I attend. I shall be glad when I can fix my garden plot and flower walk. We had some pretty flowers in our school yard last year. I remain, yours truly,

BERTHA W. SMITH.

Dear Editor,—This is my second letter to the Children's Corner. The first one must have gone to the hungry man, the W. P. B. I live out in Sask. on a farm. I live with my father, grandmother, sister aunt and uncle. I go to a consolidated school. I am 13 years. I am in the sixth grade at school. I like reading the Children's Corner and the competitions. My grandmother has taken the "Witness" between 45 and 50 years. The snow is nearly all away out here. The farmers will soon be starting to seed. I remain, yours truly,

JESSIE MacFARLANE.

Dear Editor,—I have written to you before, but did not see my letter in the "Witness." But my mother's cousin in Ontario wrote and told me that she saw it in the "Messenger." My father has taken the "Witness" for almost two years, and he likes to read it very much. I like to read the letters and stories in the "Children's Corner." I go to school every day. I have just missed two days of school all winter. And the term before this I never missed a day. I am expecting to finish my eighth grade this year. We took the final exams in March, but have not got word as yet. If we passed or not. There are twenty pupils going to our school. And we

HAZEL HALL, Age 13.

Dear Editor,—This is the first time I have written to the "Witness." I live on a farm with my uncle, and like it very much. Our neighbors have a pet lamb. I remain, your friend,

DONALD CAMPBELL, Age 10.

Dear Editor,—As I saw some of the other children were writing and having their letters printed in the "Witness" in the "Children's Corner," I thought I would try my luck. I live on a good sized farm in Saskatchewan. Although it is so cold here, I love the prairies very much. I have three sisters. Their names are Helen, Marjory and Mildred. Helen and I are in the eighth grade at school, and we are going to try our examinations for High School this year. I am only twelve years old. We have a little calf which is very small. My little sister can lift it. My pet is a pup. We call him Pat. He is very bad sometimes. We had one dog once, and he died when he was 13 years old. Wishing your club success, I remain,

HAZEL SIMMONS.

P.S.—What do you do to get a membership badge? (Write a really truly interesting letter, Hazel.—Ed.)

THE BEST THING.

It is a good thing to be rich. And a good thing to be strong. But it is a better thing to be loved by many friends.

—Euripides.

LETTERS FROM READERS

We have noted that most of the letters addressed to these columns come on Saturday morning. The only explanation we can think of is that those who write them think that they will then be in time for the next Tuesday's paper, whereas they are just in time to be too late. It is a study with weekly papers how to avoid having everything to do at the last, and our letter page has to close on Friday, and the letters have to be dealt with before that, so that these letters come in nice time for the next Friday. For the most of them this is no harm to them and a great convenience to us, and is advantageous to the readers, as it keeps controversy from getting too heated; but we are mentioning this as occasionally a letter comes that had better be printed at once.

We would like to impress upon our correspondents that paper is costly and has to be economized, and that readers shun what is long. We would think then to send us their thoughts in the shortest space. We need not repeat here that we are not to be counted as agreeing with what is said in this department. We are simply giving to others the opportunity which we have ourselves of delivering our message. When any subject has been thoroughly thrashed out we cease to give it space. We also ignore letters which challenge reply from other writers, as that might seem to give the other party a right to occupy our columns as he chose.

THE IRISH QUESTION

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—I am reluctant to trespass again on your space, but as my previous letter contained no reference to the proposed form of the division of Ulster and as you appear to view it not unfavorably, such information as I am able to submit might enable those interested to better understand all that it involves. I think one of the "Witness" family for his kindly notice of my letter, and trust he and all that approve my suggestions will explain them to others. Our faith gains quite immeasurably when we find it shared by another, but on the other hand if we are wrong it is well that we should know it. I do not desire controversy, knowing its general utility, but would welcome correction or suggestion. Belfast contains nine counties, Belfast, the best governed, most thriving, and beyond comparison the leading business and manufacturing city in Ireland, is situated in Antrim. The linen trade centres in Belfast, its kingdom, the temperance drinks produced there are known throughout the world, and its tobacco industry gives employment to a large population. Its steamers trade to our own ports, for the red hand of Ulster on the flag of the Head Line is well known in Montreal, Quebec and St. John. It has the best passenger and freight coasting service in the world. Antrim contains thirty-seven percent of the people of Ulster, Down, which is contiguous to it, has thirteen percent so that these two counties together contain half the population of the province, and being both strongly Unionist, would certainly vote themselves out of Home Rule, and consequently out of Ulster. Can Ireland spare them? Can Ireland spare them? How can she dispense at such a time, when the foundation of future government is being laid, and rules for its later regulation being formulated, with the advice, assistance, organizing power and experience of the men who have built up all that I have recapitulated, and at the same time given Belfast a municipal government unsurpassed for honest, effective and businesslike administration. It is a very questionable policy that would include such men in a helpless minority, but to consent to their exclusion would be deplorable.

Armagh and Londonderry would probably vote Unionist; Tyrone and Fermanagh Nationalist, but only by small or moderate majorities. The remaining counties, Monaghan, Donegal and Cavan, would almost certainly vote Nationalist, as their population is only about one-fifth Protestant. In the four counties in which the people are more equally divided, feeling runs high, and in any of these forced under Home Rule the minority would be full of bitterness and heartburning. Each would be like tinder waiting the spark, and when trouble came, as it certainly would come, any interference by the Home Rule Government would be strongly resented by the Unionists, not only of the county involved, but of the counties not under Home Rule. The Orange drum would be beaten, and all the Protestants of the North go as one man to the help of their co-religionists. Those who know what Orange feeling is, and have had any experience of Ulster riots, can testify there is nothing corresponding to either elsewhere in the kingdom. In other places the coming of the military disperses the mob, but in Belfast the people have faced the soldiers, falling down when fired upon and rising up again to hurl paving stones. Two factions have been known to withdraw because of the probability of police interference and fight it out amongst themselves, the killed and injured being quickly carried off, each to his own home.

To divide Ireland, even on provincial lines, can only be justified as a regrettable necessity. To divide Ulster would be nefarious, but to divide the six north-eastern counties would be to invite trouble, and could only have the most unhappy result. It must be kept in mind that the army cannot be relied upon to act against the Unionists of Ulster. This has been so clearly shown as to be beyond question. What would be thought of a proposition to allow Hochelaga and some of the adjacent counties to vote them-

selves out of the province of Quebec, if it were well known in advance that they would avail themselves of the option? ED HARPER WADE, Quebec, May 10th, 1917.

SIR HENRY CAMPBELL BANNERMAN. (To the Editor of the "Witness.") Sir,—I was very much interested in an article in the last "World Wide and Pictorial." It gives at considerable length the speeches of Sir Robert Borden and General Smuts on the occasion of their receiving the honor of the freedom of the city of Edinburgh, Scotland. General Smuts in his address pronounced eulogium on the late Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman, in which he said he hoped whoever it was the political agent of South Africa in the future would give the credit to Bannerman for having brought about the conferring upon South Africa self-government. The proposition was opposed by many in the House because they said it would result in the dismemberment of the British Empire. But how different has been the result; on the contrary hand it has been the means of consolidating the power and influence of the British Empire, as evidenced by the fact that so soon as the colonies saw the position of danger to which the Mother Country was exposed, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and India flew at once to her assistance in her dire extremity, thus proving to the world at large the wisdom of the British Government under the lead of Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman in conferring the great boon of self-government on South Africa after the rebellion. His memory is revered in Scotland, where for twenty-five years he represented the city of Dumfries in parliament; in fact, it was the only seat he ever held, as he died M.P. for the ancient burghs of Strirling and Dumfries.

Bannerman was not what might be styled a superman intellectually, but he was a wise and far-seeing man, and Scotland may well be proud of their countryman, descended from the Campbells, merchants of the city of Glasgow, who gained for themselves the reputation of honesty and fair dealing in all their transactions, a course which was followed by their descendant, Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman. JAMES STENHOUSE, South Indian, Ontario.

THE WEEKLY REST.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—At the meeting just held at Kenrow the Presbyterian Church Synod for Eastern Ontario and the Province of Quebec made the following deliverance as a contribution to enter the minds of men and affect their judgments upon the matter of the preservation of the sacredness of the Sabbath Day, and the undersigned was charged to attend to giving it as extensive a publicity as possible. The text of the deliverance was as follows: Whereas serious inroads are being made on the rest of the Sabbath by unnecessary work in connection with the war; and Whereas, by innumerable experiments it has been shown that men can do more and better work when they labor six days and rest one, than when they labor seven days in the week; The Synod of Montreal and Ottawa, while approving most strenuous efforts being made at the present time to speed up production, is convinced that this end cannot be gained by the secularization of the Lord's Day, and urges that Sunday work be avoided as far as possible.

JAMES TAYLOR, Braeside, Ont., May 11, 1917.

APOSTOLIC TEACHING ON THE RESISTANCE OF EVIL.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—In a letter in the "Witness" of March 27th, the Rev. C. E. Dobbs objects to Mr. Forsyth's omission of the 18th verse in his quotation from Romans 12 in his letter of Feb. 27th—a letter, by the way, of unquestionable Christian logic. Now, having in mind readers not so familiar with this scripture as all ought to be, I think that in fairness to Mr. Forsyth, to the writer of the article and the Master who so beautifully interprets the entire passage from the 16th verse to the end of the chapter should have been quoted, since the thought evidently connects all these verses.

Allow me to quote from Weymouth's translation: "Pay back to no man evil for evil. Take thought for what is right and seemly in everyone's esteem. If you can, so far as depends on you, live at peace with all the world." (No suggestion here of forcing peace.) "Do not be revengeful, my dear friends, but give way before anger; for it is written, 'Revenge belongs to me; I will pay back,' says the Lord." On the contrary, therefore, if your enemy is hungry give him food, if he is thirsty quench his thirst, for by doing this you will be heaping burning coals upon his head. Do not be overcome by evil, but overcome the evil with goodness."

No pacifism; no passivity here! Simply resistance of the higher order. And nowhere in apostolic teaching is there found any specific alternative prescription for Christian conduct in the promotion of peace. Yet none need expect to be always immediately and completely successful in winning over the destroyers of peace. Indeed, most of our own social circles (Mr. Dobbs is exceptionally fortunate if he escapes), but none of our "earnest" weapons and killing the offenders, even though they may threaten to use such means in their insistence on having their own evil way; we bear with them and forego for the time the blessing of peace. The lives of evildoers, at longest, are short, and if we do our utmost through their duration to neutralize their evil effects according to this prescription, will not these soon die also? Is it anywhere taught in the New Testament that social peace is possible in this age? Quite the contrary. Our Lord said that these divisions were inevitable, but He showed unmistakably how best to deal with them; and the Apostle Paul describes the method most plainly and beautifully in this 12th chapter of Romans.

It seems presumptuous and preposterous for any man—not to say Christian—to say that when the law of love fails he is to resort to deadly violence! How is one to know—unless pos-

essed of supernatural powers of discernment and prescience—whether any essay with the law of love does finally fail?

Such shortsightedness reminds one of the man who, having submitted both checks to the snifter, then declared that, having fulfilled the demands of the law of love, it was then his turn to smite, and proceeded forthwith to soundly thrash his assailant. The ultimate effect of such conduct can rarely be physical force, however good the object immediately attained. From a Christian standpoint moral and spiritual issues can never join in physical combat which violates any express command of God through Jesus Christ His Son.

May naturally takes the shorter and narrower view, but merely moral battles, while they may be immediately effective, have to be fought over and over again; spiritual triumphs, while often slow, are certain and endure increasingly for ever and ever. "Here is an opportunity for endurance, and for the exercise of faith, on the part of God's people."—Rev. 13:10 (Weymouth).

JAMES E. LAWRENCE, West Shefford, Que., May 9th, 1917.

THE NUMBER OF MAN.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—There is no paper I read that arouses thought in me like the "Witness," nor is there any other whose pages to me are permeated so much with honesty and the desire to know truth and the fundamentals of life. I do not always agree with you, but I admire and value you. This is by way of introduction to say something about two matters in issue of May last.

I. In your editorials you wrote re fellowship among Christians. Thank you; my whole nature stands up within me to say you are right, but how difficult it is to live to it, yet it is a supreme need of Christian to Christian, and of Christian to non-Christian.

Nothing has helped me more to this than the experience in my life of Christ's redemption, the fact that St. John expresses when he joins together the two facts of redemption and fellowship in the world, "If we walk in the light, as He is in the light, we have the blood of Jesus Christ His Son cleanse us from all sin." For years I did not understand these, but of late I have been realizing them so much and this realization keeps me from strife and quarrelling and gives such sympathy towards all other men, so that, even when they displease me, I am kind with them, uncompromising and severe towards evil, but kind and sympathetic towards every fellow-man experiencing the common lot of being loaded down with temptation to do evil.

I believe that the need to-day, as always, for the Church is to know Christ's redemption, and, when it is known, fellowship will follow, even among men who are now bitter enemies. I could say much more on this, but must forbear. We must get the knowledge and the experience of the forgiveness of sin by the altar of the cross of Jesus Christ, the Son of Man (i.e., Briton and German, etc., etc.), and the Son of God.

2. Your correspondents are wondering who is the Beast 666. What if it is man himself, just human nature without God, capable, talented, powerful, eloquent, etc., but just man, in other words, the greatest idol man bows down to, namely, self.

Sometime ago I was at prayer, one of those quiet, restful times, before God that just does us all good to take and just as I was about to rise from my knees something seemed to prompt me and said, "What if one of those Beasts in Revelation is man himself; get up and look at your Greek Testament and see if the translation cannot as well be 'the number of man,' as 'the number of a man,' leaving off the indefinite article." And, of course, on consulting the passage in the 13th of Revelation such a translation is equally correct.

In artlessness, Mr. Editor, I tell you the experience and submit it to your readers. It is not any particular man, though certain men's leaders here, who are doing the end of conduct, the quintessence of this, but it is all men unconverted to God and making self and not God the end of conduct. Through education, etc., men may rise high, but their condition is always short of seven, the perfect or divine number, and it is by ceasing from the worship of self and taking to the worship of God, as His Revelation manifests Him, that the cessation of the power of the Beast 666 is to take place. The Emperor of Germany may be, in part, a case of 666, but so is the present world-wide antithesis of Democracy, without God. No one particular form of government brings true prosperity without the direct genuine following in the traits of life marked out for us by Jehovah. The study of the forms of government in the Bible from the days of Moses to the Macedonian conquest that democracy is the better and God-designed form of government, and every true man will want democracy and not autocracy, but democracy without God becomes a sad failure.

Permit a pen-name. I enclose my card. SILAS BANFF, Ottawa, Ont., May 11, 1917.

THE RETURN OF ISRAEL.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—There were two covenants made with the houses of Israel and Judah.—Jer. 31:31, 32. Through Christ the new covenant was promised, and He is the mediator of that covenant, and He is 8:7-10. In Jer. 31:31-34 He is called the Jewish Church a green olive tree, fair and of goodly fruit. The Apostle Paul in Romans 11:13-26 tells us that many of the Jews or branches were broken off from the tree (the Jewish body), because of unbelief, and branches from the wild olive tree were grafted in, and so all Israel shall be saved. That is, by putting believing Gentiles in the place of unbelieving Jews they become Israel.—Rom. 2:28, 29; Gal. 3:29.

These are a few of the promises made to Israel through Christ. Let us notice some of the promises to Israel, understood by some to refer to a future restoration and return to Jerusalem. The Old Testament prophecies except Malachi were given prior to 486 B.C. See 42 in margin of Zechariah. B.C. 457. Alexander issued a decree that all the Jews who wished could return to their own land.—Ezra 7:13. God prepared the way for the return of the children of Israel after the Captivity. The twelve tribes were represented at the dedication of the temple, Ezra 8:17, and in their cities,

Neh. 11:20. See also Josephus's Jewish Antiquities, book 12, chap. 2, sect. 47. There will be a gathering of Israel one by one.—Isa. 60:12. And it shall come to pass in that day that the great trumpet shall be blown, verse 13. Matt. 24: 30, 31 tells us when the trumpet will sound, and Eze. 37:11-14 establishes the fact that all the dead in Christ of every age are the whole house of Israel, and when the trumpet of God is heard they will be gathered one by one from their dusty beds, and they shall return to their own land after it has been purified.—Isa. 65:17-25. There are many texts in the New Testament that establish the fact that descendants of the twelve tribes were living in Canada in the days of Christ. ANOTHER READER OF THE "WITNESS," Smith's Mills, Que., May 10, 1917.

DISHEARTENING DELAY.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—The meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Montreal is only about four weeks distant. There can be no doubt about the intention of the anti-Unionists to attempt on that occasion to balk one more the will of the great majority of our Church as expressed so many times and finally by an eighty percent vote of the last Assembly at Winnipeg.

Apart altogether from the right or propriety of the anti-Unionists in taking and persisting in this attitude, their past success in stringing this question out for thirteen or fourteen years, and at least five years longer than there would appear to many people to be any need of, certainly has had the effect of encouraging them to "stay with it."

The extreme anti-Unionist comes candidly and opposes union now and always. The dangerous anti-Unionist professes to be only opposed to union at this particular time, leaving one to infer that possibly he might favor it ten or twenty years hence. The members of this latter class are worth watching, as their primary object is identical with the former—that is, to kill the union movement—although some few of them may not be fully conscious of it.

Then there is a third variety of anti-Unionist, who are fearful lest union will disrupt the Presbyterian Church. This class of good, timorous souls would seem to get anywhere if the effort involved the killing of a fly. No great fight for any reform can hope to be successful without fighting. No can any such progressive movements, whether in church or state, be checked or defeated without some one fighting.

The anti-Unionist knows this and is preparing to fight every inch of the way towards union. It is greatly feared that the broad spirit of Christian charity and tolerance which the Unionists generally, and the Union Committee in particular, have shown since the Edmonton Assembly has been taken advantage of and has apparently accomplished little more than to encourage further opposition and determination by the anti-Unionists to try to break through.

It was surely a magnificent act five years ago to give the anti-Unionist representation on the Union Committee; but magnanimity is frequently taken for weakness—as it was at Manjuba Hill, and as it was again at Edmonton. A similar attempt at conciliation was made when the Assembly met in Winnipeg last June. After the minority report of the Union Committee had been decisively defeated, the majority of the Union Committee, after submitting their report, actually endeavored by resolution to have it modified to please the wavering anti-Unionist. This is surely carrying Christian forbearance and tolerance past the limit. At all events, it again showed strategic weakness and a super-developed tendency to try to please everybody, with the natural result that opposition to union since then has become more active, more acute and certainly more organized.

A third great mistake was made at Winnipeg, in the writer's humble estimation, when the Assembly, after it had decided strongly in favor of the momentous question of union, itself decided not to go ahead with union till the first Assembly after the war was over, thus leaving it with the anti-Unionist and the Kaiser to decide just when union would be consummated. The war has precipitated many great reforms, and yet it is to be made the reason or excuse for not executing this one at once. In the event of the war lasting another two or three years, which it easily may, as much as we wish it otherwise, it is conceivable that a great movement like Church Union can mark time during the interim without running a grave danger of going back! In this busy, changing world events must either go forward or backward. If the writer were against Church Union he would not desire any better progress towards its defeat than to have union deferred another two or three years, or left indefinitely as it is now.

It is no wonder to me that the anti-Unionist is active as they surely seem victory in the Macedonian in our policy of procrastination and "waiting and waiting." There is an old motto that says, "Be sure you are right; then go ahead." The Assembly at Winnipeg made sure it was right by deciding for union, but then stopped, while the anti-Unionist kept going. Life cannot be kept in an institution or a movement that is only standing still. Good men, worthy of being led, or worthy of being leaders, desire to be identified with a going concern rather than a stationary mill-post. Congregations, sessions, presbyteries and general assembly, all have spoken, and all have united in authorizing the Church to go forward. With such a mandate, why should we stand gazing all the day long in helpless inaction? Let us speed up and get somewhere, sometime, somehow. Let us also seriously consider what the effect of delay may be on our prospective running mates of the Methodist and Congregationalist churches, who may grow weary of waiting while we conciliate and procrastinate. Many of our own people also are growing tired of this unnecessarily long drawn out struggle.

The anti-Unionists think the Unionists are high-handed, arbitrary and autocratic in desiring to force union upon them. The Unionists not only think, but are sure that "a handful of willful men" should not be permitted to frustrate the wishes of a substantial majority of our church.

And with these conditions and feelings so inimical to spiritual development growing worse instead of better, surely the time has arrived for action. Like extracting a refractory tooth, let us have it out and be over with it even though it does cause some pain at the time. Besides, if Church Union is good and desirable after the war, it is surely more so now.

I cannot conclude without again expressing the hope that at the coming Assembly full authorization will be given by the Union Committee to at once go forward in the consummation of union regardless of when the war ends. When our soldiers return home after fighting a common enemy in the closest possible union with our allies, there is no doubt where they will stand on the question of church union. To ask the Union Committee to go on marking time, engaged only in the somewhat inglorious task of checkmating our well-meaning anti-brethren in their more fantastic claims and pretensions, is to discourage both leaders and followers in this great reform movement. W. E. MOTHERWELL, Regina, Sask., May 9, 1917.

SABBATH DAY OBSERVANCE IN CANADA.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—Considerable discussion has taken place over proposed Sunday crop work in Canada, and it might be of interest to tell of personal experiences in the west under crop conditions.

In 1895 there was promise of a great crop in the West, and the editor of the "Globe," now Sir John Willison, came out to look over the situation and report it. I was asked by the Toronto World to handle the crop reports for it. About the 25th of August it looked as if frost or rain might interfere with harvesting, if delayed. The "World" which, with its owner, was then noted for somewhat free doctrines, came out editorially advocating Sunday work, and notified me to dwell strongly on that phase of the work—and I did. In fact, I grew eloquent and sarcastic in writing as follows: "From the wild marshes of Keewatin to the park lands of Northwestern Russia, from the forests of the Lake of the Woods to the valleys of the St. Lawrence, from the prairie lands of Dakota in the south, to Dauphin valley on the shores of Lake Manitoba and Winnipeg on the north; out of more than twenty thousand self-binders, it is doubtful if a score could be found at work on Sunday. Not one was found at work on Portage Plains, and the same holds good in the Territories."

"But it is the spirit that influences the Manitoba farmer more than the others. He trusts Providence to protect him when he does all his share. In return, Providence gives Manitoba bounteous crops, glorious harvest autumn weather and great herds. Providence is making Manitoba a great province, prosperous, progressive, free from crime, contented; gives us national schools, a people welded together, good rulers and stable institutions, making us proud to be Manitobans, loyal to Canada, the Empire and the Queen. If Providence allows us to be threatened by a possibility of frost or a remedied by a confirmed delat. Of course he was no Christian. He was born a Catholic and attended their schools, but had no other choice. His godfather scoffed at the very religion he was supposed to teach him. His mother died when he was seven, and he and his father did not agree, so he led a lonely life and had to battle alone in the world, and at a time when church, state and society were in the most corrupt condition possible for them to be, a time when anyone who had any self respect or love of truth and sincerity would be ashamed to say they were a Catholic. No wonder he ridiculed and scoffed at Christianity. It was the only type of it he knew much about.

John Morley, one of his biographers, says he was never known to scoff at any body of good men, or the religion of the Sermon on the Mount. He said prejudices were strong against him in Britain and other places, where he or his works were not known. I read through three of his biographies to see if I could find anything of the awful things it was reported he said and could find none. There is one phrase which became a byword, "Crush the Infamous"—by this he meant crush out intolerance. His friends say that was what he meant, and his whole life bears out that meaning, but his enemies persistently gave the interpretation that

he meant, crush Christ and the Church. Church and state were afraid of him. They knew his power, and did everything they could to injure him. As an illustration of Voltaire's labors, we have the famous Calas case, known all over Europe. Jean Calas had been accused of a crime which was afterwards proved he never committed. He was a Protestant, was brought before the Church for trial, without any chance to say a word for himself. He suffered the most awful tortures to make him confess a crime of which he was innocent. Then he was "broken on the wheel." Two daughters were put in separate convents, one son in a monastery. Two sons who were away got out of the country. His property was confiscated and his wife left a pauper. When Voltaire heard of this his indignation was great, and he determined to leave nothing undone that could be done to bring the perpetrators to justice and vindicate the innocence of the Calas family. It took him three years to bring this about. He spent his time, money and influence. He studied the law, got every scrap of evidence, and wrote to many lawyers. He told the case to his many friends in Europe, getting their sympathy and large subscriptions, among them one from the Queen of Russia, the King of Poland, and many others. Needless to say he accomplished his purpose, and the King was forced to give a pension to the widow, release the daughters and son, and proclaim them innocent. It was one of Voltaire's happiest moments. Part of the family took refuge at Ferney.

Voltaire the cause of Calas was the cause of tolerance, that tolerance which was the principle and the passion of his life. There were several similar cases that might be related, but it would make this letter too long. He spent his life to relieve the oppressed, and his home at Ferney was a refuge of persecuted Protestants, and sometimes Catholics. He was called the lawyer of last cases, and he said he thought God must have intended him for a lawyer. It is said his outstanding characteristics were his smile and his love of humanity.

Because of what Voltaire did Protestantism has ever since been on a safer plane in all countries, and Roman Catholicism was forced to correct many of her abuses. And who will not say that France is not a thousand times better now than she would have been without the Revolution. True, it was bloody and cruel, but with this difference, a different class of people suffered. The people spoke the only way they had a chance to speak.

One other thing in regard to those awful expressions said to have been uttered by Voltaire on his death-bed, I read carefully from three of his biographies and could find none of them. Several bishops and priests forced their way into his room and tried to make him confess a belief in Christ and the Church. He was partly unconscious, and waved them away and said he wanted to die in peace. They were frustrated in their efforts to gain so illustrious a convert, and it is said many friends were told about him. One faithful friend a few weeks before his death asked him to write his real creed. This is what was written by his secretary: "I adore God, loving my friends, not hating my enemies, and detesting superstition. Feb. 28th, 1778. Voltaire."

L. K. HENRY.

CALL FOR CONSCRIPTION.

The Toronto City Council has unanimously adopted a resolution calling upon the Government to adopt conscription or the selective draft, in order to raise as many men as possible. The original resolution suggested 100,000, but the Council left the number indefinite.

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