# Montreal Weekly Witness

## and Canadian Homestead.

VOL. 70, NUMBER 41. MONTREAL, | The People's Paper. | OCTOBER 12, 1915. $1.00 POST-PAID; 4c A COPY.


# The Week's Outlook


**The Witness** Founded in 1846. Published by John Dougall & Son, at the 'Witness' Block, Montreal, Canada. John Redpath Dougall, Editor.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1915.


### Russians Stand Firm

During the whole week the Russians have held the German armies on the eastern front at a standstill. During this period the only actions of a serious nature have been on the northern part of the line from Riga to Dvinsk, where, to all appearance, Germany is making a large concentration of troops. On the other parts of the line the Russians have been more successful than have the Germans, taking about a dozen villages during the week at the point of the bayonet, with little shooting on either side. This seems to denote an utter exhaustion of ammunition on both sides in parts of the field. The process of Germanizing the Austro-Hungarian army has proceeded apace by the substitution of German brigadier generals for those of Austrian and Hungarian birth in the armies of Boehm-Ermolli and Pulallo. Unfortunately, war despatches make little or no mention of the weather or the condition of the roads, though these are, from a critical point of view, of far more importance than are many of the minor battles mentioned. We cannot but suppose that the Fall rains and the cutting up of the roads, which are none too good at the best, has had as much to do as anything else with the halt of the German army in Lithuania.

### Cutting the Line

During the whole week the allies in the west have been keeping up a general bombardment, but they have not ceased for a moment to make the points in the line at Artois and in Champagne, where some weeks ago they crossed the front German trenches, the principal points of their attack. In both these places, as a result of maintaining a terrific hail of shot, they have been able to make further advances, particularly at the latter, where they have actually seized two positions in the German second line. If the adoption of a more vigorous offensive by the allies on the west has not done anything more it has forced the Germans to send into that region very considerable reinforcements, and has called on them for an unprecedented expenditure of ammunition to support their works. This is undoubtedly one of the contributing causes of the shortness of supplies for the German troops in Russia and the consequent halt of the army. The complete casualty list of the British during the last offensive has not yet been posted. Until they are we will have no means of estimating the vigor with which the German offensive was pressed or the number of Germans for which it accounted. The steady drain all along the German line through France must be very telling. It is probably about equal to the drain on the allies, and while the French keep the number of their losses as secret as possible we have reason to know from the losses on the British section of the line that the weekly fatalities on the whole front must be playing an important part to bring about a final solution.

### A New Expedition

In the early part of last week the world was suddenly made aware of the fact that a large French force was being landed at Salonica. Immediately after came the news that the Greek king had gone to see the Greek premier, M. Venizelos, and as a result of the conference the premier had resigned. Then piecemeal was revealed the story of how Greece had agreed to allow the allied troops to land at Salonica and go through her territory to the aid of Serbia, and how, on account of the action of the Greek king, the original agreement between Greece and the allies regarding this action was terminated. As no substitute for it has been arranged, it puts the French army, together with the British army which has subsequently been landed in Salonica, in an awkward position. There is nothing to prevent Greece at any time beginning a war on these armies, except the word of the government which has ceased to exist. The landing force was made necessary by the concentration of German and Austrian troops on the northern frontier to Serbia and by the simultaneous concentration of Bulgarian troops on her eastern frontier. Serbia's only route of supply is a railway from Salonica to Nish. This runs for a long distance almost parallel to the Bulgarian border, and not very far away from it. Should the Bulgars cut this railway at any point Serbia would be isolated. To defend this railway, and to keep the Bulgars from pouncing on the back of the Serbians when they are so splendidly fighting against the allied armies of Austria and Germany in the north, it is estimated that the British and French have landed armies of not less than seventy thousand men, and that these will be augmented. It was hoped that the Italians would help in this work, or in the work of the capture of the Dardanelles, but General Cadorna, who is at the head of the Italian forces, is averse to allowing any of his men out of the country.

### A Million Men

It is easy to look on this opening of a new field of war as a terrible catastrophe. We are not sure, however, that this is its true aspect. It may be that it will be an actual advantage to the allies to be forced to participate in this new district. If Bulgaria remains neutral, as she continues to protest she intends to, and if Greece leaves the allies the freedom she has promised them of the use of the port of Salonica, it may be that the allies will be able to use their great excess force of men in this region to advantage. The allies have in France and England two or three times as many men trained and under arms as have the Germans on the French front, but these forces are held in an almost useless state by the impenetrability of the German wall of trenches. Should the allies be able to throw a million of these men, whom they cannot use to advantage in France, into Serbia, it will about put an end to the war, for Bulgaria would not dream of attacking when she saw the superiority of forces established, and Greece and Rumania would hasten to throw in their lot with the allies in the hope that even a last moment repentance would secure for them some of the spoils of war.

### The Armenian Infamy

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions is one of the oldest foreign missionary societies in the world. One of its earliest, and its greatest, enterprises was the effort to revive the ancient Armenian church. It went a century ago among a repressed and hidden and ignorant people. Such a series of efficient and statesmanlike men as it sent there could hardly be matched in any religious enterprise in all church history. When the cholera broke out among the ill-managed British troops on their way to the Crimea it was Dr. Dwight, of Constantinople, a doctor of divinity, not of medicine, who supplied every soldier with a bottle of the best protective medicine, which has since gone by his name as a standard remedy. When the troops were starving for lack of supplies it was the Rev. Dr Hamlin, brother of a United States vice-president, who rushed up a steam bakery to supply them with bread. These noted items are recalled to show the practical character of those men who founded colleges and hospitals all over Turkey. There is a college for Syria at Beirut, which is a great centre of literature in the Arabic language, one of the most widespread of written languages. The plant of this college is worth over a million dollars. There is the still more highly endowed Robert College at Constantinople, attended chiefly by Armenians, but whose light was probably a large part of the inspiration towards liberty of the emancipated but now quarrelling Balkan States. There is a college for girls of like money value also at Constantinople. There are five or six other colleges and many hospitals. Before the war they had twenty-five thousand students at their various schools. These were of a practical sort, modern medicine and many industrial arts having been introduced into Armenia. They had four hundred American and Canadian workers in Turkey, besides some four thousand natives who had been trained into mission service. Such is the interest in Turkey of the great world power to whom Lord Bryce has appealed to plead with Germany against the wholesale slaughter of the Armenian men, and worse than slaughter of their women, with the avowed purpose of annihilating the race, either by extermination or by scattering them into Mahommedan districts where it will be impossible for them not to become Mahommedans. All this while most of the men of fighting age are in the army fighting for Turkey, and regarded by the Allies as Turks.

### Whose Crime is it?

In all the long history of those missions the missionaries have earned and maintained a character for moderation and balanced judgment. It is therefore worthy of note, though the view is not altogether credible, that, knowing the Turks as they do, these missionaries are generally convinced that this infamy is not their doing; but that it emanates from the Kaiser. The Turkish officials indeed have told them as much. They say that Enver Pasha and Talaat Bey, the present rulers from whom the positive and hateful orders to exterminate have come, are both in German pay. We dare say the wretched German emperor is very slightly aware of what is being done, but he would be the last to allow that he is not the responsible person for all that is done at Germany's bidding. Said one Turkish officer to a missionary, "The Turks "have the reputation of being the most "cruel and heartless of any race or religion, but our German instructors surpass in this respect anything we have "ever done; and they are Christians." He has a right to make this last statement, but we take leave to dispute it. Yet there are Christians in Germany and some day they will know the truth. President Wilson has not, in this case as in that of Belgium, to which his country was bound by treaty, played the neutral. He has sent, as reported, a somewhat orgular message to the Sultan, saying that feeling in the United States is so strong that unless these massacres stop friendly relations between the American people and the people of Turkey will be threatened. There is Christian gentleness in this. We certainly sympathize with the agonies of soul which must assail the great and good man who presides at Washington as these terrible moral questions are forced upon him. This is an easier one than the Belgian one as this evil thing is only by implication laid at the door of Germany by Lord Bryce and there is no Turkish vote in the United States to reckon with.

### A Foreign King

Under rush orders from his brother-in-law, the would-be despot of the world, the King of Greece has knocked the strong man of his realm on the head and endangered his own, for the Greeks are far more in sympathy with their Greek leader than their foreign king; for the king, though second in descent from his Danish grandfather, is brother-in-law of the Kaiser, and has proved himself foreign. M. Venizelos was certainly right in declaring that if Serbia was attacked by Bulgaria Greece was bound by treaty to stand by her. But it was his addition to this of a statement that if Serbia were attacked by Germany or Austria, Greece would be equally bound to go to her aid if the spirit of the Serbo-Greek treaty were to be lived up to, and Greece was not to stultify herself by treachery to a friend in the hour of her need on account of an inaedquate wording, that brought the king post haste to dismiss him from power with all his ministers, and thus to assume a German autocracy, for it is notorious that the Venizelos ministry has the support of the Greek people by immense majority. In so doing he has proved a traitor to a treaty which his father signed, and to the constitution he swore to support when he was crowned, all to please a mad relative. On the other hand M. Venizelos, in reply to the formal announcement of the landing of French troops at Salonika, was right when he declared that he must protest against such action, as it was a breach of neutrality under international law, and Greece could not be considered at war with Bulgaria until some open breach had taken place. This was, however, only a formal protest. The French had a complete understanding with the Greek Government when they committed the indefensible act of landing on neutral soil, a breach of law to which the British are assumed in the despatches to be parties.

### A Breach of Law

It was formally a breach of international law, but it was on all hands understood that Bulgaria was virtually at war with Serbia, having heavy armies hanging on her borders, and was only dillydallying from day to day to prevent her enemies acting till she had all her trenches dug, her German commanded armies equipped and in place, till the Teutons were ready to invade Serbia from the north, and till she received the word of command from her evil genius, who had plunged her into her last ruinous adventure. The proper course for Greece, however, under such circumstances was to declare war before admitting a belligerent force to her still neutral territory. The Germans at Berlin are naturally horrified at such a breach of neutrality so entirely wicked, but they can only denounce the hypocrisy of the countries doing this after protesting so strongly against the German invasion of Belgium. They will of course not be able to see the difference between landing in a country with a welcome as protectors against impending invasion and entering an otherwise unthreatened country as a conqueror against the utmost opposition that country could raise. The Germans are so authoritatively cultured that they are stone blind to anything that does not tile the way that suits the Wilhelmstrasse. Still only absolute proof that war upon Serbia was intended would be any moral excuse for this formal breach of law. Was there absolute proof? Read the report of the interview of the leaders of the Bulgarian people with their German King. It is not legal evidence, but very convincing. We have since been told from Sofia that the Opposition leaders are no longer in Opposition, but hearty supporters of the war, and that the populace is singing Austrian and German national hymns. That shows that the news channels are already partly in German hands. Those men who bearded the lion in his den at the risk of their lives have not been frightened into servility, though they have, we are told, for the time being at least, been silenced by wholesale arrests. The prevarications of the Bulgarian ambassador in London, who said that if there was war it would be Russia's doing as Bulgaria had in no way broken the peace, only show how the Powers are being played with. The armies are all ready to pounce. The German control is too evident.

### A Nation Entrapped

In taking the German side in the war the Bulgarian kingdom is doomed. Some Bulgarians know it, and have protested much. The King, or Czar, as he calls himself, knows it. Whichever way the war goes, Bulgarian independence is at an end. If a conquering German army finds itself in Bulgaria, that country, like Turkey, will thenceforth be practically a German dependency. If the Germans are defeated, she will be a graceless enemy at the mercy of the conquerors, who will find it hard not to give her over to the surrounding birds of prey. But the miserable monarch cannot help himself. He thought he was his own master. But like the Sultan of Turkey, he found, when he could no longer stave off action, that he was in the position of a tamed broncho, with a master on his back, and could only act as the master chose. Like the Russian empresses of earlier centuries, like the Sultan of to-day, he finds in his court a Prussian entourage, and Prussian officers in his army. As in all Germanized countries the press is more or less controlled from the capital, and it is there controlled by Germans. Ferdinand, himself a German, did well by his country up to the point of driving the Turk almost out of Europe. It was then that the Teutonic Mephistopheles took a hand. In the partition of the conquered country, Bulgaria did not get her covenanted share, or even all the territory that was really Bulgarian. The Teutons, who meant to conquer Serbia, adjudged to Serbia and Greece more than their share. They thus left a rankling sore, whose purpose was to keep up the old enmities between the Balkan states. Then Austria got busy to incite Bulgaria to demand what she had a right to. Every effort was made to bring on a mutually destructive war by inciting border raids from Bulgaria into the Bulgarian villages ruled by Serbia. When this war came on the master hand of the Greeks, Venizelos, had almost succeeded in renewing the Balkan alliance, when that was vetoed by the King of Greece at the command of Berlin and at the risk of his throne. Now Germany wishes the seizure there of the key to the the seizure theer of the key to the Kaiser's long coveted empire. She has no doubt of an easy passage through exhausted Serbia. But she must have the co-operation of Bulgaria, and she insists on having it.

### Bulgaria's Plight

Bulgaria owes her very existence as an independent state to Russia. Before she was emancipated at Plevna in 1877 she was a Turkish dependency, and not long before that was, along with Rumania, Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, a part of Turkey, her virile people having been within the memory of the elders, lorded over by pashas with harems, listening daily to the cry of the muezzin from the minarets of the mosques, and paying servile homage to haughty masters, who treated them with contemptuous contumely. The Bulgarians remember this deliverance with gratitude if their German czar, Ferdinand, does not. They had every reason to cast in their lot with the Allies. The Allies had made interest with Serbia and Greece to give them the Bulgarian districts held by them, and that with important seaports now held by Greece was really all that it would have been good for them to have. But they were not allowed to be satisfied. They must demand the whole of Macedonia, including command of Serbia's main railway line, and including the great port of Salonika. They must in any case find something to demand in arms. To back such a demand they must mobilize their whole army ready to strike at Serbia. The Germans had not only promised them all this, but had already secured to them very important strategic concessions from Turkey on the condition, as is believed, though she denies it, that she would in no case enter the war against Turkey. With her army rapidly getting ready to strike she received an ultimatum from Russia, whose place in the war is as champion of Serbia, that she must declare herself within twenty-four hours, must immediately dismiss her German advisers and officers and repudiate German subsidies. Failing immediate action, relations would be broken. This ultimatum was backed by Great Britain, and followed up by the landing of an Ally force at Salonika, implying Greek participation in the challenge. We cannot believe but that the Bulgarian Government, left to itself, would have gladly drawn back. But it had the grip of the mailed fist upon its wrists, and the "king's shilling" in its purse. Like Young Turkey, it found itself bought. So we read the otherwise incomprehensible fact, that we to-day see a nation of men who drank in vengeance upon Turkey with their mother's milk, and who recently gave themselves recklessly to driving out the Turk, now, at the mandate of the arch corrupter, fighting on the side of Turkey and against their Russian emancipator; fighting, that is, on behalf of three despots against seven free nations in full and angry array against her. Her monarchy is doomed, but may the nation be delivered from malign German bondage to learn wasteful hatred no more.

### Blowing Hot and Cold

To those who are recruiting throughout the country, and to those who are offering their services, intending to offer their services or preparing themselves by training to make the offer of their services possible, General Sir Sam Hughes has called halt. That is to say, he has said that we are getting more recruits than we need, according to reports in the press, and one periodical which uses this statement no less than four different times in separate places in a single issue says that he subsequently confirmed it. Now if Sir Sam says we are getting more recruits than we need, why all this effort and expense to enlarge the enrollment. If he made such a statement, and we have not seen any contradiction of it though his attention must surely have been drawn to the report, no one in Canada can continue to enroll themselves for service with any patriotic intention. They can enlist for the excitement, for the chance to see new countries or because it is the easiest way they know to earn a living, but not for the prosecution of the cause. We have to admit that if Sir Sam said this, and blundered in saying it, he has a good precedent, for the same kind of thing has occurred in England a number of times since the beginning of the war. Men in prominent authoritative positions have stated that the troops were coming faster than they were needed, and so put a damper on the movement. There is some excuse for these British leaders because at that time uniforms and equipment could not be manufactured quickly enough to supply the men enlisting. We cannot believe to-day that Canada has any such excuse as this. Uniforms and equipment must now be turned out of our factories far in excess of our immediate needs. If they are not, it is a reflection on the military authorities that stamps them as incompetent.

### Retract

By his statement Sir Sam has done as much to put an end to recruiting as a hundred recruiting officers can counteract. Indeed, we cannot see how it is possible for recruiting to go on in the country until Sir Sam's statement has been officially withdrawn, and withdrawn with such publicity as leaves no doubt of the sincerity of the withdrawal. We may state quite frankly that we do not believe Sir Sam's assertion; if it were true, why would attempts to get recruits be continued all over the country; if it were true why would the greatest recruiting movement ever started be at this time initiated in London under the direction of the Earl of Derby, and why would Lord Kitchener and Mr. Lloyd George have called in the representatives of labor and pleaded for their support in getting more men for the colors. Is it possible that Sir Sam means that though the British Government is now asking for an additional enlistment of thirty thousand men a week the Canadian Government has cold-bloodedly decided that it has done all it intends to do, and is anxious to repress the desire of those who would volunteer to do more? It is hardly enough to demand that Sir Sam be made to withdraw his statement, and that in its place be put forth a new call for a thousand men a week in Canada to help defeat the evil that threatens the world, and secure for us a lasting peace, the blunder is so great as to have threatened his usefulness. Until Sir Sam makes public denial the government must bear the responsibility for his statement. Are Sir Robert Borden and his colleagues willing to do this?

### Bad Politics

An election is to be held shortly in the Union of South Africa, and it is predicted that the following of Hertzog will be greater than it was at the last election. At that time General Botha was the candidate of the English Liberals in South Africa, and of the majority of his own people who had decided to throw in their lot with Great Britain and develop as well as possible the newly united provinces. To this coalition was opposed two parties. One of these was the Hertzogites, the irreconcilable fraction of the Boer populace, who, with De Wet and a few others, were determined to resist all attempts at conciliation. With these the British Unionists threw in their lot, not as allies in the formation of a government, but as allies in their opposition to Botha; nothing would suit them but an exclusive use of the English language in the schools and a subjugation of all national interests to what they deemed imperial requirements. The opposition of the Boer ultramontanes has been embittered and increased by the determined manner in which Botha put down the rebellion, and by his use of the Boer troops to subjugate German Southwest Africa, while so strong is the political hatred of anything Liberal among the British Unionists that even the splendid support given to the imperial cause by Botha's action has not lessened their hatred of him and his government. There is very little chance of the Unionists being themselves able to elect a government, and there is still less chance of the Hertzog faction being able to elect a government, but the two together may, by their united opposition, make it impossible for Botha to run a moderate government that cuts half way between the two extremes. The extremists of both sides hate each other like poison, and would not for an instant think of co-operating on any constructive policy, yet they are co-operating in the surest way possible to do harm to their country.

### Looking to the Duma

There have been in recent times national movements that have been so large and so thorough as to be equivalent to national regeneration. Japan has in our day become a new nation, in China wonderful changes are taking place, but neither of these awakenings is comparable to that which is taking place in Russia to-day. Before the Russian Duma was prorogued, in the middle of last month, three or four of its groups had formed themselves into a Bloc and adopted a common programme. This Bloc was made up of the entire Centre, the Octobrists, the Progressives and the Cadet groups, and even contained the left wing of the Nationals, which had gone over to them under the leadership of Prince Sotcherbatoff. This Bloc is sometimes referred to as the Progressives, but such an important organ as the "Novoe Vremya" speaks of it as the Patriotic Bloc. It comprises close on three hundred members out of a total membership in the Duma of four hundred and thirty-nine, so that it outnumbers the Conservatives by two to one. As its name implies, the Duma was organized only as a council to give advice to the Russian ministry, which is appointed by the Czar. It was organized on a complicated electoral franchise, giving exceptional voting power to owners of large estates or of factories, and giving very little voting power to the Russian peasants and laborers. This was done, of course, with the object of making it a conservative body, and conservative it turned out to be; but even such a body, under the stress of such a military calamity as has fallen on Russia since the beginning of May, may become more interested in the welfare of the country at large than in the maintenance of the bureaucracy and the special privileges enjoyed by the wealthy. The great change that has come over Russia is that the eyes of the whole country are to-day centred, not on the Czar, or the Minister of War, or on the Ministry as a whole, but on the Duma. In the Duma they have faith, and both Zemstvo, or dis-

THE FRUITS OF "FRIGHTFULNESS."



THE RECRUITING AGENT.

"Donnerblitzen, it vos all wrong! I kill der babies all right, but I vake der men!"

—Sydney "Bulletin."

THE BREW OF AMBITION.




—The "Sun," N.Y.

trict councils, and the newspapers of Russia are calling on the Duma with a united voice to give leadership—not military leadership, but political leadership, such as will engender an enthusiastic spirit of patriotism.

## A Good Program

The Russian people, if their opinion may be judged by their representatives in the Duma, and by the united voice of their press, were very anxious that the Duma should not be prorogued. In spite of this prorogation was declared by the ministers, and was to have lasted until November 15. As a result of protests the government is now calling the House to meet on November 8. The programme of the Bloc, which will be in control of the Duma when it reassembles, has been formally signed by the leaders of all the factions constituting the Bloc. It declares in its preamble that victory can only be secured by authority "supported by the "confidence of the people and those able "to organize active co-operations of all "citizens." This authority, it considers, can only be obtained by the adoption of a list of measures which it proceeds to set forth. These include, an ample measure of amnesty for political and religious offences; the prompt introduction of a bill establishing the autonomy of Poland; the beginning of steps for the removal of the disabilities of the Jews; a conciliatory policy in Finland; the enlargement of the rights of association (trade unionist) in the interest of the artisan classes; agreement between the government and the legislative chambers for the rapid adoption of all bills bearing directly on national defence; the supply of the army, care for the wounded and the amelioration of the lot of refugees, as well as a long list of measures of internal reform. As the Bloc decided that it was not constitutionally in a position to lay such a programme before the government it appointed one of its members, Mr. Lvoff, to wait upon the Premier in an unofficial manner and lay it before him. These reforms are as sweeping and liberal as if they had been the proposition of a British radical; they are such as if carried into effect will give to Russia such a brand of patriotism as she has never before experienced, and will place her at one bound among the progressive countries of civilization.

## Finding its Place

Just when the world had been convinced that the series of murders at sea carried on by German submarines had proved useless to Germany, and that her submarine fleet was defeated, Germany has made most complete concessions to the United States, apologizing for the sinking of the "Arabic," promising not to do such a thing again, and promising to pay for the loss sustained by Americans. The concession is evidently not a victory of American diplomacy, but of British expenditure and British ingenuity in devising means of defence. The submarine which had looked for a while to be taking its place as supreme on the high seas has now been relegated to a fixed position as one of the subordinate units of a naval force. We have battleships, battle cruisers, light cruisers, torpedo-boat destroyers, torpedo-boats and now submarines as the six branches that go to make up a complete navy, each having its own function. The submarine is primarily a defence vessel, and has so far proved of little use in aggressive work against naval ships on the high seas. In offensive action it is only being successfully used for the illegal action of destroying merchantmen. A couple of weeks ago Mr. Ford, who has won fame as the maker of the Ford motor, and whose sudden accession to wealth seems to have gone to his head, as exemplified in his declaration that he would tie a tin can to each of the foreign loan negotiators and run them out of the country, and his statement that at this time he is willing to devote ten millions of dollars in securing peace when peace could only mean that Germany would take her place as master of the world, came out with the statement that he could make a submarine that would put an end to the need for navies. His submarine as he described it was to be a small boat, run by two or three men, which had a long pole stuck out in front of it, and a torpedo stuck on the end of the pole; but Mr. Ford was invited by the navy to go and look at the real submarine, and, after discovering that it was a somewhat more intricate machine than a Ford, he decided that he knew nothing about submarines, and never had any such plan as he had told reporters but a few days before that he had. Mr. Franklin B. Roosevelt (not Theodore), who is secretary of the United States navy, in discussing the demand in his country for a large increase in the number of submarines admits that the submarine is a wonderful weapon for defence, but that at best it is only a "Chinese Wall kind of defence that "would necessitate the total abandon"ment of Alaska, of the canal, of "Hawaii, and our other dependencies "overseas, the stopping of our exports "and imports, and the inability to pro"tect against aggression our citizens "abroad and our well-considered inter"national policies. In other words, free "communication across the seas is just "as much an integral part of our na"tional defence as the protection of "New York harbor." It will be noticed that this sentence in the verdict of the secretary of the navy on the usefulness of submarines is also an admission that the United States is at last being awakened by the great war to the necessity of taking her place as one of the nations of the earth in the regulation of the world's welfare.

## Is Education Good?

For the first time in its history a lady presided over the meeting of the educational section of the Royal Society. Naturally the first part of the paper read by Mrs. Henry Sidgwick was devoted to the remarkable advance that has been made during the last forty years in the education of women. In this she had a great theme, for it has been revolutionary and of such recent date as to be before the minds of all. The main part of her paper, however, was devoted to general consideration of education, and, strange as it may seem to us on this side of the water, she confessed she could not share a "flaming" interest in mere school and college education, nor could she believe, as some seem to do, that the regeneration, or even a great improvement, of mankind was to be attained by keeping children at school a year longer. In the new world we have long ceased to regard with question the work of the public schools. The only concern the educated have on this continent is how good those schools can be made, and by what means those less educated can be induced to support them in a more generous manner. In some places, as in the city of New York, the value of public schools has so seized on the minds of the people that they are not only magnificently supported, but indulgently. Teachers in New York are now paid such salaries as are nowhere equalled to the same class of labor in commercial life. Young girls get their eighteen hundred a year, and run from that up to twenty-five hundred, with a pension at the completion of their term. The western half of the continent, both north and south of the boundary, is also extremely generous in its treatment of teachers. Only in the east, in the provinces or states that we account for this reason backward, such as let us say Quebec and Tennessee, is there any reflection at all on this side of the water of the attitude of Mrs. Sedgwick.

## Not Yet Ideal

Mrs. Sidgwick's attitude towards education is not unique in England, indeed, she was giving voice to what is a very common tenet of the upper classes, sometimes expressed in the dictum that since the board schools began teaching the lower classes to read and write it is impossible to get good servants. The upper classes like Mrs. Sidgwick have no "flaming" interest for education per se. Such education they look on not only as a waste of time and of tax money, but they look on it as a direct incitement to the people to squander their time in ways that are not productive. Of course, while Mrs. Sidgwick was voicing the ignorantist attitude, she was not doing it at all in the thoughtless way of the ignorantists, but was denouncing it for her part because she had not found that it did anything to elevate the moral or spiritual nature of the individual. On this side of the ocean we all recognize that a common school education is not all that it might be. But when we look on it, and compare it with what it was a few years ago, we are more than content with its development, and look forward with the utmost confidence to the steady building up of those subtle qualities in it, which are unfortunately not yet known in such forms as would allow of their common use. Had we to wait until we devise a perfect mode of school instruction such as would develop diversity of character in the pupils, giving them strength of character and yet gentleness of manner, an exceptional knowledge of facts, provide each with a religion suited to himself and his parents, and develop in each pupil a logical faculty we would have to wait forever to start educating ourselves. That word "ourselves" brings up the essential difference between the attitude toward education on this side of the ocean and in England. Here the common school education is our education, there the board school education is not the education of those mostly given to discussing and forming the national educational system.

## Control of Education

The third point brought up by Mrs. Sidwgick, and in this she was supported by Lord Bryce, who was in attendance, was the danger of government control of secondary education. She feared it would produce a dangerously uniform output, that "bureaucratic regulation would be well adapted to produce German "Kultur," and that it would lead to a loss of independence in the teacher." Lord Bryce in supporting this said, "if one wanted to see "the evil effects of the control which "Mrs. Sidgwick feared, it was only ne"cessary to look at a German univer"sity." Possibly there is some danger in this direction, yet with all the high school work that has been done on this continent, and all the state university work that has been done, the danger has never developed to even such an extent as to be perceptible, let alone to an extent that has brought to any of us a fear of it. The present alternative to state control is capitalistic control, and of the two the former is possibly the lesser evil. The university or school endowed by the private subscriptions of the wealthy will, without doubt, take the protectionist attitude in politics, and give its support outright to the capitalistic side in the social struggle that is in progress. Within the last few months a professor has been dismissed from the University of Pennsylvania for giving utterance to thoughts uncongenial to those in control on the distribution of wealth. Eighteen hundred of the students have joined in protest at what they call an interference with the freedom of thought.

## A Danger Revealed

Mr. Scott Nearing, the lecturer referred to, has been giving addresses before churches, teachers, women's clubs and labor unions on such subjects as the suppression of child labor, poverty, and living on income without working. He was asked by the Provost of the University of Pennsylvania not to talk against child labor and poverty, as such agitation hurts the university. Dr. White, one of the trustees of the university who dismissed Professor Nearing, in his defence of the action of the trustees, states "that the univer"sity authorities, when approaching po"tential contributors who are often not

## THE MAGIC MIRROR.




—The "Tribune," N.Y.

"averse to being supplied with a good "ready-made excuse, find it positively "harmful to be handicapped by state"ments like the following put forth by "Dr. Nearing: 'Private wealth that has "'been able to control political parties "'and the church, let it not control the "'school. The schools must not take a "'dollar from any private donor. There "'must be no educational donation "'save the tax which all the people "'pay. * * * So long as you have "'your college presidents on the pay"'roll of corporation foundations you "'will have the policies of your higher "'institutions dictated by these corpor"'ation interests.'" This citation of his views by Dr. White, Prof. Nearing says, is inaccurate, and taken from a statement made by him in July, while his dismissal from the university was in June. It therefore sets forth his views as forced on him by the action of the trustees. But the quotation from Dr. White puts, as clearly as it could be put, the danger of an educational system supported by the voluntary contributions of the wealthy. The case is not at all unique on this continent, and points to a danger as great as any Lord, Bryce and Mrs. Sidgwick can convince us of as coming from government administration.

## On Individuality

With the long and large experience of the output of public schools that we have on this side of the water, the fear that is common in Britain and France that government schools will create a uniform output does not frighten us in the least. Children are no more uniform after they have been taught to add and subtract than they were before. They are no more uniform after they have been taught the six books of Euclid than they were before. Let us suppose a group of forty children such as enter into one of our city public schools each year. Before this group had been taken through their six books of Euclid it might be said of them that they knew no geometry, and that they were uniform in this characteristic. After they had been taken through their six books the most general remark that could be made of them in this respect would be that they knew some geometry. Nobody would maintain that they all knew all the propositions of the six books. No one would maintain that they had all learned a logical process of reasoning, for a very small percentage of them would have done that. No one would state that they had acquired a new knowledge of which they could make use, though a somewhat larger percentage would have done this than had acquired a clear process of reasoning. It will be seen, therefore, that after a class of a hundred had been taken through plain geometry the product would be not more uniform, but if anything less uniform, than before they had started out on the course. Let us consider next the matter of reading and writing. In a single town who cannot read and write there would be little diversity of thought; the weather, the crops, the neighborhood gossip and a very small amount of news from the outside world be their chief subjects of thought and conversation, whereas that same group of a hundred people, knowing how to read, would have browsed here and there on the literature of the world, each following his own taste or opportunity into widely separated pastures; so that the teaching of reading and writing would, like that of geometry, rather tend to diversify than to make similar. To be sure it was not of reading, writing or arithmetic that Mrs. Sidgwick and Lord Bryce were talking, but of the secondary education of the high schools and universities. For our own high school system we can say that it increases rather than decreases the chances for the pupil to develop an individual outlook, his algebra, his geometry, his trigonometry help him to reason, the learning of languages train his memory, and the facts supplied him in history and other branches give him a basis on which to work. If our school children were forced to take a common course in philosophy or a common course in religion, which latter is done in most higher educational schools in England that are not run by the State, then something would have been done to endanger their individuality. It is not State schools but church schools that make for a uniform product.

## "Overindividual Soul"

The professor of psychology at Harvard, Dr. Munsterberg, has written for the magazine section of the New York "Times," one of the most largely read American publications, a long defence of the attitude of Germans and German-Americans resident in the United States towards the warring nations. This article is interesting for a few sentences in which he sums up the fundamental issue that has brought about the strife. He says: "The Anglo-Saxon system is "controlled by the belief in the indi"vidual as such, and the Teutonic ideals "are bound by the belief in the over"individual soul. The greatest hap"piness of individual men on the one "side, the growth of cultural values, in"dependent of the happiness which they "bring, on the other side; that is the "world contrast. Everything else ne"cessarily results from it. The over"emphasis on the State as the bearer "of the cultural values on the German "side, the submission of the State to the "perfection of the indivduals on the "Anglo-Saxon side, are the necessary "consequences." That is well put. For once, a German has given a definition of the conflict with which we can heartily agree, which shows us that a religion that to us would be repulsive, to them may partake of the divine. The over-individual soul of which the professor speaks as being the idea of Germania is, in plain English, nationalism carried to an extreme that we have never here dreamed of. With the growth of the overindividual soul as an ideal it is no wonder that the Kaiser could speak of "me and God" without being laughed at. The Kaiser is the impersonation of this national spirit, and as every religion must have a personality, and there is no other suitable on which to fix, the Kaiser has become the personification of the oversoul, and not only a war lord in more than name.

## Fruits of the Oversoul

If the Germans by their nation worship, which has without doubt made them powerful, should win, or even come to a draw with the nations against which they have taken up arms, this elevation of the nation and the abject subjection of the individual will vault into the saddle in other countries, and armament and drill make of us their permanent slaves. It is for liberty we are fighting—liberty from an imposed State religion such as that of Germany, which even makes it a criminal offence for the Poles resident there to say "Our Father which art in Heaven" in their native tongue—liberty from compulsory military service that will take three years out of the life of each man, and that will, during the rest of his life, take away from him a large part of his earnings by taxation to be spent on the piling up of munitions and equipment for war—freedom from the very idea that we ourselves are nothing and the State all. Dr. Munsterberg decries declamations about Treitschke and Nietzsche. This is strange, for it is very evident to anyone who has studied them that they are simply the products of his own doctrine of the over-individual soul, and their books the forceful explanation of the manner in which such doctrine can be worked out. The doctrine has had other fruits. It was the German oversoul with its desire for an expansion of territory, its desire to beat down rivalry, that started the war. It was the German oversoul that tore up a scrap of paper, and sent its armies through helpless, unoffending Belgium in a march of murder and rapine, the brutality of which was so staggering as to be unbelievable even among the people whom she had made her enemies. It was the German oversoul that reincarnated the doctrine of frightfulness that the world supposed had died with Attila. It was not the German individual that was doing these things or that was responsible for them, but the German overindividual soul to which the German individual had bowed in worship. Whatever this new religion may be, it is the antithesis of Protestantism, though Prussia believes herself to be a Protestant State. It is a religion which it is worth all the sacrifice that the allies are making to wipe out of the world.

## Professional Warriors

In an article which appears in the "North American Review" for this month, the writer, after a consideration of the history of the war, comes to the following conclusion: "The prominence "of military matters is greater than "ever before. At no time in the past "has interest in war been so keen as "at the present, or the expenditure of "blood and money been so prodigal. "At no time before has war so thorough"ly engaged the intellect and energy "of mankind. In other words, the "trend of the nations has been towards "a clearer recognition of the efficiency "of military power and an increasing "use of the instrumentality of war." Later on he refers to this trend as "this clean cut uniform trend in all "nations and in all times." From war, as this writer sees it, we must go on to more war, and then more war, and still more war, for, as he says in developing his argument, "it may be well "to note Newton's first law of motion "that every body will continue in a "state of rest or of uniform motion "in a straight line unless acted on by "some external force." This law, he believes also to be applicable to groups of human beings, and that they themselves cannot change their own trend. But that such trend can only be altered by one of three forces outside of themselves, civilization, commerce or Christianity. The first two of these, he finds by examination, quite incapable of altering that trend. To the last alone he allows possibility in these words: "If God shall cause a "new force to act on men their line of "conduct shall surely change, but if He "does not,—how can it change, or be "changed; how can the human race "turn about, by means of its own "power only, and move in a direction "the reverse from that in which it has "been moving throughout all the centuries of the past?" "Further," he says, "Christianity is invoked by every "warring nation now to stimulate the "patriotic spirit of the nation and in"tensify the hate of the crowd against "the enemy, and even if we think that "such invoking is a perversion of reli"gious influence to unrighteous ends, we "must admit the fact that the Chris"tain religion itself is at this moment "being made to exercise a powerful in"fluence—not towards peace, but to"wards war! And this should not "amaze us; for where does the Bible "say or intimate that love among "nations will ever be brought about? "The Saviour said, 'I bring not peace "but a sword,' so what reasonable hope "does Christianity give us that war be"tween nations will cease?" The writer brings his argument to an end with this, "Wars will be of a magnitude be"sides which the present struggle will "seem pigmy; and will rage over the "surface of the earth for the regaining "and retaining of the mastery of the "world."

Such an article is worthy of Bernhardi, it is the quintessence of German militarism grafted to the most brutal of German philosophy, yet it was not written by a German, but by an American. The secret of its pessimism, its perversion of history and its desire to exalt war as "the one great end to"wards which creation moves," lies in the fact that Mr. Fiske, the writer, is a rear-admiral in the United States navy, a man whose whole training in life has been for war, and a man whose greatest hopes of success in life have depended at all times on the probability of his nation going to war, a man whose friends and acquaintances are similarly placed, and whose whole mental and physical being is therefore steeped in war instincts. That military service creates such men is its greatest crime, and is the danger which it holds in store for nations that subject the mass of their population to it. The lesson is one well worth learning for Canada, for at the end of this war we are going to have to make a great fight to keep ourselves from being overridden by those who will make tremendous efforts to secure a large increase in our permanent force.

## The Newfoundland Campaign

The prohibition campaign in Newfoundland is being actively carried on by many earnest corps of workers. Meetings are being held, lectures delivered, literature distributed and the telling power of personal influence is not neglected. There is much educative work being done, and many patriotic Newfoundlanders are sacrificing both time and money for the cause. They will never regret this. The cause for which they are laboring is one of the greatest that has ever engaged human effort; the tyranny which they are fighting is one of the very worst that has ever cursed the world. The success of prohibition elsewhere should strengthen the hands of the prohibitionists in the ancient colony. Only a few days ago the State of South Carolina voted on the prohibition issue and carried the reform by a magnificent majority. This makes twenty states of the American Union in the Prohibition column. We have had notable advances in Canada also. Prince Edward Island is under a good measure of Prohibition. Nova Scotia is dry, with the exception of fifteen saloons in Halifax. Alberta and Saskatchewan have adopted advanced prohibitory legislation. Manitoba is certain to do so. In all the other provinces local effort is making progress. There is no doubt whatever that in the great mass of cases prohibition is effective. The liquor men would not fight it so virulently if it were not. And with prohibition people spend their money on useful things, and it is a truism that a sober people makes for general prosperity.

Newfoundland is a specially good field for a Prohibition law. Local Option has paved the way splendidly for a more radical way of dealing with the liquor traffic. Prohibition would be much more easily enforced than the local law, good as the latter is. Newfoundland has a fine record in that her population contains a very large proportion of total abstainers. It used to be said that total abstinence might be all right for hot countries, but alcohol was a necessity in cold climates. This is being proved to be the most arrant nonsense. Iceland is under prohibition. Finland voted for it years ago. Russia abolished vodkha by an Imperial ukase that only put the seal of government on the desire of the best of the people. Arctic and Antarctic explorers are ceasing to take alcohol internally. Soldiers in the trenches and sailors on wave washed decks find by experience that alcohol, after the first flush, lowers the temperature of the body and leaves it open to inroads of cold. This is all doubtless known and realized by the people of Newfoundland. They must justify their faith by works by giving an overwhelming vote for Prohibition on November the fifth.

## Conscription

We thank Mr. Freeman, of Halifax, for his kindly letter warmly advocating conscription. If he had followed us he would have noted that, while we have strongly objected to perpetual militarism, we have continually said that conscription might become necessary in case of war. We have pointed out that it was the partisan and class character of the long fight for the militarization of the people, long before the war, that was the chief cause of the unsurmountable abhorrence of conscription which has placed the English labor element almost in rebellion against the beginning of government control over men's liberties. We have pointed out that the free people of the United States, among whom there had been no such militaristic campaign, submitted willingly to conscription at the call of President Lincoln. We have deprecated the malicious worrying of the government with this very dangerous question by persons whose enmity to ministers was notorious, when it was obvious that what was scarce was not men, but munitions, for lack of which men were perishing by thousands. We have said that if ever there was a government whose full responsibility and pure non-partisan patriotism entitled it to be allowed to settle such a critical question unembarassed it was the present ministry, on which all views are warmly and ably represented, and whose conclusions must be taken as the best on which the nation can agree. Our own view for a permanent policy is the rudimentary training of all boys in the team play of military training and scout work, and the training of a sufficient number in the duties of officers, without separating either from the wholesome activities of peace or forming them into an army. From a nation so trained there would seldom be wanting a sufficient supply of soldiers when the call should come. The voluntary system is that of natural selection. There are many men to all appearance physically fit who are constitutionally unfit. The best army must always be one of self-chosen warriors. When these are lacking it will be time to force the timid, who may prove more of a weakness than a strength. A large proportion of the so-called shirkers are, as our correspondent makes plain, men who have been, or would be, or should be refused.

## Thanksgiving

Monday of this week was the second Thanksgiving Day that Canada has observed under the shadow of the great war. Even better than last year do we realize what war means; its horrors, its desolations, its desecrations, its sacrifices. But we realize also better than we ever did before how the soul of a people may become chastened and enlarged through sacrifice. We are a more serious people than we were before; we have been obliged to dig deeper for the foundations of our Thanksgiving. For many years we only thought of the festival as it had to do with material things: the kindly fruits of the earth as they were given to us in such abundant measure, the rocks which were uncovering for us their mineral treasures, the wealth which was pouring into our laps from the lands across the sea, the great enterprises which were making our country the busy home of thousands of workers. These were the things which were in the forefront of our thoughts. There was danger that in ever pulling down our barns to build greater to hold our increasing store, we should forget that the time of prosperity no less than the time of sorrow is a time of testing, and that there is special need of prayer for deliverance "in all time of our wealth." All this is passed, or it is passed in great measure. Under the stress and strain of the conflict we have gained newer and clearer visions of the greatness of Duty. Both in the battle front and at home there has been a commingling of class with class such as seldom comes about except under the sable wing of some great calamity. Men who have lived carelessly have looked on wounds and death, and have discovered the meaning of life; women who spent their days in selfish ease have learnt the joy which comes from service of the poor and suffering. We have explored some of the meaning of that sublime and heroic paradox which teaches that he that thinks only of saving his life loses it, and that he who spends it freely for others saves it most gloriously to himself. Canada and the Empire, and France, and Russia, and Serbia and Belgium are great to-day in their suffering. For this we may surely offer up thanksgiving. "For there is a heritage of heroic "example and noble obligation, not "reckoned in the wealth of nations, but "essential to a nation's life; the con"tempt of which, in any people, may, "not slowly, mean even its commercial "fall. Very sweet are the uses of "prosperity, the harvests of peace and "progress, the fostering sunshine of "health and happiness, and length of "days in the land. But there be things "'the good of' and 'the use of' which "are beyond all calculation of worldly "goods and earthly uses, things such as "Love and Honor, and the Soul of Man, "which cannot be bought with a price, "and which do not die with death."

## OLD HOME WEEK IN EUROPE




—Cleveland "Plain Dealer."

### MY FRIENDS.

My friends are those who kindled me,
And set my life aglow
With hope, and faith, and purpose high;
And started me to grow.

Twin souls of mine, your vital touch
Stirred all the best in me;
You led me upward toward the light
And set my spirit free.

You made me conscious of new power
That I had never known,
When gratefully my waking heart
Responded to your own.

JAMES L. HUGHES.

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS

NEWS OF THE WEEK

OCTOBER 12th 1915

# 200,000 Allies Landed in Greece

**SERBIA TO BE NEW FIELD OF WARFARE, WHERE THE MOST DECISIVE BATTLES MAY BE FOUGHT—NO PROGRESS AT THE DARDANELLES—RUSSIANS CAPTURE FOUR THOUSAND IN ONE DAY—FRENCH TAKE PIECES OF GERMAN SECOND LINE.**

## THE EASTERN THEATRE OF WAR

### TUESDAY

OCT. 5, THE 437th DAY OF WAR.

The Germans are still pounding away in the neighborhood of Dvinsk, and are still being held by the Russians almost without a foot of gain. At many points on the hundred miles of the fighting line south of Dvinsk the Russians report victories. Not less than half a dozen villages at different points were carried yesterday by Russian bayonets, and at three places the Russians crossed the River Styr.

Every day more evidence accumulates that Kitchener was well informed when he made his statement in parliament that the Germans had almost shot their bolt in the eastern field.

A surprising feature of the fighting of the last few days has been the frequency with which succesful bayonet work has been carried on. This would look as if there was a shortage of ammunition on both sides on the southern part of the line, and that the Russians were the better fighters in hand to hand conflicts.

### WEDNESDAY

OCT. 6, THE 438th DAY OF WAR.

All Germany has to say of the work in the eastern field, to-day, is that, "After the defeat administered to the Russians by the army of Field Marshal von Hindenburg on Oct. 3, the Russians yesterday repeated their attacks on our positions with weak forces, but were easily repulsed." The German report concludes by saying: "There is nothing to report concerning the other army groups."

The Russian report says that there have been several engagements on the Riga front, that their troops occupied a portion of the German trenches, and that the fighting continues, that on the front from Dvinsk to the Pripet nothing but a little skirmishing has occurred, but that in the middle Stry region in the zone of the Kowel-Sarny Railway, which railway crosses the Stry some fifty miles above Luck, the Russian troops, after engagements, occupied five villages, the names of which are given in the report. The continued success of the Russians in this region must be giving the Germans some anxiety.

### THURSDAY

OCT. 7, THE 439th DAY OF WAR.

Austria is raising her third war loan. She is said to be paying five and a half percent for a loan that is to be issued at 93.60, and redeemable in 1930. This is almost exactly equivalent to the price at which the British loan was raised in the United States. The amount of the loan has not yet been settled. There are published daily stories from Austria relating the dissatisfaction of the people over the Germanization of the Austrian army, and their disheartenment at the non-success of their actions. If these are not exaggerated, Austria will find it hard to raise such a loan without exerting pressure. The only two Austrian field generals now in command are Count von Boehm-Ermolli and Count von Pulallo, and within the last few days their subordinate generals, who were Austrians, have been removed by the high command, and Germans put in their places. This has probably been done partly because of the success of the Russian attacks in the neighborhood of Tarnopol and on the Stry.

Of the fighting in northern Russia it is said that the Germans are feverishly preparing for a tremendous effort. A new railway has been made for a distance of twenty miles along the Wilkomir road, and heavy guns have been brought up in the face of enormous difficulties, day and night a ceaseless procession of motor cars bring up supplies of shells. Cranes have been erected at many points to unload these supplies. By this means the guns and ammunition have been supplied for an artillery duel which has been incessant for many days past, and which is expected to increase in ferocity.

At Postowy, which is on the railway running eastward from Swentsiany, the Russians dislodged the enemy from his trenches. Further to the south between this point and Smorgon, the Russians madetwo successful attacks, in which they forced the Germans to retreat and occupied a couple of villages. At the head waters of the Stry the Russians threw back the enemy and captured the village of Novo Selki, and took a hundred and fifty prisoners.

After the tremendous retreat that began to slacken up a fortnight ago, and stopped completely a week ago, both sides are taking their breath, and getting prepared for new efforts. It is thought that the Germans are making new arrangements of their troops with the object of centring as many forces as possible against Dvinsk, and that the Russians are trying to prevent this by attacking at any point where they suspect a resultant weakness.

### FRIDAY

OCT. 8, THE 440th DAY OF WAR.

Again to-day the Russian maintain their position from Riga to the Austrian frontier without any alteration of serious note. In the region of Dvinsk the Germans by a fierce attack carried the Russian defence trenches over a front of three miles. The Russians made up for this loss by taking from the Germans half a dozen villages at scattered points along the line. The best of these captures was at Lishnawka, northwest of Czartorijsk, on the upper water of the Stry river.

Thetwo armies have the appearance of fighting like a pair of thoroughlyexhausted pugilists trying to stand up to each other in the fiftieth round, and hardly able to keep their arms from falling to their sides, neither being able, though the best of openings are offered to hit with enough strength to do appreciable damage. "Paralyzed with exhaustion" is as fit a phrase as we can think of to describe the situation.

### SATURDAY

OCT. 9, THE 441ST DAY OF WAR.

Germany reports no successes in the east while the Russians report at least a half a dozen. In the region of Dvinsk the Russians still hold the German concentration there at bay, fighting in that part being mostly done with artillery. To the southwest of Pinsk the Russians state that the Germans have moved forward taking the village of Kronov, but from this point southward the victories were all on the Russian side, and some of them were quite notable. On the Stry the Russians took one thousand eight hundred prisoners, while further to the south between Dubno and Lutsk they captured another thousand five hundred. A little further to the south they took two hundred and fifty-six prisoners, while still further down near Tarnopol they captured three hundred men, thus making a total capture of nearly four thousand prisoners during the day as well as three or four villages.

### MONDAY

OCT. 11TH, 443RD DAY OF THE WAR.

There has been a lull during the last two days in the region of Riga. Around Dwinsk, however, the fighting has been more fierce than usual at two points; the villages o Peschiline and Garbonnovka. At the former village the fighting which kept up throughout the two days is still in progress neither side having gained ground. The latter village changed hands two or three times, and was finally taken by the Germans.

From Dwinsk to the Pripet there has been no fighting of note.

In the district north of Likovitchi Russian scouts penetrated the German line, bayonetted a couple of hundred Germans, and took 453 prisoners. While doing this the Russians only lost 50.

The series of Prussian victories in the region of the Stry has been broken by a defeat. The Germans have made a crossing of the headwaters of the river, and established a footing on its Eastern bank.

For the first time in a long while there is word of fighting in Bukowina. Russian aeroplanes flying over Czernowitz, the capital, succeeded in dropping bombs on trains and amunition depots. After the attack the railway station was seen to be on fire.

## THE WESTERN THEATRE OF WAR

### TUESDAY

OCT. 5, THE 437TH DAY OF WAR.

That the Germans are feeling very severely the loss of ground which they sustained in Artois and Champagne is shown by the many violent attempts they are making to retake parts of it. Yesterday they had a slight success in the Artois region, where they again got a hold on the cross roads just south of Givenchy, but were repulsed at all other points along the French front in Artois.

In the Argonne the heavy artillery of the French got under its fire a column of Germans which was marching towards Apremont.

A heavy artillery action is in process in the Champagne district which has taken on a specially severe character at a point known as the Navarin farm. The German official report says that northwest of Ville-sur-Touche the French are making desperate efforts to capture positions in their second line by strong night attacks and the concentration of troops, but that these are being repulsed with heavy losses.

A surprising report comes from Berlin which is said to have been issued as a supplement to the German official report. This states that during the attacks in Champagne and Artois the French lost a hundred and thirty thousand men and the British sixty thousand, while the German losses were not one-fifth of that number. A fifth of a hundred and ninety thousand is only thirty-eight thousand. We know without any doubt whatever that the French captured at least thirty thousand Germans unwounded during these actions. If the German corps to which these thirty thousand belonged, only lost eight thousand in killed and wounded before the thirty thousand threw up their hands, the fighting quality of that crowd must have been so bad that it is ridiculous to suppose them to have killed anything like the number Germany reports them to have accounted for.

### WEDNESDAY

OCT. 6, THE 438TH DAY OF WAR.

The French report that the Germans violently shelled their new position in Champagne with a bombardment that was intended for the supporting forces in the rear of their new front. The attack was largely made with asphyxiating shells. To this the French guns replied vigorously, directing their fire against the German trenches and works of the second line.

Artillery action was also continued in the sector from Houlette to Les Eparges in the forest of Apremont.

Both the French and Belgian reports refer to a violent bombardment which took place in Artois in the neighborhood of Arras. It is commonly concluded that by these continuous artillery duels the allies are preparing for new attacks as they prepared for the attacks of a fortnight ago.

In connection with this fighting in France it is important to give the order sent out to the troops by General Joffre. It reads as follows:

"Soldiers of the Republic: the general offensive has begun. The artillery opens, the infantry will follow; and then will come the cavalry. The offensive will be kept up day and night. Remember the Marne!

"Officers: all is ready in arms and ammunition. The general offensive has been decided upon. Inform your men, for whoever dies for his country has the right to know where we lead him."

This removes the least doubt that the fighting of a fortnight ago was an isolated affair, the intention of the allies is now to keep hammering at the Germans until they force them to move, and it will not take many attacks as successful as the last to make the position precarious. To help the Germans to spend their shells and to force them to scatter their troops as much as possible the British ships are keeping up a violent bombardment along the Belgian coast.

At the present time everything points to a conclusion that Germany has done her utmost and that the allies are now capable of holding her forces well in check until they are able to so weaken them that they will be forced to retire. In the eastern and western field as well as in the Turkish everything looks bright except for a black cloud which is rising from the heart of the Balkans, the shower of lead and steel from this may do great damage before it is exhausted.

### THURSDAY

OCT. 7, THE 439TH DAY OF WAR.

A part of the French army in Champagne, at the point at which the front German line is broken down, has made another bound forward and captured the village and hill of Tahure, a strong position in the German second line of defence. With this they took a thousand prisoners, and further progress was also made in the region of the Navarin farm. How important this action iswe are in no position to judge, but it has been hailed with great delight in Paris. If it is simply an isolated incident there is no doubt but that the Germans will be able to build trenches on new lines back of those taken from them by the French at a faster rate, and with less loss of life than it would cause the French to make their capture. It may, however, be that this point on the second line has been chosen for attack as one behind which there is no ground that can easily be held. The Germans have delivered a number of strong counter attacks. They do not admit any victories for the French, but on the other hand do not claim any for themselves.

### FRIDAY

OCT. 8, THE 440TH DAY OF WAR.

The French report a violent bombardment between the Belgian and German armies in the region of Nieuport and another region of activity in Artois. In this latter region they made a slight advance near Thelus which is on the road from Arras to Lens. The Germans attacked to the south of Roye, which is the town that marks the point where the ighting line in France turns a right angle. This attack was completely stopped. On the Aisne French batteries caused by their fire two violent explosions in the enemy's lines in the region of Juvincourt.

In Champagne, which is the main field of fighting, the Germans delivered two counter attacks to the west of the Navarin farm. Both were replused with heavy losses.

### SATURDAY

OCT. 9, THE 441ST DAY OF WAR.

The French have been successful in making another small advance in the Champagne region. After a violent artillery action, the forces occupying Tahure, a position of the German second line recently captured, pressed forward and gained a foothold in the fortified work called Le Trapeze; also, the French took several trenches and two block houses which formed part of the salient still held by the enemy in front of his second line of trenches. During these operations more than two hundred prisoners were taken.

There were heavy artillery actions at a number of other points on the line, especially in the western Argonne and in the wood of Le Pretre, but by far the heaviest seems to have been in Artois, where the Germans made a desperate attempt to retake the town of Loos from the British. This attack was completely repulsed, and the attackers suffered heavy losses.

The German report is not so encouraging. It tells how at one point on the line in the Champagne region the Germans took two hundred and fifty French prisoners, and it states that they recaptured the trench section to the east of the Savarin farm. Were the French to mention their losses as well as their gains in their report and give an estimate of the comparative values, it would be a great help, but unfortunately they do not consider their successes sufficiently overbalance their losses as to make their reading of whole-truth reports from them acceptable to the people of France.

### MONDAY

OCT. 11TH, THE 142ND DAY OF WAR.

There is no change in the nature of the fighting in France except that it is if anything more general along the line. A tremendous number of shells are being used on both sides in connection with the continued attack of the army of the Crown Prince in the Argonne wood, which has as yet met with no success admitted by the French.

The attacks of the allies in Champagne and Artois are still kept up, and in the former field the French have added to their success by the capture of another trench in the neighborhood of Tahure, so enlarging the piece they hold of the German second line.

There is as yet no indication of how the French are going to maintain their offensive. The long halt in Champagne and Artois since the first successes in these regions has permitted the Germans to greatly strengthen their positions, and it will now be as hard to pierce the line at these points as it was before the offensive was begun. If they cannot make a new success soon all hope of breaking the line by direct attack will have to be again abandoned, and even hope of big raids like the last will be too far apart to be a determining factor.




1. Salonica, the port of Greece, a t which it is said seventy thousand French and British troops have been landed, which are being transported by the railway to Uskub and Nich to protect the eastern boundary of Serbia.

2-3. Points at which the Bulgarian forces have been mobilized ready for a dash across the mountain passes marked by the arrow heads in their vicinity.

4. Varna, the principal port of Bulgaria, on the Black Sea, which it is expected will be immediately attacked by the Russian navy, and where Bulgarian forces will have to be held for fear of a Russian landing.

5. The point at which it was expected the man attack of the Austro-German forces on Serbia would be made, as at this point there is only a narrow strip of Serbia between Austria and Bulgaria.

6. The point at which a big Austro-German attack was launched against the Serbs in an endeavor to capture Belgrade, the former capital of Serbia. This force, it is now reported, has been defeated with such heavy losses that it is said General von Mackensen, who has been placed by Germany in supreme command in the new field will have to wait some days for reinforcements.

7. Brindisi, the Italian port at which a considerable force of the Italian army is concentrated.

8. Lemnos. On this Island, which is not far from the Gallipoli Peninsula a hundred and ten thousand British troops were landed some weeks ago. What disposition is to be made of them is not yet known.

9. The island of Rhobes where an Italian force was stationed, which may at some time be made use of if Italy decides to give an unstinted support to the Allies.

## THE SERBIAN THEATRE OF WAR

### MONDAY

OCT. 11TH 443RD DAY OF THE WAR.

During the week the Austro-German forces concentrated in southern Hungary made a number of simultaneous attempts to cross the Dumbe and Drina. On the first two days of their attacks they were repulsed with such heavy losses that Serbia thought she had won for herself a respite, and that her enemies would have to wait for reinforcements before she made another attempt. However, on the following day a crossing was made at Belgrade, and the former capitol of Servia fell undamaged into the hands of the Tuetons.

The size of the enemy's army in this region is, of course, unknown, but is spoken of as being from three to five hundred thousand strong. The Serbs would be able to defend themselves against it were it not for the Bulgar force that threatens them on the flank, and which must be at least half a million strong, and which is soon to strengthen, as the Turks have promised to protect Bulgaria's Ægean ports, and so free her garrisons there.

The allies are said in one report to have landed 70,000 French troops at Salonika to be moved up the railway toward Uskob and Nish to protect the Serbians from the Bulgars. Another report has it that the Allies are landing forces at the rate of 14,000 a day at Saloniki.

It seems futile to land an army of anything less than half a million at this point, and there are many reasons why the Allies might with good effect make it the centre of the whole war by pouring in every available man that can possibly be spared. Britain has two million men under arms, who are not yet in the field. If most of them could be transported to the new field, the war would soon bear a very different aspect.

## UNANIMOUS ON LOAN BILL

Paris, October 8.—The Senate to-day gave final sanction to the Anglo-French loan negotiated in the United States by unanimously passing the bill authorizing the loan, the bonds of which are exempt from the income-tax. The bill was passed yesterday by the Chamber of Deputies.

To-day's vote was taken after Finance Minister Ribot had addressed the Senate, referring to the advantages the loan would have for the French Government, and the sympathetic attitude he said Americans had shown toward France. The finance committee returned a favorable report, and the measure was passed without debate in a comparatively short time.

Forty officers of high rank were called together yesterday by the Minister of War, Alexandre Millerand, who charged them with the task of visiting all garrisons in France. They are to ascertain whether every man mobilized is fulfilling his duty.

M. Millerand also instructed the officers to see that all orders issued to facilitate the resumption of economic activity, particularly in agriculture, are being carried out.

## SIR EDWARD TO EXPLAIN BALKAN QUESTION

### Country Is Anxiously Awaiting Word From the Foreign Minister on Developments

London, Oct .11.—Bulgaria has apparently gone to the side of the Germans, and the French and Russian ambassadors are said to have been given their passports .

London, Oct. 11.—The meeting of the British Parliament to-morrow promises to be of unusual importance. The Anglo-French loan of $500,000,000, secured in the United States, will be discussed and ratified, although there probably will be a few dissenters who will be found to oppose every act of the Government since the war was declared. The country will await with far greater interest, however, for whatever light Sir Edward Grey may throw upon the Balkan developments and whether he or Premier Asquith will reveal the Cabinet's policy on the vital alternative which confronts it. That alternative is whether Great Britain and France will throw all the forces they can command into the Balkan peninsula, for the protection of Serbia andG reece against Teutonic-Bulgar association or will let events there take their course.

The attack on the Foreign Office and Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Minister, promises to prove a flash in the pan, and carry the country with it, as little as did the attack on Earl Kitchener. Sir Edward Grey is the most popular civilian in the country. The weaknesses of the British diplomatic service are no new discovery. The diplomatic staff is largely composed of the old school aristocracy, who are unequal to dealing with the shifting and complicated problems and elusive politicians such as they encountered in the Balkans. The general disposition is to credit Sir Edward Grey with doing as well as possible with the lieutenants at his disposal.

Nevertheless the diplomatic failure in the Balkans has given great impetus to the movement to throw overboard secret diplomacy and rebuild the staff of the diplomatic corps on a more democratic basis, which undoubtedly will be one of the foremost demands of the Liberal masses after the war

KING FERDINAND'S LAMENT.

London, October 12.—A Bucharest despatch to the Daily Telegraph" says:

N"When King Ferdinand of Bulgaria summoned the British and French ministers to the palace, according to the Russian and Belgian ministers, who have arrived at Bucharest from Sofia, he addressed the French minister as follows:

"'I am inconsolable at seeing you leave Bulgaria, because French blood flows in my veins, and I am grieved that things have come to this pass between myself and France. But what else can I do? Germany will be victorious, and I will even ask you to convey to France my advice to be prudent.'

"The French minister replied: 'I will advise my Government to be prudent—after a decisive battle.'"

What France has done for Greece no Greek can forget. Comes now France, asking nothing of Greece, declaring categorically her sole intention to be to support Greece's ally in the case of a need wherein Greece herself would be bound to support her neighbor. It is something offered, not something asked. Indeed, since I have been Premier I may say quite frankly the Entente has asked not one concession of Greece. Therefore when France gives every guarantee respecting the integrity of Greece, when France's motives for landing troops on Greek soil are explained as in the nature of accomplishing the very purpose of Greece's treaty of alliance with Serbia, we can see no reason why Greece should resist what she cannot help and what ultimately cannot fail to be to her advantage.

"It must not be forgotten that while no sacrifice has been asked of Greece to which her international obligations do not already impel her, the realization of the dream which sleeps in the heart of every true Greek has been held out to her without conditions. For centuries the Greeks have wanted two things: A free and united Greece and freedom for Greeks wherever they might be. The former we have gained with blood, heroism and sacrifice extending over thirty centuries. The latter, in a larger degree than we could hope to achieve unaided for centuries to come, perhaps, is suddenly made possible to us.

"He who thinks what it would mean to Greece that those of our blood line on the opposite shore may one day soon come under our flag, cannot be indifferent to the realization of a greater Greece for which we are asked to pay nothing save the keeping of our pledged world to which our honor binds us in any case.

"This is the position of Greece to-day which I am more glad to make clear to America because I have just been approached by Mr. William Hamilton, of New York, with a most generous offer of assistance for Greek refugees on behalf of the American Mercy and Relief Committee. I scarcely know how to express the profound gratitude which I am convinced my country will feel ov.. this new evidence of the great heart of America.

"The Greek Government is doing all it can to help more than 300,000 homeless refugees from Asia Minor, Macedonia and Thrace. Seventy thousand now are in Mytilene, 22,000 in Chios, over 50,000 in Saloniki and the remainder scattered over Macedonia, all in direst want, especially of clothing. The Government is able to keep them from starvation but an expense of 3,000,000 francs ($600,000) a month is very heavy for a small country. That help should be offered from America at this juncture is a source of most sincere joy to me.

"For don't forget that I am a Cretan. I remember the war for the liberty of Cute and the puissant aid and generosity of America in 1906. No Greek, certainly no Cretan, could ever forget, whatever the destinies of Greece may be in the way upon which she is nowem barked, her debt to America is and will be unpayable."

HISTORY OF NEGOTIATIONS.

London, Oct. 8.—A Petrograd despatch to the "Daily Telegraph' says:—"The history of the negotiations with Bulgaria, issued here, shows that in July, 1914, Bulgaria was informed that she would secure substantial advantage by supporting the Russian policy, which aimed at the peaceful restoration of the Balkan League.

"In the following August, on demand of the Entente Powers, Serbia agreed in principle to surrender territory to Bulgaria in return for compensation at the expense of Austria-Hungary. Negotiation continued, with succese, to secure Bulgaria's acti e assistance to the allies, or her neutrality.

"After Italy's intervention, the allies made fresh proposals to Bulgaria for her active support, namely, the immediate annexation to Bulgaria of Thrace to the Enos-Mida line, together with a guarantee at the close of the war of that portion of Macedonia bounded by the line of Egri Palanka, Sopot and Ochrida, including the towns of Egri Palanka, Koptili, Ochrida and Monastir, and also pecuniary assistance.

"Bulgaria still raised objections, and on Sept. 14 last the allies repeated their proposals, asking in return that Bulgaria should conclude a military conference with the allies with respect to he raction against Turkey. Bulgaria's only reply to this was an order for mobilization."

PREMIER VENIZELOS' STATEMENT.

The following statement was made to the Associated Press correspondent at Athens Tuesday by M. Venizelos before his resignation as Premier and was filed at the Greek capital a short time before the unexpected change in the situation took place:—

Athens, Oct. 5, 1 p.m., via Paris, Oct. 6, 7.15 p.m.—At the close of a decisive meeting of the Greek Chamber last evening and early this morning, Premier Venizelos gave the Associated Press a statement of the policy Greece would pursue in the impending Balkan conflict.

"One thing is absolutely certain," said M. Venizelos, "Greece will abide by the terms of her alliance with Serbia, not only in letter but in spirit to the last man and to the last drachma. More, the Graeco-Serbian treaty foresaw only teh possibility of a Balkan war. When it was made none could predict the present European conflict with all its widespread complications. But the spirit of alliance was one of mutual defence and because the dangers threatening our ally increased with unforeseen conditions there is no excuse for hiding behind the verbiage of the treaty to escape the responsibility of our pledge.

"Through the entire available forces of the Central Powers be added to those of Bulgaria in an attempt to crush Serbia, Greece will unflinchingly remain true to her passed word. You may be certain it will not be betrayed.

"Nor, indeed, has there ever been the slightest wavering of the Greek people respecting their responsibility to enter the war in defence of their ally under the terms of alliance, although every desperate effort has been made to be-cloud the issue. The spectacle of part of her press subservient to foreign influences have shamed and humiliated Greece. A people so eager to read—so much so that every bootblack while he shines your shoes is reading a book or newspaper—has been temporarily confused by an inspired and venal propaganda. But the feeling of loyalty to our national obligations never for a moment ha sreally been affected. What Greece has said she wil ldo she will do. She is ready to fight and if Serbia needs her she will fight.

"Respecting the landing of French troops at Saloniki there is but one thing to be said: We have protested, of course, for we have wished to remain neutral in this European struggle and we wish it now if it were consistent with our rights and duties. But the Greek people cannot war on France and would not if they could.

## SWISS DO NOT LIKE MILITARY SERVICE

Basel, September 30.—(Delayed in transmission).—The call of the Swiss government for volunteers to serve as defence corps to supplement the regular army of 300,000 men is meeting with a poor response. About 16,000 men have volunteered, whereas it had been expected to enroll 150,000.

On account of this situation the government is concidering compulsory enlistment. If this step should be decided upon the Swiss army will be the largest in the world in proportion to population, as twelve percent of the 3,000,000 inhabitants are foreigners.

OLD RESIDENT GONE.

(From a Correspondent.)

On Sabbath, the 26th Sept., there passed away the oldest man on the Kennebec Road, Beauce County, Que., in the person of Mr. George Farley, lacking only twelve days of being 94 years. In his early manhood he had served his time in the British army, part of his service being in India. After receiving his discharge he came to Canada, got married to Miss Armstrong of the Kennebec Road, and settled down on a farm.

Formerly he was a member of the English Church, but later united with the Presbyterian Church. He was a great reader and consistent Christian, often showing his appreciation of the Gospel by walking, when necessary, to the place of worship, which was about seven miles from his home.

On the 20th, after religious services had been conducted in the house, his remains were followed by a large number of friends, and laid in the family plot in the Marlow cemetery. He leaves to mourn their loss, his widow, two daughter and two sons.

## CANADIAN CASUALTY LIST.

Ottawa, Oct. 8.—

SECOND BATTALION.

Wounded—Harry Lukka, 275 Bleury street, Montreal.

THIRD BATTALION.

Wounded—Geo. S. Hughes, 351 Richmond street, Winnipeg; William J. Oakman, 107 George Etienne Cartier Square, Montreal (wounded in shoulder).

FOURTH BATTALION.

Wounded—J. Rooney, c.o. Sam Robertson, 445 Junction avenue, Detroit, Mich.; Harold Martin, 9334 104th ave., Edmonton; John Payne, Dundas, Ont.; Francis G. Parr, South Ferriby, Alta.

FIFTH BATTALION.

Wounded—Maurice De Vreeze, 125 11th St., N. W., Portage La Prairie (dangerously).

SEVENTH BATTALION.

Wounded—John Grant, Levis, Que. (severely); Ernest F. Cooter, Rolings road, Vicosa Post Office, South Vancouver, B. C. (gunshot in neck); Rae Garfield Bishop, Post Office Box 127, Mile House, B. C. (gunshot in leg).

THIRTEENTH BATTALION.

Killed in action, Sept. 23.—Delbert Hart Will Terris, Springhill, N. S.

TWENTY-FIRST BATTALION.

Wounded—Arthur Woods, 14 Drayton ave., Toronto.

TWENTY-FIFTH BATTALION.

Slightly wounded—James Wilson, 451 Notre Dame street, Lachine.

Severely wounded—Ernest Marshall, Westville, Pictou County, N. S.

TWENTY-EIGHTH BATTALION.

Killed in action, Sept. 28 — Stanley Stephen Killick, 910 Avenue G, North Saskatoon, Sask.

PRICESS PATS.

Wounded, Oct. 3.—Lieut. (formerly sergeant), Chas. B. Cowley, 69 Raedale Court, Detroit, Mich.

CANADIAN ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Wounded, Sept. 29.—Capt. William J. Enright (attached to 22nd Battalion), Port Daniel East, County Bonaventure.

Seriously ill—Marshall Albert Griffin, 489 Hamilton road, London, Ont.

Ottawa, October 6.

The list issued by the Militia Department last night is the longest since the Festubert casualties, and is apparently from units who had a part in the recent advance.

FIRST BATTALION.

Wounded—N. Binette, Thurso, Que., slightly, returned to duty; R. M. Turner, London, Ont.; H. Heard, Courtland, Ont.

THIRD BATTALION.

Killed in action—A. Winger, Humber Bay, Ont.; Sept. 23.

Wounded—Corp. T. L. Elliott, 4362 St. Catharine st., west, Montreal, slightly (back at duty); G. J. Hentig, 202 Shaw st., Toronto; Corp. G. J. Spring, 84 Farnham ave., Toronto (back at duty); Corp. J. Cameron, Eighth st., New Toronto.

FOURTH BATTALION.

Wounded and missing—D. George, Chilliwack, B.C., since April 23.

Wounded—E. Bowen-Smith, Hanley, Sask.; M. DeVrieeze, 125 11th st., N.W., Portage La Prairie; W. E. Archambault, 693 Banning street, Winnipeg (slightly); A. R. Currie (formerly 5th), Wilton Grove, Ont.; Corp. W. Warren (formerly 12th), Box 293 East Angus, Que. (severely); J. Ridgsway (formerly 11th), 2250 Cornwall st., Regina.

SEVENTH BATTALION.

Wounded and missing—H. W. Carter (formerly 12th), Winlaw, B.C.

EIGHTH BATTALION.

Wounded—W. J. Buchanan, Barrie, Ont.

TENTH BATTALION.

Wounded—A. Harrington (formerly 46th), 875 Robinson st., Regina; M. S. Johnson (formerly 12th), Bartibog Bridge, N.B. (rejoined regiment.)

THIRTEENTH BATTALION.

Slightly wounded—S. W. Lockhart (formerly composite battalion), Wellington Barracks, Halifax, N.S. (gunshot in foot.)

FOURTEENTH BATTALION.

Died of wounds, Sept. 8—R. Elliott, care Miss McGiverin, superintendent Protestant Orphan Asylum, 93 Cote des Neiges Road, Montreal.

EIGHTEENTH BATTALION.

Wounded—W. Dewar, Norfolk ave., Galt, Ont.

NINETEENTH BATTALION.

Wounded—M. T. Montgomery, 13 McGill st., Hamilton, Ont.; J. W. Cunningham, 23 Windsor st., N.W., Hamilton.

TWENTY-FIRST BATTALION.

Wounded—A. Brodrib, Ottawa; Wm. Gillespie, Cornwall, Ont.

TWENTY-FIFTH BATTALION.

Wounded—J. Etchells, New Waterord, C.B., N.S. (slightly.)

FORTY-EIGHTH BATTALION.

Seriously ill—R. J. Score, 2471 Geraldine ave., St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL CANADIAN DRAGOONS.

Killed in action, Sept. 23.—Earl Houser, 176 Grey st., Brantford, Ont.

oWunded—H. Brown, 93 Harcourt ave., Toronto.

STRATHCONA HORSE.

Severely wounded—H. Wright (formerly 6th), Dauphin, Mann.

Killed in action, Sept. 24.—A. Wilson (formerly 6th), 404 Aikens st., Winnipeg.

FIRST FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Slightly wounded—Gunner C. D. Kiser, 19 Franklin Belleville, Ont.

RESERVE ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Seriously ill—Gunner T. A. Robinson (formerly 31st), 1234 Gerrard street, East Toronto.

SECOND CANADIAN CO., CANADIAN ENGINEERS.

Willed in action, Sept. 12—Sapper E. L Chadwick, 36 Pott st., Windsor, Ont.

THIRTEENTH BATTALION.

Slightly wounded — Harry Smith, Fredericton, N.B. Now on duty.

Wounded seriously — Edward Albert Hicken, Trenton, N.S.

TWENTY-FIRST BATTALION.

Severely wounded—James Thompson, 25 Elgin street, Kingston, Ont.

TWENTY-FIFTH BATTALION.

Slightly wounded — Corp. Bruce Hunter, Athol, Cumberland Co., N.S.

TWENTY-SIXTH BATTALION.

Wounded—Wm. D. Turnbill, Petitcodiac, N.B. Gunshot in face and neck.

TWENTY-NINTH BATTALION.

Wounded—Corp. Arthur Cox, H.M.S. "Vengeance."

CANADIAN CAVALRY DEPOT.

Seriously ill —Alfred J. Donovan, Francis, Sask.

## KELLY ALLEGES HE IS MADE VICTIM

### Has Engaged Eight Lawyers to Fight Extradition Proceedings

Winnipeg, Oct. 6.—Bundles of documents taken by the Crown on the authority of search warrants from the office of Thomas Kelly & Sons, were produced this afternoon in the preliminary hearing of Sir Rodmond Roblin and three of his former cabinet colleagues. The documents included cheque stubs, letters, some empty letter-flyles, Parliament building plans, etc.

R. W. Craig, the only Crown counsel present to-day, endeavored to have taken the officers' testimony as to some alleged missing documents, and stated that certain books taken from the contractor's office and afterwards returned were in a condition from which the inference might be fairly drawn that part of their contents were missing. Mr. Craig inferred that numbered pages were absent from their consecutive positions in these books. Magistrate MacDonald ruled that evidence as to these missing pages could not be introduced unless the books themselves were on hand.

The result of another raid on the same day, Sept. 2, a letter from the Kelly Company to Sir Rodmond Roblin and a sheet covered with figures seized in a dresser drawer in Chas. B. Kelly's suite, were produced.

Count Debury, aide of the Lieutenant-Governor, stated that just before or just after Christmas of last year he delivered to Malcolm McLean, clerk of the executive council, Sir Douglas Cameron's copy of an order-in-council. The order in question was the one approving of the $802,000 contract for the Parliament building dome, and Count Debury's evidence fixed the time at which the Lieutenant-Governor's copy was procured as after the "war session"

### BRITAIN TOOK 1,700 MEN FROM CANADA.

London, Oct. 6.—It is officially announced that the special mission to Canada resulted in about seventeen hundred munition workers being brought here, and all but a few are employed in various munition work. An allowance not exceeding seventeen shillings a week will be paid to the dependents of the workmen in Canada who have been taken to England.

### A SUCCESSFUL HIGH SCHOOL

Last spring, His Royal Highness, the Governor General, gave two medals to the High Schools of Saskatchewan, the said medals to be awarded to the writers of the two best essays on some subject of Imperial interest connected with the war. The subjects were given out at the time of the Summer Examinations. Some of the Carlyle High School pupils entered upon the contest and both teachers and pupils of said school are proud of the fact, and well they may be, that the essays of the Carlyle High School were awarded both medals.

Miss Martha G. Stewart, B.A., Pd.B., (daughter of the Rev. D. Stewart, of Finch), is Principal of the Carlyle High School. After graduating in Queen's University, she attended the Normal College, Albany, N.Y., two terms of five months each, and got the degree of Bachelor of Pedagogy. Before leaving for the West, she taught four years in Pointe aux Trembles Institute, Montreal, and distinguished herself as a teacher.

## SCHOOL FIGHT ASSUMES SERIOUS ASPECT

### Appeal Against Court Injunction Awaited With Keen Interest in Ottawa

Ottawa, Oct. 7.—There is no change in the school situation to-day but the result of the appeal against the court injunction is awaited with great interest by the old separate school board and their followers. There is also much speculation as to what will happen when the inspectors make their reports. If the government appointed commission refuses to pay the salaries of a number of other teachers because they do not comply with "regulation seventeen" there may be many more children leave the schools to be taught by their present teachers in what would be really private schools supported by the French-Canadian Education Association.

Scarcely any of the bilingual teachers admit that they are engaged by the new commission. They claim to be under the old board which notified them to resume teaching in September.

"Le Droit" says in part: "The fight over the separate school question has assumed serious proportions during the last few days in Ottawa. The Supreme Court of the province has intervened. The government at all costs is determined to impose regulation 17. In this crisis which has arisen around the Guigues school our French-Canadian teachers have the same courage and devotion as at the commencement of the fight.

Those newspapers who are interested in falsifying the truth have insinuated that the two Miss Desloges were not qualified teachers.

This insinuation is false the proof of this is that the Hon. Mr. Ferguson, acting Minister of Public Instruction said that he would take proceedings to take away their certificates. Another proof that these two teachers are qualified according to all reports, is that the government commission offer-

### SIR CHARLES TUPPER SOMEWHAT IMPROVED.

Winnipeg, Oct. 6.—W. J. Tupper, of Winnipeg, has received word that the condition of Sir Charles Tupper, who is reported seriously ill in London, is somewhat improved to-day.

## TO REORGANIZE SHELL COMMITTEE

### Mr. D. A. Thomas, Emissary of Minister of Munitions, Made Important Announcement

A reorganization of the Canadian Shell Committee, under General Bertram, and further large orders for the heavier types of shells, with the possibility of orders for the manufacture of heavy guns for the British Government in Canada, were amongst the announcements made by Mr. D. A. Thomas, the representative of Mr. Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, in Canada, at a luncheon given in his honor at Montreal by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association on Friday. There was a very large gathering, representing many of the large manufacturing concerns in Montreal, and the keenest interest was displayed in Mr. Thomas' utterances.

For the reorganization of the Shell Committee Mr. Thomas said that, with the consent of General Bertram, two of Britain's greatest munitions experts, Sir Frederick Donaldson and Mr. Lionel Hichen, were now on their way to aid in this work, and advise with regard to heavy shells and guns.

As to the charge that too many shell orders had gone to the States and too few to Canada, Mr. Thomas intimated that economy had to be considered, and in the past Canadian manufacturers had been slow in delivery, and higher in price than either the States or England. He, however, stated that the British Government was anxious to give every possible preference to Canada, without sacrificing efficiency, promptness of delivery, or economy of cost.

The British representative also took occasion to reply to the recent interview given by Sir Herbert Holt, criticising the attitude of the British people in this war. He dealt carefully with Sir Herbert Holt's statements, and quoted many instances to prove that the British people were taking the war more seriously than anything in the Empire's modern history.

As to the war, Mr. Thomas was most optimistic, declaring it would be six months before Britain had put forth her whole strength, and that she and her allies would never quit until permanent freedom from German menace had been won.

Mr. T. H. Wardleworth introduced Mr Thomas, remarking that he was a man of very great affairs, who had voluntarily given up attention to his own business for the time, in order to see that the British soldiers were sufficiently supplied with munitions and other necessities.

MR. D. A. THOMAS' ADDRESS.

Mr. Thomas from the first made it plain that he intended to be guarded in what he said. He remarked that he came with no message from his friend, Mr. Lloyd George, and that there was little he could say in an official capacity.

"If I raise the veil a little," said Mr. Thomas, "it will be on my own personal responsibility, and do not take it as coming from the Minister of Munitions. But, naturally, from my official position, I must have considerable inside knowledge of what is going on in Canada in the manufacture of munitions."

He had been treated so well here that he was almost tempted to become a Canadian, in fact, he declared, his greatest regret in life was that he had wasted a quarter of a century in the House of Commons instead of coming to Canada and taking advantage of the opportunities he saw all around.

"Those who thought the Old Country had become effete, with too much prosperity to face these days of trial," said Mr. Thomas, "made a great mistake. The old spirit of dogged determination is still there, and we are in this thing to see it through to the end.

DEPRECATED SIR H. HOLT INTERVIEW.

"I read with regret," continued Mr. Thomas, "an interview given by a very distinguished citizen of Montreal, recently returned from the Old Country. I am sure he misapprehended what he saw there. I am sure you would not wish to think he was right when he said that things were taken too lightly there, that some leading men were influenced by a sordid spirit of gain, that England's motto was 'Business as usual,' and that the people did not seem to realize the gravity of the situation. My experience is that things are taken very seriously in England to-day."

As an example of this Mr. Thomas said that his own university, Cambridge had 10,000 of its students and graduates with the colors, of whom already 500 had died gloriously for their country, while a third of the undergraduates were in khaki to-day. (Cheers.)

In a company of which he formed one of the five directors, four of them had given up their personal affairs entirely to look after government business, leaving one to attend other of his companies more than other of his companies more then half the staff had volunteered for the front. In two other coal companies, of which he was a director when he left for Canada, more than 9,000 of the employees had joined the colors. (Applause.) And all those who remained were aiding the cause, since they were supplying the Government with coal or manufacturing munitions.

"That," said Mr. Thomas, "should be sufficient to show you whether employers and employed alike are not taking this war seriously. Never in all Britain's history, not even in the Napoleonic wars, was anything taken more seriously, or with such a determination to see it through. We are not a military nation, and we were caught unprepared. But now we are in this fight we are going to see it through, with your help, and that of the other dominions. (Applause.) We were forced into it, and I would rather see Britain beaten than suffer the disgrace of not having fought.

"I never felt more confident than I do to-day, and it will be six months yet before England puts anything like her full force at the front."

As to Canada's economic condition, Mr. Thomas said it was much better than if there had been no war, since $250,000,000 worth of orders of various sorts for war supplies had been placed.

WOULD ORDER MORE SHELLS.

With regard to munitions, Mr. Thomas said: "I am in a position to tell you the Government desires to place further orders for the smaller shells, and also desires to place orders for larger shells, provided prices and conditions are satisfactory. The British Government was anxious to give Canada every preference, but had to consider three conditions, efficiency of ammunition, expedition in manufacture, and economy.

As to delivery, Canadian manufacturers up to last June had been far behind, but had made great improvement since then, but even, yet they were not always up to time. As to efficiency of the shells, those which had passed inspection had turned out well.

In this connection Mr. Thomas paid a warm tribute to the Shell Committee, and particularly General Bertram, who, he declared, had placed the whole Empire in his debt for the manner in which he had devoted himself to the work. The committee had been criticized because manufacturers of shells sat on it, but he pointed out that if these were cut off it would be impossible to get experts on it at all.

When the Shell Committee was formed no one imagined it would have so important a work, but this would be yet increased.

REORGANIZE SHELL COMMITTEE.

"The Shell Committee is now about a year old," and Mr. Thomas, "and I think the time has come when its work might well be revised. At my suggestion Sir Frederick Donaldson, perhaps the most distinguished expert on munitions in the Empire, is coming to Canada. He was chief superintendent of Ordnance at Woolwich, but resigned to become Lloyd George's adviser. He will be here in a few days, and, I think, will be able to render a good deal of assistance in the manufacture of shells, and also in the manufacture of big guns."

From the Imperial point of view, Mr. Thomas strongly supported the idea of establishing a large central ordnance factory in Canada, to eventually come under the direction of the Canadian Government. "Sir Frederick Donaldson, will be able to tell us as to this, and also whether in Canada we can manufacture big guns of sufficiently early delivery to be of use in the war."

Mr. Thomas said that Sir Frederick would be accompanied by Mr. Lionel Hichen, who had resigned as chairman of the famous Cammel Laird Company to come with him to aid in the work here.

"As soon as they come," said Mr. Thomas, "we shall hold a conference, and, with the consent of General Bertram, proceed to reconstitute the Shell Committee, and I hope that further large orders for big shells will be given here, while the committee has within the past three days placed heavy orders for component parts.

COST TOO HIGH IN CANADA.

"With regard to economy," continued Mr. Thomas, "that must be considered, and I may tell you the cost of shells in Canada has been higher than in competitive countries. It is complained that fat orders have gone to the United States, but I can assure you a big slice will be reserved to Canada as long as the price is fairly satisfactory. But prices so far have been higher here than in the United States or Great Britain, where any extra profits have been commandeered by the Government."

As a sample of the patriotic impulses of Canadian manufacturers, Mr. Thomas stated that recently Messrs. Baillie & Wood, of Hamilton, had undertaken to manufacture a million 18 pounder cartridge shells at absolute cost. In the same spirit the Hon. Frank Cochrane, minister of railways, had placed the Transcontinental Railway shops at the disposal of the Imperial Government for the manufacture of munitions. "They have done that," he said, "without provision for profit to anyone, and I thank the Canadian Goernment for the splendid spirit they have shown."

AFTER THE WAR IS OVER.

As to conditions after the war was over, Mr. Thomas said they would depend upon its length, and the exhaustion of the belligerents. He, however, was most optimistic, and believed that within a year or two after the war, as after the Franco-Prussian conflict, would come the greatest trade boom of several generations.

In Canada, with the cessation of munition manufacture and war orders, there might be a year of depression, to be followed by great prosperity, since the Dominion would be called upon to supply Europe, while her trade, especially with Great Britain and Russia, was certain to greatly increase. In addition to this the heavy taxation caused by war expenses would cause immense emigration to Canada, which within fifteen years or so would possibly double the population.

Concluding, Mr. Thomas reiterated that Great Britain was going to see this war through, and would consent to no peace that would not ensure safety from German militaristic despotism for at least half a century. "We are fighting German militarism, and to put the civilian on top—we are fighting for democracy, and we shall not stop fighting until we have won victory with lasting peace." (Loud applause.)

A vote of thanks was moved by Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, who cheered three cheers for Mr. Thomas, which were given with a will.

THE LATE MR. NICOLL.

Many of Mr. Harry Nicoll's old friends are unaware of his demise, which occurred on April 29, 1915, at the age of 72 years, a native of Auchindoir, Aberdeenshire. Mr. Nicoll was a mason by trade, and coming over with the Royal Engineers, worked on the fortifications at Halifax.

## B. C. HORSE DEALS NOW UNDER PROBE

### Sensation in Vancouver When Payment of Veterinary is Revealed

Vancouver, B. C., October 8.—Robert Dixon, of the firm of Dixon Brothers & Schultz, contractors, startled the crowded court room where Sir Charles Davidson is conduction an inquiry into the purchase of horses for military purposes, by saying that his firm had paid a commission of $25 to Dr. C. M. Henderson, examining veterinary surgeon for the Remount Commission. The commission was paid upon the purchase by the military authorities of eleven horses, Mr. Dixon said, and he added that failure to pay commission on a subsequent sale resulted in the refusal of the purchasing agents to examine a further lot of horses he had for sale. Dixon's statement was corroborated by the evidence of his brother, Gordon, who was sharply questioned by the commissioner.

Sir Charles—"Was it your purpose, sir, to bribe public officials?"

"No, sir," said the witness, coloring. "This is a critical proceeding and I am giving you full opportunity of justifying your conduct," warned the court.

"Well, he came and got the money—and, and—" hesitated the witness, "and I guess he got the horses cheap enough."

According to the statement by Robert Dixon, his firm offered the purchasing agent, F. H. Cunningham, of the Fishery Department, New Westminster, eleven horses. Mr. Cunningham and Dr. Henderson came to his stables to examine the horses. They were tested out in the lane and were thoroughly examined, and Mr. Cunningham purchased eleven head, making out a separate cheque for each animal.

STIRRED THE COURT.

"Was any commission paid to anyone?" asked Mr. John Thompson, K. C., commission counsel.

"Yes, $25," was the answer.

Instantly the courtroom was in a state of excitement. Sir Charles Davidson leaned forward and fixed his eyes intently on the witness.

"I paid $25 to Dr. Henderson," continued Dixon. "He came down at night and I wrote him out a cheque for that amount. He took it and went as far as the door and then came back and said he wanted it in negotiable stuff."

Under Mr. Thompson's questions Dixon went on to explain his statement. He said that following the purchase of the horses Dr. Henderson had come down to his stables and after having a talk with his brother the latter had told him to write out a cheque for $25, saying that Henderson wanted money and that they had better give it to him. The vet. had taken the cheque as he had explained, and then requested that it be changed into money. Another cheque was consequently written out in the firm's name and the witness had taken it to the Ritz Café, where he had cashed it, and returning had placed the money in an envelope on which he wrote Dr. Henderson's name and paid him the money. Witness exhibited the cheque.

Dr. Henderson will be called to the stand on Saturday to give his version of the matter.

## PREMIER McBRIDE DENIES ALLEGATIONS

### Says He is Glad of Enquiry to Expose Nakedness of West Coast Defence

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 4.—Indignantly denying that there had been one cent paid in commission or received by any person in rebate, or in contributions to party funds, in connection with the purchase by the Government for the federal authorities of the two submarines acquired from the Seattle Construction and Drydock Company, Sir Richard McBride, Premier of British Columbia this afternoon on the witness stand explained to Sir Charles Davidson, who is inquiring into the details of the transaction, his part in securing the boats. Sir Richard declared that it was upon the invitation of the Hon. Martin Burrill, Minister of Agriculture, that he first interested himself in the deal.

He was glad, he said, that the inquiry was taking place, as it would reveal to the people of Canada the nakedness of the coast defence of British Columbia, a fact which he had been trying to bring to the public attention for the past twelve years.

When asked by Mr. John Thompson, the commission counsel, more particularly regarding the payment of any commission or rebate, he emphatically answered in the negative.

"Did any person participate in the payment of any commission," was asked.

AUDITOR-GENERAL'S REMARK.

"Yes," answered the Premier, "Mr. Pugsley, in the House of Commons," and leaning forward out of his chair and facing Auditor-General John Fraser, "and the Auditor-General expressed the view that that transaction was not an honest one."

Sir Richard paid high compliment to the work done by Captain Logan, and declared that it should be recognized by the Dominion Government.

"Was a wire sent to Ottawa suggesting that $10,000 be paid to Capt. Logan's account?" asked Mr. Thompson.

"Yes, with the concurrence of the naval authorities," and the Premier explained that the money was to have been used in a special mission. This, however, had been brought to naught through the stupidity of a departmental official at Ottawa, who sent uncoded telegrams to Captain Logan at Seattle, thereby upsetting the whole plan. Not one cent of the money was for Captain Logan's personal use, and in fact, was never paid to his account at all.

A number of telegrams, cables and documents of a confidential nature were produced and these will be examined by the commissioner in camera to-morrow, after which the court will adjourn to Vancouver to inquire into the purchase of horses.

# If You Can't Go, Do Your Bit

**The Canadian Red Cross Society is urgently in need of motor lorries. A motor lorry built in Canada costs from $1,500 to $1,600, and is used for transporting supplies to the hospitals. At present motor lorries are so scarce in France that just recently one of the hospitals was obliged to send its motor ambulance to fetch a load of ice, a distance of twenty-five miles. Of course the motor ambulance was not built for hauling, and should not be used for such work, but what was to be done? The need of the ice was imperative! The "Weekly Witness" proposes to open a fund for the purchase of a motor lorry, and asks all "Weekly Witness" readers to contribute. There are thousands upon thousands of people in Canada who have their whole heart and soul in the war, but who cannot possibly go to the front, and these would love to help in any way possible. After much consideration of the matter and a discussion of it with those in the hospitals and military branches who are in touch with conditions in France, we have arrived at the conclusion that there is no way in which these can better help the cause than by the gift of a motor lorry to help with the hospital work. There have been many Canadian wounded in the past. There are going to be even more in the future, we fear. Let us all do what we can to see that everything that is possible is done to prevent their suffering. Don't wait until you can send a large amount. Send the dime or quarter in the meantime. Remember, "every mickle makes a muckle," and the need is urgent.**

## If You Can't Go, Do Your Bit. And Do It Now.

Contributions should be sent to the "Weekly Witness" Motor Lorry Fund, and should be addressed care John Dougall & Son, "Witness" Block, Montreal, Canada. Acknowledgments will be made in the "Weekly Witness."

# ITS GROWING!

## THE "WEEKLY WITNESS" MOTOR LORRY FUND

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| A. Fraser, Plaza | 2 00 | Mrs. J. D. Estey, Fredericton, N.B. | 2 00 | Total | $296 95 |
| W. Lindsay, Miniota | 5 00 | | | | |

### TURK ATROCITIES MUST CEASE, SAYS U. S.

Washington, Oct. 4.—United States Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople, was instructed by cable to-day to inform the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs that public sentiment in the United States was so stirred by the reports of the Armenian atrocities that unless the massacres ceased friendly relations between the American people and the people of Turkey would be threatened.

### FAST CRUISERS FOR U.S.

Washington, Oct. 4.—President Wilson, Secretary of the Navy Daniels and Chairman Padgett of the House Naval Committee, decided to-day at a conference at the White House that the naval programme for the coming session of Congress shall include the addition of fast battle cruisers to the American fleet. The navy now has none.

## MR. E. L. PATENAUDE ENTERS CABINET AS MINISTER OF INLAND REVENUE

### Is To Seek Election to Parliament as Member for Hochelaga in Place of the Hon. Louis Coderre, Who is Appointed Superior Court Judge, Leaving State Secretaryship Open to the Hon P. E. Blondin

News comes from Ottawa that the Hon. Louis Coderre, Secretary of State, has been appointed to the Superior Court Bench of the Province of Quebec, in succession to Mr. Justice Pelletier, who has been elevated to the Court of King's Bench.

It is also stated that Mr. E. L. Patenaude, member of the Legislative assembly for Laprairie, Que., would enter the Dominion Cabinet as Minister of Inland Revenue, and that the Hon. P. E. Blondin, who now holds that portfolio, will succeed the Hon. Mr. Coderre as Secretary of State.

It is understood that Mr. Patenaude will take the Hon. Mr. Coderre's seat in the Hochelaga division of Montreal.

Mr. L. T. Marechal, K. C., who was at one time regarded as a possible successor to Mr. Coderre, is to be appointed to the Quebec Bench. Mr. C. P. Beaubien it is understood will be appointed to the Senate in succession to the late Sir Charles Boucher de Boucherville.

Esioff Leon Patenaude, B. A., was elected to the Quebec Legislature in 1908, as representative of Laprairie in the Conservative interests. He was re-elected in 1912. Born in 1875 at St. Isidore, Mr. Patenaude received his early education in Montreal and later at Laval University, entering the law as a profession. For some years he has been the Conservative organizer in the Province of Quebec and prominent member of the Conservative Opposition in the Quebec Legislature. He is 40 years of age.

## WANT MANITOBA BARS CLOSED.

Winnipeg, Oct. 5.—A delegation from the Social Service Council of Manitoba waited upon Premier Norris and the Cabinet this afternoon urging the closing of all bars in the province immediately as a war measure. A resolution was presented by the delegation setting forth their claim as to the necessity for the introduction of prohibition in order to maintain national efficiency in the present crisis. The government promised consideration.

## ANOTHER OUTBREAK IN SOUTH AFRICA

### Attack Made on Gen. Smuts by Botha's Opponents

London, Oct. 4.—The violent attack reported to the Colonial Secretary as having been made by a mob upon General Smuts at a meeting of the South African party at Johannesburg affords another instance of the desperate efforts being made to upset Botha's party.

Prominent South Africans here say that a minority of irreconcilable Dutch entertain special animosity against Botha as having pandered to the British and betrayed the Dutch, but it is not thought that the minority is strong enough to cause serious trouble. The mob which threatened to kill Smuts was largely composed of hooligans who bore a grudge against the Minister of Railways owing to drastic measures adopted for the suppression of the railway strike a year ago.

## STRAIGHT TALK FOR KING FERDINAND

### Leaders Emphatically Informed Him of the Folly and Crime of Policy

London, Oct. 5.—The 'Daily Chronicle' in a Milan despatch, delayed in transmission, quotes from the "Carriere della Sera" the following account of King Ferdinand's recent meeting with the leaders of the Opposition:

"To-day I have been able to obtain exact particulars of the audience given yesterday by King Ferdinand to the leaders of the Opposition, M.M. Geshoff, Daneff, Malinoff, Zanoff and Stambulivski, the five principal leaders of the party opposed to the ministry of Premier Radoslavoff, who were received in the afternoon at the palace. The King was accompanied by the Crown Prince and his political secretary.

"The first to speak was M. Malinoff, leader of the Democrats.

"The policy being conducted by the Government," he said, 'is a policy of adventure, which tends to throw Bulgaria into the arms of Germany, either spurring her to an attack on Serbia, or else forcing her to a neutrality which is desired by Germany. This policy is contrary to the sentiments and interests of the country, and if the Government continues along these lines the disturbances which it will provoke will be very serious. For these reasons, after having appealed to the Government in vain, we request Your Majesty to call the chamber together immediately. We ask further that a coalition ministry be called, to guarantee the country against any rash adventures.'

"The King listened in silence and made no reply. He then invited M. Stambulivski to speak. The head of the Agrarian party, a rough and hearty man, very popular to the masses of Bulgarian peasants, from whom he himself sprung, rose and addressed the King with vigor. He said:—

"'In the name of the workers in the fields of Bulgaria I wish to add to the words of my colleague, Malinoff, that the Bulgarian people hold you personally responsible rather than your Government for the disastrous adventure of 1913; if a similar adventure were to be repeated the catastrophe would this time lie beyond remedy. Again, responsibility would lie with your policy, which is contrary to the well-being of the country, and the country would not fail to call upon you to account in person.'

RADICAL CHIEF SPEAKS.

"The King then turned to Zanoff, leader of the Radicals, and invited him to speak.

"'Sir,' said Zanoff slowly, looking straight into the eyes of the King, who watched him with ever-increasing attention. 'I had sworn I would never set foot in your palace. If I come to-day, it is because the interests of the country, being higher than my private principles, obliged me to do so. What I have to say to Your Majesty can be read in this paper which I present in the name of my party.'

"He then presented a memorandum, similar in content to that of the Agrarians. The King read this, too, and continued to keep silence. 'Your turn, Mr. Geshoff,' he then said, Geshoff rose.

"'Your Majesty,' he began, 'I, too, declare myself fully in agreement with what Stamulivski already has said. We all of us, representatives of the Opposition, consider your present policy contrary to the sentiments and interests of the country, for by spurring it to make common cause with Germany it brings us into hostility with mighty Russia, who was our liberator, and the adventure into which the country will be thrown will cost it its future. We disapprove in the most absolute manner of the policy and we, too, request that the Sobranje be summoned and that a ministry may be formed having the co-operation of all parties.'

"M. Geshoff was followed by M. Daneff, who repeated briefly the same requests, associating himself in everything with those who had preceded him.

"The King remained thoughtful for a few moments, then rose.

"'Gentlemen,' he said, 'I have listened to your threatenings and will refer them to the Prime Minister that he may take cognizance of them and know what to decide.'

"The King walked up and down for a moment, nervous, with knitted brow; then going up to M. Zanoff, as if to change the conversation, questioned him about the harvest. M. Zanoff replied: 'Your Majesty knows we did not come here to talk of the harvest, but of something more interesting and more serious—namely, the policy of Your Majesty's Government, which is in a fair way to ruin the country. At no cost can we submit to a policy of which Russia cannot approve. If the Crown and M. Radoslavoff persevere in such a policy we will not be responsible for the consequences. We did not choose to seek out the culprits responsible for the calamity of 1913, because other grave concerns supervened. It was a disaster due to criminal folly. There must be no repetition of it. An attack by Bulgaria on Serbia, such as M. Radoslavoff has the intention of making, and for which everything seems to show he has Your Majesty's approval, the country, but your own dynasty, and which may cost you your head.'

"The King measured with his eyes this countryman who spoke such weighty words.

"'Do not trouble yourself about my head. My head is an old one. Rather think of your own,' said the King, with a shadow of a scornful smile as he moved away, but Stambulivski replied:

"My head matters little, sire. I am only thinking of the country's.

"The King drew Geshoff and Daneff aside and remained with them. Both persisted in asking for the convocation of the chamber, explaining to the King how the Parliamentary situation practically placed Radoslavoff in a minority, and as the King still showed signs of excitement after his talk with Stambulivski, they tried to make him understand the exasperation which had promoted his words and which was exacted by his resentment of Radoslavoff's domineering policy, and a declaration the Prime Minister had recently made to him.

"'Radoslavoff has made a declaration?' asked the King. 'And what may he have said?'

"'He said he was determined that Bulgaria should march with Germany and should quit her neutrality to attack Serbia.'

"The King made a gesture as to which they could not be sure whether it expressed disapproval and said: 'I did not know it.'

"Thereupon he saluted and withdrew followed by the Crown Prince and his secretary.

"This is the exact history of the dramatic conversation as it occurred, and is beginning to be alluded to and repeated in Sofia."

## COMMENDED ON COMMISSION WORK

### Representative of American Section of International Joint Commission Speaks of Mr. Casgrain's Efforts

Ottawa, Oct. 6.—The Hon. James A. Tawney of the American section of the International Joint Commission, in an address at the Canadian Club, dwelt upon the great record of that body in settling differences between Canada and the United States, and the example it afforded to other nations of a better method than by the sword for settling their disputes. "In the four years since the appointment of the commission," he said, "more matters have been dealt with and adjusted and been settled by diplomacy between the two countries since the establishment of the American constitution." It was the only international judicial triubunal in the world, with final jurisdiction, and it dealt not only with boundary disputes but with other matters referred to it affecting property rights and the obligations of either nation to the other.

One of the chief virtues of the International Joint Commission, said Mr. Tawney, was that it provided for frank, direct and constant relations between the two countries, and he hoped that it was blazing the track for the adoption of similar methods throughout the civilized world.

Referring to the work of the Hon. T. Chase Casgrain, who was the first chairman of the commission, Mr. Tawney said that no one had done more to ensure the success of the commission than had Mr. Casgrain. He had performed most valuable services in the organization of the commission, and the preparation of the methods of procedure. The other members regretted very much to lose him but congratulated the Government on having secured him as Postmaster-General. The Hon. C. A. MacGrath, chairman of the Canadian section of the commission also paid a high tribute to the Hon. Mr. Casgrain. "It was with rare dignity and marked ability that he always represented this country," he said, "and we're exceedingly sorry to see him go." Mr. Macgrath observed that some people had been fond of imagining that the world had at length reached a time of rest and peace and good will. "As the son of an Irishman," he added, "I do not intend to be humbugged with the idea that the days of fighting have passed away. However, the commission was established to try to peaceably settle disputes between two countries, neither of them particularly wanting in aggressiveness.

"Canada," he added, "cannot expect to make any sound progress towards real greatness till she creates a great civil service. It should include eminent specialists in various lines, and should have a section for research work which would study out the economic needs of the country. In the civil service now there was duplication of work with little or no co-ordination. Statistical work was also weak. With but a few exceptions the deputy ministers had not risen from the ranks. That placed the seal of inefficiency on the service and it was not the fault of the service."

## CERTIFICATES GIVEN TO CANADIAN AIRMEN

### Many Have Arrived in London and Will Go to Different Bases for Service

London, Oct. 7.—The following flight Lieutenants arrived in London yesterday for a further course of training and are scattered over the London district and will about a week hence, when supplied with uniforms go to different bases of the naval air service. All have received their pilots certificates in Toronto. They are Gordon Stephens, Ernest Potter, Fred Henderson, George Fleming, R. Courtnidge, C. H. Darley, A. C. Harland, J. Smith, G. K. Williams, H. J. Page, B. S. Wemp and A. S. Todd.

Lieut. LeBlanc, Canadian dragoons, has been appointed extra aide-camp on the personal staff. Lieut. Houghton, Shropshires, is appointed to the 49th battalion staff. Sergeant Robins, Canadian Mounted Rifles, has received a commission in the County of London regiment.

Lieut. William Edward, Ogilvie Border Regiment, killed, was the youngest son of George Ogilvie, of Forfarshire. He was educated at McGill. Harry Murton of Toronto, is here on seven days leave. He is very fit and hopes to obtain a commission in the air service.

## LONDON LETTER

### The Chancellor of the Exchequer and His War Budget

(Correspondence of the "Witness.")

London, Sept. 27.

The political event of the week has, of course, been the introduction last Tuesday of the War Budget. Mr. McKenna, who succeeded Mr. Lloyd George as Chancellor of the Exchequer, has won universal admiration for the way in which he brought forward his proposals, embodying them, complicated as they were, in a speech of amazing terseness and lucidity that lasted only for an hour and a quarter. It is generally recognized that as Chancellor of the Exchequer Mr. McKenna has at last found his true place. He has been a member of Parliament since 1895, and ten years later was made Financial Secretary of the Treasury in Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's administration. Here Mr. McKenna made a reputation for himself that has not been forgotten, although his comparative failure as President of the Board of Education (1907), First Lord of the Admiralty (1908) and Home Secretary 1912) tended to obscure the public's remembrance of his gift as a financier. When he was appointed Chancellor a few months ago, it was confidently expected by those in the inner circle of politics that he would rise to the opportunity; and his handling of the War Loan and now again of the Budget has amply justified their trust.

A UNIQUE BUDGET.

This Budget is of course unique in the history of the country, not only because of the magnitude of the sums involved—(the expenditure of the present financial year is expected to reach £1,590,000,000; the Budget provides for £305,000,000)—but because of the country's attitude in the matter. To quote Mr. McKenna's words, "The country has asked to be taxed." There has been a general feeling that the cost of the war should be borne by the present generation as well as by those yet to come: that it should be contributed to by taxation as well as by piling up large debts. There is an extraordinary willingness among all classes to bear the brunt of the struggle we are waging; and although the chorus of approval that first greeted the Budget has given way in some quarters to criticism, yet on the whole, it has stood the test of a week's examination. The only general complaints about it are that it should have been brought in earlier in the year, and that it does not tax heavily enough. The measure is of necessity very complicated, but a short resumé of it may be given here.

THE NEW TAXES IN BRIEF.

On the existing basis of taxation the revenue of this country amounts to £272,000,000, but our expenditure is now estimated at £1,590,000,000. The dead weight of debt at the end of this year will be £2,200,000,000. Our Navy is costing £190,000,000, our Army £715,000,000, and advances to the extent of £422,000,000 have been made to the Overseas Dominions, to our Allies, etc., some of them likely to be recovered in the future. Our total daily rate of expenditure on all services is at present upwards of four and a half millions, and may rise before long to over five million. These were the enormous liabilities faced by the Chancellor in drawing up his Budget. The following are the main heads under which he proposed to raise more revenue: (1) Income tax and super-tax; (2) War profits; (3) Indirect taxes; (4) Import duties; (5) Post-Office and telegraph charges.

(1) The assessment of Income-tax is at all times a complicated matter and cannot here be treated in detail. The chief changes proposed by Mr. MceKnna are (a) an increase of 40 percent to existing rates; (b) the reduction of the exemption limit from £160 to £130, and (c) the opportunity of payment by instalment. The increase in revenue afforded by these changes is expected to be £11,274,000 for the rest of the present financial year (up to March, 1916), and £44,400,000 for a full year.

The Super-Tax has been raised, and henceforth the owner of between £8,000 and £9,000 a year will pay a super-tax of 2s. 10d. in the £: between £9,000 and £10,000 3s. 2d. in the £, and 3s. 6d. in the £ on the surplus of all incomes above £10,000. This revision will produce £2,150,000 this year, and £2,685,000 in a full year. Some idea of the effect of the revised income-tax and super-tax combined may be gained from the fact that from now onward a man with £5,000 a year will pay back £1,029 of it to the State, and one with £10,000 will pay £2,529, while the owner of £100,000 will be mulcted of £34,029.

(2) Excess profits due to the war are to be subjected, after £100 has been deducted, to a tax of 50 percent, which is expected to produce £6,000,000 for this year and £30,000,000 in a full year.

(3) Indirect taxation will be levied on sugar by an increase in duty from 1s. 10d. to 9s. 4d. a cwt. This is expected to produce this year £5,360,000 and in a full year £11,700,000. On tea, tobacco, cocoa, coffee, chicory and dried fruits there is an all round increase of 50 percent on the existing duties, affording in a full year a total increase to the revenue of £10,070,000. There is to be also an increase of duty of 3d. a gallon on motor spirit (to produce in a full year £1,100,000) and a doubled duty on patent medicines (£250,000.)

(4) An import duty of 33 1-3 percent ad valorem or its equivalent in the form of a specific tax on weight is to be imposed upon motor cars and motor-cycles, cinema films, clocks, watches, musical instruments, plate glass, and hats. The revenue from these duties in a full year will amount to £1,950,000.

(5) The increases in post-office and telegraph charges are taken complete from the suggestions of the Retrenchment Committee which has been sitting for the past few weeks. They include (a) the abolition of the half-penny postage; (b) the reduction of letter weight carried for a penny from 4 oz. to 1 oz.; (c) a new and higher scale for parcel post; (d) telegrams to cost 9d. instead of 6d.; (e) Press telegrams to be 2s. 6d. for 100 words instead of 1s.; (f) increased poundage on postal orders, and (g) additional charges for telephones.

These changes involve, as the Chancellor said, "great and unprecedented burdens," but the confidence that he expressed in the nation's willingness to bear the burden is well justified. The final words of his speech express the feeling of the whole country:—"We must have regard to economy. We must cut down our individual consumption; we must leave our capital and labor freely to devote itself in as great measure as possible to the mere service of the war. We accept the burdens of taxation partly because they limit our power of consuming, and, great as are the burdens which I now ask the House to accept, I have no fear that, subject to criticism, I shall find the House able and willing to admit of the task."

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

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

Annual subscribers may have announcements of birth, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses), occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

### BIRTHS.

DRUMMOND — At 9 Ontario avenue, Montreal, on Friday, Oct. 1, 1915, the wife of the late Captain Guy M. Drummond, of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

DAFOE — KING — At 62 Somerset street, Ottawa, on Saturday, Oct. 2, 1915, by the Rev. John E. Mavety, Stella B. King, youngest daughter of William King, to S. Wallace Dafoe.

ROSS — SEWELL — On Wednesday, Aug. 25, 1915, at St. John's Church, West Chelsea, England, by the Rev. Carey Ward, James Wells Ross, M.D., (Captain 9th Battery, Canadian Field Artillery), youngest son of the late Dr. James F. W. Ross and Mrs. Ross, Toronto, to Gladys Hope Sewell, only daughter of the late R. Lambton Sewell and Mrs. Sewell, of Belleville, Ont.

WALLIS — ROSS — At Vankleek Hill, Ont., on Thursday, Sept. 30th, 1915, by the Rev. D. Mackenzie, Arthur Wallis, of Caledonia Springs, County of Prescott, to Miss Flora Catherine Ross, of Hopetown, Province of Quebec.

GEGGIE — SHAW — On Thursday, Sept. 30, 1915, at 60 Luke street, Montreal, by the Rev. Dr. Pedley, Agnes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Shaw, to Conrad Gugy Geggie, son of the late Mr. Geggie and Mrs. Geggie, of Darnoc, Beauport, Quebec.

HILLIKER—GILL—At Grenville, Que., Tuesday, Sept. 28, 1915, at 7 o'clock p.m., by the Rev. W. Ellis, Janet Mary, second daughter of Mr. John Gill, Grenville, to Verner Charlie, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Hilliker, Calumet, Que.

HUGHES — GROSE— At 193 Wolseley avenue, Montreal West, Que., on Monday, Sept. 20, 1915, by the Rev. Dr. Robert Johnston Lillian Olive, eldest daughter of the late W. T. Grose, to John Fletcher Hughes, Perth, Ont.

JONES — ALEXANDER — On Wednesday, Sept. 29, 1915, at the residence of the bride's parents, 77 Lees avenue, Ottawa, Arthur Morton Jones, of Smith's Falls, Ont., to Beasie Agnes, third daughter of Fred. J. Alexander, of the Department of the Naval Service, Ottawa.

McDUNNOUGH — ION — On Thursday, Sept. 30, 1915, at 368 Kensington avenue, Westmount, by the Rev. Hugh Pedley, D.D., Gertrude, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ion, to Frank Roland, only son of the late F. G. McDunnough, of New York.

### DEATHS.

WOOD — At the residence of her son-in-law, N. Ranson Greene, 311 Addington avenue, Montreal, Mrs. Lydia Moulton Wood, in her 93rd year, widow of the late Israel Wood, of Sherbrooke.

RENNIE — At her son-in-law's residence, 81 Binscarth road, Toronto, on Thursday, Sept. 30, 1915, Elizabeth Carroll, widow of the late Samuel Rennie, in her 73rd year.

MACKLEM — Charlotte Elizabeth, beloved wife of Sutherland Macklem, Esq., of Interbrucken, Toronto, on Friday, Oct. 1, 1915.

HOWSON — In Clinton, Ont., on Sunday, Oct. 3, 1915, Jane Brown, widow of the late James Howson in her 85th year.

ALLEN — Died suddenly at her home, in Winnipeg, on Monday, Oct. 4, 1915, Sadie E., wife of Professor Frank Allen, of Manitoba University, and daughter of Mrs. D. S. Harper, Shediac, N.B.

ROPER — On Monday, Sept. 20, 1915, at his late residence, Claremont, Ont., Harry Roper, beloved husband of Helen Young, in his 62nd year.

## HARVEST LARGEST CROPS IN HISTORY

### American Product Most Valuable Ever Porduced—The Wheat Crop Exceeds Billion Bushels

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Washington, Oct. 7.—American harvests this year will be the most valuable ever produced. With the wheat crop exceeding a billion bushels, the largest ever produced in one season by any nation, and a corn crop which also may prove to be the largest ever grown, the Government's October crop report, issued to-day, announced preliminary estimates which indicate record harvests of oats, barley, rye, sweet potatoes, rice, tobacco and hay.

Corn still is king of crops, with indications of 3,026,159,000 bushels. While that is 98,000,000 bushels below the record of 1912, the final production, when the harvest is finished and all statistics compiled, may more than make up the difference. The higher prices this year assures the most valuable crop o corn ever grown. At prices to farmers prevailing October 1, the corn crop is worth $2,133,000,000.

$910,844,000 VALUE OF WHEAT CROP.

What prospects increased as the growing season progressed, and the Government's early season forecasts moved up month by month so that to-day's preliminary estimate of production was placed at 1,002,029,000 bushels. Wet weather at harvest time, however, reduced the quality of winter wheat so that much of it will not be available for milling purposes, and will have to be used for feed. At prices prevailing October 1, the farm value of the crop is $910,844,000, considerably more than ever was paid for a wheat crop before.

September weather was particularly destructive to potatoes, causing a reduction of 37,758,000 bushels, or ten percent, in the forecast of production. Tobacco also suffered from unfavorable conditions, which caused a decrease of 21,345,000 pounds in the production forecast. Tobacco, however, promises to exceed the record crop of 1909 by 43,000,000 pounds.

Oats will exceed the record crop of 1912 by almost 100,000,000 bushels. Barley will exceed its record by 13,000,000 bushels; sweet potatoes by 5,000,000 bushels; rice by 500,000 bushels, and hay by 8,000,000 tons.

## MANY BULGARIANS TO BE INTERNED HERE

### Work of Officials in Canada Will be Greatly Increased by Balkans Entering

Ottawa, Oct. 7.—The entrance of Bulgaria into the European conflict on the side of Germany will increase the work of the internment officals. It is estimated that there are some 25,000 Bulgarians, mostly men, in Canada, and immediately Great Britain formally declares war they will be registered, and those who are reservists or who are regarded as possibly dangerous or attempt to get out of the country, will be interned. It is possible a new internment camp may have to be established. During the past few weeks a number of Bulgarians have left Canada for the United States. The government could not then intern or stop them, however; most of the men it is thought were not attempting to get back to Bulgaria, but were wanting to avoid internment if trouble does break out. However, any Bulgarians who attempt to leave the country now even if war has not been formally declared, will likely be detained at the border.

## TORONTO PROPOSAL IS IMPRACTICABLE

### Government Does Not See Way to Grant Allowance to Airmen in Training

Ottawa, Oct. 7.—The proposal from Toronto that the government should grant a daily allowance for the men training at the aviation school is regarded here as rather impracticable since the government has no guarantee that the men will either complete the course and make good as aviators, or that they will enter the Royal Flying Corps when they do complete their training. The training is all done, under private auspices. The naval service department merely passing the men as generally fit in regard to sight, etc.

Some of the men who have completed the course at Toronto have taken positions as instructors. Moreover, the men who go to the front receive later a refund which almost covers the expense of the training course. At present also, there is a very large number of candidates, many of whom have first class qualifications, and should become members of the Royal Flying Service of whom Canada can be justly proud.

## SIR SAM HUGHES RECEIVED GASSING

### Entered Testing Room at Queens Filled With Poisonous Gas That Germans Used

Kingston, Oct. 6.—General Sir Sam Hughes had an interesting and unusual experience at Queen's University, which he is not likely soon to forget. He went to the university to see the results of some experiments with chlorine gas. A room was completely filled with chlorine gas, similar to that which the Germans have used in the trenches, and the purpose of the test was to show that these gases could easily be overcome by the use of a respirator which Professor Walker has made. To prove this the professor opened the door leading into the room, first taking the precaution however to put on the respirator. He found that General Hughes had followed him in without a respirator, and even in that brief moment was beginning to show the effects of the gas, these showing in a highly increased blood pressure, in a suffocating feeling and in a semi-blinding effect. The General held his breath and left the room.

## ALIEN SITUATION IN WEST WELL HANDLED

### Will Not be Necessary to Recruit Mounted Police Up To Full Strength

Ottawa, October 7.—It has been decided that the situation is now so well in hand in western Canada in regard to alien enemies that it will not be necessary to recruit the Royal Northwest Mounted Police up to the full strength it was kept at all last year, 1,500 men. When war broke out last August the famous red coated force was doubled in strength in order to patrol the German and Austrian settlements. These men were taken on for only a year. Many of them, during the past couple of months have been asking for their discharge and have joined the overseas battalion. The force is now down to nine hundred men. It has been decided after a thorough inquiry that it will not be necessary to recruit the force up again to fifteen hundred.

The police have the situation well in hand, while there are twenty-five thousand troops in western Canada who can be called upon in case of trouble. The German and Austrian settlements as a matter of fact are so widely distributed that there is not much danger of concerted action, except with a few isolated individuals who have since been interned. The western alien enemies have shown a willingness to abide by Canadian laws and have shown no anxiety either to return to fight for their home lands or to cause trouble in their adopted country. Most of them as a matter of fact came to Canada to avoid militarism.

## MONARCHY VOTE IN CHINA, NOVEMBER 15

### If Monarchial Form of Government is Favored it Will Be Promulgated

Peking, Oct. 4.—Regulations governing the election of members to a people's conference which shall decide whether China shall adopt the monarchical form of government have been passed by the state council, acting in the capacity of a legislature.

The primaries will be completed on November 5, and the final vote cast in the provincial capitals ten days later. If the vote favors a monarchy the restoration of that form of government will be promulgated.

Despatches from Peking on September 22 said that the council of state had advised President Yuan Shi-Kai to call a citizens' convention to act on a new constitution which would decide the monarchical question. To-day's despatch indicates the giving of such authorization and shows that definite steps for the election of members of the body which will make the decision have been taken.

WARNING TO CANADIANS.

Ottawa, Oct. 7.—Sir Joseph Pope has been requested by the commissioner general in Paris, in view of the numerous applications for assistance made to him by distressed Canadians who have gone over to France in the hope of finding employment in that country, to make known through the press that it is useless for Canadian laborers or professional men to go to France in the hope of obtaining employment unless work has been obtained in advance before their departure from Canada.

BOY KILLED BY AUTOMOBILE.

Three Rivers, Que., Oct. 4.—The eight-year-old son of Mr. Jos. Bradley, manager of the Canada Paint Company at Red Mill, Que., died from injuries received when knocked down by an automobile on Volontaire street this evening. He died shortly after the accident.

## BRITISH MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT KILLED

London, Oct. 6.—Among the names appearing in the casualty list to-day are those of Lord Ninian Crichton-Stuart, Lieut.-Col. J. B. Macqueen, a nephew of Viscount Haldane, and Capt. the Hon. Gerald Legge, second son of the Earl of Dartmouth, all of whom were killed in action.

Lord Crichton-Stuart is the fifth member of Parliament who has been killed during the war. He was a member of the Lower House for Cardiff. His father was the third Marquis of Bute, who died in 1900.

## DUKE OF CONNAUGHT INSPECTED TROOPS

Toronto, Oct. 7.—The Duke of Connaught spent this afternoon in Toronto, inspecting four plants where munitions of war are being manufactured. He dined at the Government House and left for Ottawa to-night at 11 o'clock. This morning he paid a visit to Niagara camp and inspected the Overseas troops in training. Eleven thousand men took part in a review and march past His Roya lHighness, who issued an order congratulating the commanding officer on the splendid bearing, spirit and physique of the troops.

## PREMIER BORDEN SENDS PRAISES

### Finds Troops at Valcartier in Splendid Physique and Spirits

Ottawa, Oct. 7.—The Prime Minister who inspected the troops at Valcartier to-day, sent General Sir Sam Hughes the following message: "The troops which I had the honor of inspecting this morning at Valcartier are a fine body of men, and showing highly creditable results of their training. The arrangements of the camp are excellent and I congratulate you upon what has been here accomplished. I hope you will convey my congratulations also to the camp commandant, his staff and the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the force."

Col. John Hughes is the camp commandant.

## FIRE BROKE OUT ON C. P R. LINER

Liverpool, Oct. 8.—Fire broke out late last night on board the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Britain, lying in the Mersey outward bound. It required several hours of strenuous efforts by the firemen, aided by fire tugs, to get the fire under control. It is understood there is no cargo aboard the steamer.

The "Empress of Britain" was formerly in the Canadian Pacific service between Liverpool and Quebec. Lately she has been under government charter.

## NEW SCHEME FOR TRAINING AIRMEN

Toronto, Ont., Oct. 4.—J. A. D. McCurdy, of the Curtiss aeroplane works, left for Ottawa to-night to see Sir Robert Borden concerning aviation matters, including wintering arrangements for the flying school.

Major Ross Hume, who has received large numbers of applications for training from Canadians who wish to join the Royal Flying corps, stated to-day that he could accept no more students in the meantime, as the British War Office was considering a new scheme for training candidates from the Dominions.

FRANCE AUTHORIZES LOAN.

Paris, October 7.—Alexander Ribot, the French Minister of Finance, introduced in the Chamber of Deputies to-day a bill authorizing the Anglo-French loan negotiated in the United States. The bill consists of a single article, which reads:

"The government is authorized to issue in the United States, conjointly and collectively with the British government, one or several loans, of which the amount and conditions will be fixed by the government according to the best interests of the treasury. Bonds of these loans will be exempt from all taxes, present or future."

## SHIPMENT OF SHELLS NOT BEING DETAINED

### Ex-Chairman of Committee Says There is No Shortage of Boxes in This Country

Ottawa, Oct. 7.—A report that the shell committee was faced with a serious shortage of boxes and that the shipping of 1,500,000 shells was being held up on that account, was given a straight denial by General Bertram, chairman of the shell committee this morning. He declared that they had all the boxes they required and that one million shells were being shipped now at the request of the Imperial authorities.

He added that boxes of one class had been ordered for eight months ahead and the committee had just received 591,000 of another class. The committee had boxes stored all over the country.

## C.P.R. PRESIDENT CONFIDENT OF FUTURE

### Sir Thos. Shaughnessy Says Everything Points to a Marked Increase

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, held at Montreal last week, the vacancy on the board of directors caused by the death of Sir Wm. Van Horne was filled by the appointment of Brigadier-General Frank S. Meighen, president of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company. The other vacancy, caused by the death of Sir Sandford Fleming, remains unfilled, the board not having seen fit to make an appointment at the present time. The directors whose four year term of office expired yesterday—Sir Edmund Osler, Sir Herbert Holt and Mr. R. B. Angus—were unanimously re-elected.

Aside from the election of directors and the adoption of the annual reports the only business to come before meeting was a resolution approving of the formation of "The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Limited," with an authorized capital of £2,000,000 sterling, for the purpose of takin gover and operating the company's steamships engaged in traffic on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and to take over as well the steamships and appurtenances of the Allan Line Steamships Company. The shareholders approved the directors recommendation that, a ea consideration for the steamships and their appurtenances to be sold and delivered by the C.P.R., and for the capital stock of the Allan Line Steamship Company, carrying with it all that company's steamship and other properties, the shareholders accept as fully paid the capital stock of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Limited, namely, £1,962,910, being all excepting the shares necessary to qualify the directors of the Steamship Company, and in addition, 5 percent First Debentures or Debenture Stock of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Limited, to the amount of £2,863,860 sterling.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

The report of Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president, was an optimistic one. After referring to the fact that the annual statement was in many respects the most unsatisfactory ever submitted, he said, in part:

"The shrinkage in the gross earnings of your railway system, compared with the previous year, of $31,000,000 is verf marked indeed, it is in excess of your entire gross earnings in the year 1901, but the fact that, notwithstanding this great falling off in revenue, your regular dividend was earned, is unquestionable evidence of your foresight and wisdom in havin gmade such expenditures during the past ten or twelve years as to enable you to make a saving in your working expenses, representing such a substantial offset to the loss of gross revenue.

"The physical condition of your property has never been better than it is at this time, the reduction in the cost of maintenance of way for the year being due very largly to a favorable winter, and to the fact that works of betterment, chargeable in considerable part to working expenses, were completed before unfavorable business conditions appeared, and the additional facilities for the conduct of your business, provided by your expenditures, made it possible for you to handle your traffic more expeditiously and economically. As an illustration, the number of tons of freight traffic hauled one mile in the year covered by the report was 82 percent greater than in 1905, but it required only 17 percent additional train miles to perform the service. Improved gradients, double tracks, better terminal facilities, larger locomotives and cars enabled you to earn $3.17 per freight train mile in the last year, as against $1.93 in 1905, an improvement of 64 percent, although there has been a substantial reduction of freight rates in the meantime.

"Taking everything into account, I feel that we may accept the outcome of the year as evidence of the strongly entrenched position of the company, and may look forward to the future with confidence.

OUTLOOK IS AN ENCOURAGING ONE.

"In these days, when so many nations are engaged in a bloody and expensive war, when the financial machinery of the world is out of gear, and general business conditions are disturbed, it is not wise to make predictions, but everything points to marked improvement in your revenue during the current fiscal year. The country has been blessed with a most bountiful harvest, and while the price of wheat is lower than it was a year ago, it is still above the average, and conditions prevailing abroad should cause a continued demand for this and many of our other products. Conseratively estimated, the field crops harvested this autumn in the four provinces west of Lake Superior, will yield per capit to the rural poulation in those provinces more than twice as much money as the rural population of the eight states directly south of them received per capita for their field crops in 1914. With agriculture as the most important pedestal of our prosperity, any substantial addition to the income, and, therefore, to the buying power of the agricultura. community, is reflected in every line of trade, so that we have reason to anticipate a decided betterment of the westbound merchandise traffic.

"A substantial improvement in your land sales, 77,000 acres in the last three months, as compared with 41,000 acres in the same months last year, increased activity in the mining and smelting industries of Souther nBritish Columbia, larger shipments of lumber from the Western mills to the interior, are all encouraging signs, indicating as they do a partial restoration of confidence and a step in the direction of normal times.

PLANS FOR IMMIGRATION.

"It is to be hoped that, in anticipation of the close of the war and the new conditions that will come with it, an organization will be perfected for unity of action by the Dominion and Provincial Governments, and the important business interests of the country, looking not only to the largest possible immigration of agriculturists, but to the development on a more comprehensive scale than ever before, of the vast natural resources of the country, so that the position of Canada may be strengthened to meet the financial obligations of the country resulting from the war and from other causes with which everybody is familiar.

"Until the market improves, no special effort will be made to dispose of any portion of the four percent Consolidated Debenture Stock, amounting to about $40,000,000, representing advances made from your treasury for the construction of additional railway mileage, as there is in hand, at present, sufficient money to meet requirements for a long period.

## SCHEME TO DETECT PRESENCE OF AIRMEN

### On Darkest Night American Claims He Can Tell Height of Any Airship

New York, Oct. 6.—Edward F. Chandler, inventor of a system of harbor defence now being tested by the United States Navy for the detection of the approach of submarines and battleships with the aid of water microphones, announced to-day that he has perfected a method of detecteing and locating airships by the microphone. Mr. Chandler said that one of the greatest applications of the airship finder would be as a defence against night raids such as the Germans have made upon London with Zeppelins.

APPROACHED BY TWO GOVERNMENTS.

Mr. Chandler said that he could easily discover the range height, speed and direction of a dirigible or other aircraft in the darkest night. Then, he said, anti-aircraft guns could be used against the invaders. Explaining his method he said, "If microphones, sensitive and tuned to catch the vibrations made by an airships' propellers were placed over a large geometrical figure on the ground the variance of the effect on the vibrations of the propellers upon separate microphones gives a ready means for the relative location of the source of the vibration."

Mr. Chandler said two governments now at war had approached him to obtain the rights of his invention.

## LABORMEN URGED TO TAKE THEIR SHARE

### Three National Committees on Trade Unions Issue a Manifesto to Working Men

London, October 6.—An appeal for recruits for the British army was issued to-day by the authorized representatives of the three national committees of trades unions—the parliamentary committee, the general federation of trades unions committee and the executive committee of the labor party. The manifesto states that tens of thousands of men of military age and fitness have not yet joined the colors. Stating that equipment and supplies of munitions for these men are ready, the manifesto urges that they assume immediately their share of the labor. Their failure to do so is attributed to the fact that they do not appreciate the seriousness of the situation.

"Thirty thousand recruits weekly," the appeal declares, "must be raised to maintain the efficiency of our armies and secure such a victory as will free the world from the fear of that military tyranny which Germany would impose upon it."

The manifesto, which is addressed by the joint labor board to its "fellow countrymen," points out that at no time in the history of the nation has it been faced with a crisis of such gravity as now exists.

The appeal concludes: "We know that defeat or an inconclusive peace means for us not only loss of prestige as a nation and the certainty that the conflict will be renewed in a few years, but the loss of those personal liberties and privileges which it has taken centuries of effort to win. Responsibility for victory or defeat rests on those who have not yet responded to the call."

## WAR IN HOLLOW OF KITCHENER'S HAND

### Give Him Men and Munitions and He Will Guarantee His Personal Reputation

London, October 5.—The Manchester "Guardian" says that Councillor Tom Fox, in a speech at Manchester last night, made an interesting reference to the conference of labor leaders last Tuesday, which was addressed by Premier Asquith and War Secretary Kitchener.

There were many things Lord Kitchener told them, said Mr. Fox, which he could not repeat, but he told them some things which could be repeated. Among them were the following:—

"There is no room," said Lord Kitchener, "for any pessimist. Give me the men and war munitions I want and I will guarantee my personal reputation that we have the war in the hollow of our hands.

"And I know," Lord Kitchener added, "how many men I want, and how many I want for munitions. I have their names and the numbers on their doors, and if they do not come I will fetch them."

## AVIATION SCHOOL AT VANCOUVER NOW

Ottawa, October 5. — Mr. J. A. D. McCurdy, of the aviation school in Toronto, was here to-day and saw the Prime Minister, and also Mr. G. J. Desbarats, Deputy Minister of Naval Service, whose department has to pass all the Canadian candidates for the Royal Flying Corps. It is undecided as yet whether the flying school will be continued at Toronto during the winter, or be moved to Bermuda. Besides the new flying school lately started at Montreal, another school is likely to be established at Vancouver. The schools are all under private management.

BRITISH STEAMERS TORPEDOED.

Athens, via Paris, October 5.—The British steamer "Arabia," en route from London to Piraeus, Greece, has been torpedoed by an Austrian submarine 12 miles south of Cythere. Thirty-five members of the crew were saved.

## WOMEN ARE AVERSE TO CONSCRIPTION

### No Evidence to Warrant the Statement That They Want Compulsory Service

London, October 5.—One of the arguments of the conscriptionists is that the woman of the country want the Continental militarist system introduced into Britain. No evidence, worthy of attention, has been produced in support of that statement.

Letters have appeared from women whose boys—alleged to be under military age—have been canvassed by the recruiting sergeant, and who think that, if conscription were introduced, their sons would be spared what they regard as an indignity.

Why it should be regarded as an indignity to be asked to join the army they do not trouble to explain, perhaps because the explanation would not do them or their sons any credit.

When the war broke out an acute American observer warned Germany to beware of a nation whose women did not weep in public when they sent their men to war. The women of England have seen their men march away to war with hardly any betrayal of their feelings, and they are willing to do so until victory is won.

But they do not want conscription. They cannot say so officially for there is no organization that can speak for them as a body. There are several bodies that represent working women and look after their industrial interests, but the officials are, for obvious reasons, precluded from making any statement on behalf of their members.

They are industrial organizations only, and are not concerned with any questions excepting those that concern the welfare of working women.

In an unofficial capacity and from a quite personal point of view, however, several ladies associated with women's industrial movements have expressed their entire disapproval of conscription. They went further and declared that, so far as they could interpret the feelings of the women of Great Britain, they were firmly opposed to conscription.

"The men," said one well-known woman trade unionist, 'have done woman trade unionist, "have done splendidly, and the women have shown that they are quite willing to let their men go voluntarily. What more is needed? Women feel, too, that they have no right to ask men to do what they cannot do themselves, that is, join the fighting forces of the country."

## WESTERN FARMERS TO ADD TO LIVE STOCK

### Wet Weather Has Again Interfered With Threshing Operations

Regina, Sask., October 4.—The Department of Agriculture of Saskatchewan is in receipt of wires on crop conditions from the members of the outside staff. Wet weather has again made threshing operations almost impossible to the southern half of the province. Elevators along the line from Rosetown to Alsask are full and cars are badly needed.

Reports from the north indicate that considerable progress has been made during the week. West of Battleford forty percent of the crop is threshed and Melfort and adjoining districts report fine weather with fifty percent of the crop threshed.

In the above mentioned districts the wheat is averaging upwards of thirty bushels to the acre, and the grade is very satisfactory. It is also stated that the condition of live stock is good throughout the province, and with the money that will be realized by the sale of the grain quite a number of farmers intend to purchase additional live stock.

## AMERICANS CERTAIN HESPERIAN MINED

### Naval Officers Have Examined Pieces of Metal Thought to Have Been Part of Torpedo

Washington, Oct. 4.—Naval officers assigned to examine pieces of metal said to have been found aboard the Allan liner "Hesperian" before she sank off the Irish coast, September 4, are virtually convinced that the vessel was wrecked by a mine. Their findings will be submitted to Secretary of the Navy Daniels this week.

While there has never been a formal announcement on the subject, despatches from London have credited the British Admiralty with the belief that the "Hesperian" was torpedoed without warning by a German submarine. The captain of the vessel expressed this opinion and submitted the metal fragments which he contended were pieces of a torpedo. Some of the pieces were submitted to the naval attache at the American embassy at London who turned them over to Ambassador Page to be forwarded to the State Department along with the affidavits of the officers and passengers.

Some time after the "Hesperian" went down the German government presented, through Ambassador Girard, a memorandum stating that none of its submarines was in the vicinity at the time the vessel was wrecked and that consequently a mine must have caused the explosion. This was in line with the view held at both the State and Navy Departments here. High American naval officers had contended from the first that the fact that she was struck forward, at night, when far beyond the zone in which German submarines usually operated, made it practically certain that she had run upon a mine.

VATICAN ISSUES DENIAL.

Rome, Oct. 5, via Paris, Oct. 6.—Official denial was made to-day in the "Osservatore Romano," the Vatican organ, that Pope Benedict intends to ask the belligerent nations to declare an armistice for November 2 to memorialize the soldiers who have perished since the war began.

The Overseas News Agency of Berlin sent out a report on September 29 that information had been received from Switzerland to the effect that the Pope was preparing a circular letter to the belligerents requesting a general truce on All Saints Day.

## "WOUNDED IN FRANCE," GERMAN CAPTIVE'S BOAST

### Even Teutons Become Human on Stretchers at La Chapelle

Paris, Sept. 14.—La Chapelle, the station at which the wounded who go to the many hospitals of Paris arrive, is the scene of the saddest side of the war, but it is also the place where the heroic qualities of the French are manifested in their best light. A Frenchman remarked recently that even the Germans seemed to show a trace of human nature when they were lying wounded on a stretcher in La Chapelle.

He referred to a German officer who being brought in with wounds in his cheek and shoulder and a piece of shrapnel in his leg, was asked by the French medecin-en-chef where he was wounded. The story goes that the German answered proudly:

"I was wounded in France, sir."

An incident has occurred which has nothing to do with this except that it happened in the same place, La Chapelle. The ambulances were arriving because they had been notified that a hospital train was expected with 470 "grand blesses" (seriously wounded) at 10 o'clock on this particular Sunday morning.

SOUGHT WOUNDED HUSBAND.

A woman, sitting on a pile of stretchers in the corner, called one of the ambulance drivers and asked whether she would be allowed to wait there for her husband, who was to arrive on the train.

She was a beautiful little woman, very well gowned in a dress of white silk and lace, and she held at her breast a baby of three or four months, which she continued to nurse with pride as the captain in charge of the station approached her.

After her appeal to him the captain not only allowed her to remain, a thing which is seldom permitted to civilians, but led her to the inner part of the station, where he recommended her to the care of the nurses in their quarters, explaining that the husband had been at the front for a year and had never seen the baby.

The station is divided into rooms for the wounded by collapsible bungalows, each one large enough to accommodate about forty stretcher cases. Into one of these, when the train arrived, but one soldier was carried. He was just a "simple soldat," with no officer's stripes; both his arms were bandaged and he seemed to have stood the strain of the train journey very poorly.

BANDAGED ARM PULLS BABY.

To this bungalow the captain and a lieutenant led the mother with her baby. She went to the stretcher and embraced the husband, then handed the little war baby to him. He could not receive it, but he managed with a bandaged arm to pull its head toward him until he could kiss its cheek, and he said something that would probably be the best part of the story had it been overheard.

The two officers, standing at the other side of the stretcher, and touched by his family reunion, had come to the salute. The wounded man turned to them and said:

"I am out of it now, but here is another little soldier come to take my place."

"I accept him in the name of the army," the captain answered, "and if he becomes half the man his father is France will some day be proud of him."

With that the officers saluted and left the mother and child alone with the wounded man.

## NOTABLE OFFICERS FELL IN THE DRIVE

### Another List of British Casualties Consists of 99 Officers and 1,736 Men

London, Oct. 5.—Another heavy casualty list made public here indicates the price that has been paid for the recent British victory over the Germans in France. The official list gives the names of ninety-nine officers and 1,736 men, while unofficial news has been received of the deaths of eighty-eight additional officers.

Among the names of notables in the casualty list are those of Major the Hon. Cyril Myles Ponsonby, of the Grenadier Guards and son of the Earl of Besborough; Colonel De A. Salis Hadow, commander of the Tenth Yorkshire Regiment; Colonel Frederick Charles Romer, commander of the Eighth Buffs, East Kent Regiment; Colonel Eden Vansittart, Colonel Frederick Howard Fairslough and Colonel Edward Townshend Logan. All these officers were killed in France.

## SIR JOHN FRENCH PRAISES AIRMEN

London, Oct. 4.—Field Marshal Sir John French has issued an order of the day expressing his appreciation of the valuable work done by all ranks of the Royal Flying corps in the battle in France, which began September 25, under extremely adverse weather conditions, which compelled flying at very low altitudes under heavy fire.

General French especially thanks the pilots and observers of aircraft for their plucky work in co-operation with the artillery and in photographing and making bomb attacks on the railways, which, he says, was of great value in interrupting German communications.

## BRITAIN WANTS FORTY DOCTORS

Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont., October 6.—Lieut.-Col. A. W. Marlow, A.D.M.S second division, has been asked by the British War Office to supply to the Royal Army Medical Corps forty doctors selected by him from the division This is the first call on the division for medical men since last spring, when 35 medical men joined the forces at the front. Six members of the house staff of Toronto General Hospital, who previously offered their services, are among those already selected for overseas service.

## PRESS OPINIONS

GERMAN "EFFICIENCY!"

(Edmonton "Journal.")

We have heard so much about "German efficiency," which some of the Kaiser's defenders across the border have gone so far to argue as reason why we should wish to have his arms triumph, that it is refreshing to come across such an article as that one from the pen of Herbert N. Casson in the London "Weekly Despatch." Addressing the German people, he tells them that the first principle of efficiency is always a fair deal.

"Efficiency, he goes on, presumes the retention of certain ideals. You are a nation so devoid of ideals that you do not dare look yourselves in the glass, which is why you suppress free speech and ban a free press. You would suppress human thought if you could. Efficiency assumes common sense. You must not do anything absurd or grotesque; you must never become so scientific that you take a course alien to common sense. You were not efficient because you lacked common sense. You thought mankind would tolerate your rule by might.

"Finally you Germans were not efficient because you had no conception of salesmanship. Salesmanship means to command favorable attention. The attention you have got in the war has scarcely been favorable. The sinking of the "Lusitania" and the "Arabic," the murder of the sailors in "E-13," the ravaging of Belgium—these got your attention, but it was not the kind of attention any nation wants.

"Here is your great mistake! You have organized barbarism in the most wonderful way, using science to succeed where Attila failed. You gave to his purpose the machinery of the 20th century, but behind the machinery was still the same old Attila."

The same laws apply to the nation as to the individual. Mr. Casson's article may be epitomized in a remark which was made some years ago in an address to young men by a prominent American. Mere cleverness, he said, never got anyone anywhere except to the penitentiary.

PRICES IN IMPOSSIBLE TRADE.

("Collier's Weekly.")

A customer asked a German butcher for the price on Hamburger steak.

"Twenty-five cents a peundt," was the reply.

"But," said the customer, "down at Callaghan's the price is only twenty a pound."

"Vell," queried Schwartz, "vy you don't buy of Callaghan?"

"He didn't have any," answered the customer.

"Oh, vell," replied Schwartz, "ven I don't haf 'em I sell 'em for ten cents."

Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, has received an aerogram from Berlin via the Sayville wireless, offering fifteen cents a pound for a million bales of cotton—delivered. If the cotton could be delivered via Sayville perhaps the price would be somewhat scaled down.

A BLOW TO TURKEY.

(Buffalo "Express.")

No amount of German propaganda can convince the Mohammedan world that the Sultan of Turkey and his German friends, or German subjects, as they must be from the Mohammedan viewpoint, are winning the war when the news spreads through the East that the British are approaching Bagdad. To the people of the East that will be much more impressive than would be the conquest of Constantinople itself.

A GREAT CROP.

(Hamilton "Times.")

President E. J. Chamberlin, of the Grand Trunk Pacific, has returned from his western trip. He is of the opinion that the wheat crop this year will reach at least 275,000,000 bushels, while some conservative bankers estimate a total of 300,000,000 bushels. There is also a record oat crop this year, and everywhere along the Grand Trunk Pacific both cereals have matured perfectly. The president states that there is an encouraging settlement in the fertile valleys of British Columbia, which are so well adapted to mixed farming. The feeling throughout the west is optimistic. It is felt that the disposal of the enormous crop at good prices cannot but result in increased buying and a revival of business activity in all lines.

ONE GERMAN ANSWERS ANOTHER

("Collier's Weekly.")

Writing in the New York "Times" on "The Impeachment of German-Americans," Professor Hugo Munsterberg, of Harvard University, tries to interpret German ideals to us. His method is simple: say nothing about Belgium, the "Lusitania," and the innumerable rat-hole activities of the hyphenated in the United States and claim for Germany all betterments in sanitation, city building, conservation, art, drama, politics, etc., etc. Germany has given all these things and Germany is a land of freedom. The nub of the political argument is the assertion: "Yes, the German nation governs itself just as much as the American." Is this true? Back in 1914, before the breaking out of the war, Hans Delbruck, professor of history in the University of Berlin and Vice Chancellor of the German Empire, wrote a book called "Government and the Will of the People." In this he points out that the Reichstag, which comes nearer than any other German institution to representing the nation, is far from controlling national affairs, and was created by Bismarck to strengthen the Government and to support its policies. This is just the opposite of conditions in England, France and the United States, where the parliamentary or representative idea still holds. Delbruck shows that the Kaiser, the Bavarian King, and the other German princes exert their power "by the grace of God" and rule by means of the army officers and the civil officials. The foundation of the German political system is the direct personal loyalty of these two bodies to the monarch. Munsterberg can call this "full freedom and mature self-government" if he likes, but this German system of statecraft is the same old system of self-centered monarchial power from which the English and French peoples fought themselves free during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Delbruck knows this and gives the facts boldly. Munsterberg had better go talk to him.

FUROR TEUTONICUS.

(Boston "Transcript.")

Madison's remark, that while every Athenian citizen might have been a philosopher, all Athenian citizens were a mob, seems adaptable to the German nation. Individually, they are among the most estimable people in the world. Collectively, under some inexplicably malign influence, they seem possessed of a furor which outrages humanity. Nor is this any new thing. Whatever may have been its origin, it has long existed and has frequently been observed and remarked upon, by Germans themselves as well as the rest of the world.

"I fear Germany is lost," said Luther, four centuries ago. "It cannot be otherwise, for they wi" employ nothing but the sword." History tells how fearfully the sword was indeed used thereafter, until Germany was the shambles of the world. Later, in recent generations, Germans of light and leading, have exulted in, defended and glorified the employment of "nothing but the sword." Historians like Niebuhr, Mommsen, Ranke, Sybel and others, colored all their writings to exploit the philosopher Hegel's savage dogma, that "bloody battles are the struggle of moral energy." For generations militarism for its own sake has been ingrained into the German people.

What was the outcome? More than a generation ago, during the Franco-German war of 1870, one of the keenest sighted and most thoughtful of journalistic observers, the late Lawrence Godkin, spoke of "the consciousness which everybody begins to have, that to put such an engine of destruction as the German army into operation, there must be behind it some new law of motive power. . . . We are witnessing the application to military affairs of the whole intelligence of a nation of great mental and moral culture. . . . A nation organized in this way is a new phenomenon, and is worth study. It gives one a glimpse of possibilities in the future of modern civilization of which few people have hitherto dreamed, and it must be confessed that the prospect is not altogether pleasing."

Those possibilities which Godkin saw with prophetic eye more than forty years ago are now being realized. The world sees what it means for a great nation, of the highest intellectual and industrial development, to be supremely organized for war, and to be possessed of a lust for war and for universal conquest. It is a phenomenon which surpasses even that which Rome presented in the days of Caesar. The culmination of centuries of warlike culture and preparation is the most gigantic war the world has ever seen, waged for the sake of war. We shall see whether the cult outlasts the crisis which it has precipitated.

SIWASH PROVERBS.

(Vancouver "Province.")

It is a Siwash proverb that the homeliest klootchman has the softest tongue. They also maintain that he who talks with women hears that all men are chiefs but himself. Another of their sayings is that a polecat hunts alone.

IN THE HANDS OF THE WORKERS.

(London "Daily Express.")

We have discovered that material can only be overcome by material. Courage, enthusiasm, the consciousness of a good and noble cause, are useless without an ample supply of munitions. The freedom of Europe, therefore, lies in the hands of the workers of Great Britain, who have the power to pile up for the allies an immense store of guns and shell, and thus to hasten the end of the awful nightmare through which we are living.

STEFANSSON'S OPPORTUNITY.

(New York "Post.")

In the old days Arctic exploration was exploration by ship, and it was the sailor who led the way. Now it is exploration by land, and once the explorer can get away from ice and sea he feels a greater confidence in his progress. Now that Stefansson has his starting-point established on solid earth, he will be able to go far and fast as compared with his explorations of the last two years. He has a new ship, the "Polar Bear"; he has added five men to his original company; and he has supplies to last to the end of 1917. With the pluck that has made him famous he should be able to accomplish wonders, and to add to the maps of the world and to the political domain of Canada huge new stretches.

THE ARMENIAN ATROCITIES.

(New York "World.")

Courtesy to Germany's ally may require Ambassador Bernstorff to declare that "the alleged atrocities committed in the Ottoman Empire appear to be pure inventions." But his diplomatic denial of the savagery of the Turks towards the Armenians is not convincing.

A committee of distinguished Americans, many of whom the German Ambassador must know, and whose character he cannot question, has publicly announced that it has full confirmation in every particular of the "statement recently made by Viscount Bryce regarding the imprisonment, torture, murder, massacre and exile into the deserts of Northern Arabia of defenceless and innocent Armenians, including decrepit men, women and children, and their forcible conversion to Islam." It has the testimony of eye-witnesses, Armenians, Greeks, Bulgarians, Italians, Germans, Turks, Englishmen, Americans, to support its charges, and it stands sponsor for the assertion that Turkey's "plan of procedure, which is identical in all parts of the country, seems to aim at the complete elimination of all non-Moslem races from Asiatic Turkey, and already that aim is in a fair way of accomplishment as far as the Armenians are concerned."

Reports of consular agents to the State Department affirm that in the persecution of the Armenians the Turks have committed indescribable atrocities From many sources, official and unofficial, appalling stories of Turkish outrages in Asia Minor continue to flow into Washington. Ambassador Morgenthau has made representations to the Turkish Government with little or no effect.

It was at Germany's bidding that Turkey entered the war. German influence dominates the Government at Constantinople. The silence or indifference of Germany to the barbarous treatment of the Armenians by Turkey can only result in fastening on the master power responsibility for the outrages perpetrated by its ally. For Germany to excuse or defend the Turks in the "complete elimination" of the Armenians will only be to share the Turks' guilt.

INCREDIBLE BARBARITY.

(London "Chronicle.")

The District Government Office of Dillingen, a manufacturing town in South-West Germany, has issued a sharp reprimand and warning to the female portion of the inhabitants: It has come to the knowledge of the officials that "German women and girls have acted in an entirely shameless manner in seeking conversation and social intercourse with French prisoners of war." They have been known to "walk out" with them on fine evenings, and to have shown a pleasure in their society which is undignified and unworthy the high reputation of German women. This must cease. If it does not, the names of the offenders are to be placarded on the church door and on the door of the Government offices.

The "Tagliche Rundschau" cites with warm approval the conduct of a large crowd of citizens at Augsburg who meted out to a "guilty" woman the treatment she deserved. The unfortunate woman was seen to approach a barracks in which French prisoners were interned, and give to one of the prisoners a box which was afterwards found to contain chocolate. She was arrested and taken to the nearest police station. A crowd of considerable dimensions gathered, attacked the woman with fury, flung stones at her, and would have lynched her but for the timely interposition of the police, who saved her from further maltreatment.

NO PRO-GERMAN THERE.

(Richmond "Times.")

John M. Dent, the famous publisher of educational and classical works, has visited fourteen or fifteen of the leading State and other universities of the United States. He found that the professors of literature and history were much more ready to talk about the latest aspect of the great war than they were to discuss futures in books. One professor in a leading eastern university wrote him on arrival: "You'll find it difficult to make us talk about books. We are all absorbed in the war. You will find us more pro-British than the British themselves." The publisher continued: "Again, in Wisconsin, I found the sentiment overwhelmingly toward a firm stand against the attempt at domination by Germany. The same thing obtained in California. Everywhere I found German militarism condemned. All believed in ideals Great Britain is fighting for. Personally, I do not think we have ever done full justice to the attitude of the Republic, seeing her delicate position in this war. The universities are with England and the allies almost without exception. Only in one case did I meet with a university man who called himself 'pro-German.' What pleased me most was that all this conglomeration of opinion was deliberately thought out after counting the cost and considering all the various questions. Another interesting point is that quite the majority of professors go to Germany to get their Ph.D., and become more or less imbued with German life and influenced by friendly treatment and the sympathy they receive in so many parts of Germany."

THE WAR TIME DINNER PARTY.

(Manchester "Guardian.")

The following story is one that will be read with what is called "mixed feelings," but it is an actual incident, and I may leave it for the use of the social reformer—or farce writer—of happier times: A lady who has a title and a house in Mayfair has joined the ranks of the munition workers, and the other evening she gave a dinner party to celebrate the completion of her first month of productive industry. Her guests were a duchess, the wife of a Cabinet Minister, a Red Cross nurse and a woman of the working class, whom her hostess introduced to the others as "Mabel, my mate in the shop." The hostess and her "mate" wore print dresses and had red handkerchiefs swathed about their heads—their working uniform. They sat down at a table covered not with linen but with oilcloth, and the hostess explained: "Mabel put me up to this. It is a war saving. You just sponge it over and it doesn't need to go to the laundry." The dinner was joint, vegetables, sweet and cheese. A maidservant carried in the dishes and then disappeared. The hostess carved, and the guests helped each other to vegetables. "The simple life," the hostess explained. "Mabel and I only get fifteen bob a week, and it won't run to more." The little party had a jolly meal, and the hostess and her "mate" talked 'shop,' to the delight of the others. The duchess, taking her departure, ventured an inquiry: "Has Griggs enlisted?" "Oh, dear, no," said the hostess; "I sent him to a theatre to get him out of the way." Griggs (though that is not his real name) is the butler.

CANADIAN WORKMEN WRONGLY INFORMED.

London, Oct. 5.—A Canadian munition worker yesterday appealed to the Glasgow Munitions Tribunal for his clearance certificate on the ground that he had been incorrectly informed as to the conditions of service. The applicant came from Vancouver, and was told he could earn £4 weekly, with as much overtime as he was physically fit to work; that he would receive subsistence allowance of 17s. 6d. per week; and was further assured that living on Clydeside cost from 16s. to £1 weekly. He estimated his earnings at £2 10s. weekly. A representative of the firm stated that the question of subsistence allowance was under the consideration of the Minister of Munitions, and the chairman adjourned the case until that decision was received.

## THE SUPPLY COLUMN

### Romance of Its Work Graphically Described

**THE MOTOR LORRIES THAT VICTUAL BRITISH TROOPS IN BELGIUM AND FRANCE.**

London, Sept. 20.—Philip Gibbs writing in the "Daily Chronicle" from General Headquarters on "Bringing Up the Grub," says:

"Pious men in the trenches, who are also very hungry men, utter their little morning prayer of 'Give us this day our daily bread,' and, after sniping a German or two, wait impatiently for breakfast. Their prayer is not unanswered, and already at the break of dawn, along many highways of war in Flanders, the divisional supply columns are coming up from railheads to refilling stations with the army's food. They are the life preservers of the fighting men—who take their grub for granted. If these long caravans of motor lorries were to lose themselves on the way, or get cut off by the enemy (some of them had to be abandoned in the great retreat), it would be a disaster for British arms. Because, as Napoleon said, 'an army fights on its stomach.'

"The other morning, sitting by the side of a young captain of one of these columns, whose motor car led the way for all his lorries, I realized that romance of your progress in the light of dawn. Outwardly there was nothing romantic or adventurous about us. An artist would not have found a picturesque subject, perhaps, in this long line of heavy motor waggons, painted a dark green, spaced out along the road like a fleet in line of battle, and loaded with bread and meat and groceries. Fowls cluttered away from our wheels, frowsy Flemish girls came yawning to the doors of squali dcottages and flung out dirty water on the sidewalks; only the boom of guns, rumbling intermittently, came as a reminder that we were in the war zone and not much beyond range of the enemy's great guns. Where was the romance here?

"Well, I knew where it was because for a little while I had been living with the column, and soaking in the spirit of it, and hearing all its story since those days in August a year and more ago, when it came up the Seine to Rouen with thirty-eight lorries in an eight knot tramp, and then plunged straight away into the bloody tumult of Armageddon. As the Captain led the way to the refilling station, there was more behind him than bully beef and biscuits, or pickles and marmalade. There was history behind him, of wild days and nights with an army in retreat, of a column of supplies searching for brigades which has gone astray down the roads, of narrow escapes from bursting shells and hostile cavalry, and of winter months when mud ditches on the slope of a steeply cumbered pave had had an irresistible attraction for all his lorries. * * The division had always been fed. That was the main result of all his struggles, and the chief credit to the column. Good enough, it seems to me.

PROUD OF THEIR WORK.

"I understood the sentiment of this young officer—carefully concealed behind a slight air of boredom and the upward twist of a fair mustache—when, at the cleaning parade in the afternoon, he went along the lines of lorries and pointed out their various characteristics. The drivers and loaders were greasy men just then squatting beneath the chassis with oil rags, or polishing up the engines until they shone like silver and gold, but as the Captain passed telling the tale of each lorry, the men listened adn their eyes brightened with the pride of engineers who have taken a tramp steamer and urged on its boilers to rough many an ugly sea.

"'Ah!' said one of them, 'that was a great day at Meaux, when we nearly got cut off by the Germans. Do you remember, Sir? We'd hardly time to cross the bridge before it was blown up.'

"To me each lorry seemed the twin brother of the next until I had learned more about them. But the officers and men of the column knew each one at a glance, and for them it had an individual character.

"There was 'good old Hartley'—always cheered along the road by the boys who were at Mons and Le Cateau. I travelled on it myself, back from the refiling point, and sure enough fill as we passed a battalion on the road, the men grinned, and shouted out, 'Good old Hartley! Still running?' For months she has never failed to bring up the supplies to the ammunition train, dodging shells on her morning trips.

"Then there was 'old Lazenby,' sometimes called 'Pickles.' She had been through many a narrow shave, and had got bogged scores of times, and had almost been scrapped until the master mechanicc, who loved all the columns this side idolatory, had put in some new spare parts, and tightened things up a bit, and kept her on the road. It was the same with 'Hovis' and 'Jacobs' and 'old Carter Paterson'—their medical history is so full of details that there are not many of their original parts left, and only the outer body and the inner soul of the lorry remain unchanged after all this patching up and refitting of fans, radiators, cylinders, magnetos, cardan shafts, axles, valves, pistons, and die cases.

"'Ther; were times,' said one of the drivers of 'old Hartley,' 'when it seemed impossible to save her. "She's gone at last," said my chum. But down we'd go, tightening up a screw here, or tying on a bit of string there—anything to keep her going until we could get to the journey's end, and, sure enough, here she is still. God bless her!'

"Out of the thirty-eight lorries which came out a year ago, twenty-three still remain, and were spick and span on the road when I travelled with them a day or two ago.

GERMAN OFFICER'S HEROISM

"'I had a German officer sitting where you are,' said the driver of 'Hartley.' 'He was frightfully wounded, so that I had to put one arm around his neck to keep him from slipping, while I held the steering wheel with the other hand. My chum offered him a piece of bread, but he shook his head and said, "The men first." After we had fed the others—all in a fearful and famished state—he ate ravenously. I think that was fine of him. I shall never forget the awful condition of the wounded. I shiver when I think of it all now. But we helped to save their lives, and I'm glad of that.

"The spirit of the men is shown by one of their adventures in the early days when a lorry was hopelessly broken down near the enemy's lines. Some gunners passed and shouted out: 'There are thirty-five minutes between you and the enemy. You'd better hurry up boys. We're the rear guard.'

"That's all right, said one of the mechanics who was working in a mixture of mud and grease. 'I can get her going in twenty minutes.' And he did.

"Recently most of the adventures have been on special work apart from the ordinary supplies when the lorries have gone up to the firing lines with barbed wire and other material for the engineers of the division. It has often been a drive under shell fire through the 'unhealthy places' at the front. 'Old Hartley,' too, had had some private adventures of her own, because she is told off to feed the ammunition train, or horse transport, who live unpleasantly near the guns. She bears an honorable scar from a fragment of shell, and the only anxiety of the two drivers—comrades who have never been separated off this lorry since the beginning of the war—was lest the Captain should 'knock them off' such dangerous work.

"It was interesting to get a glimpse into the life of this supply column, and at night, when I passed down the line, where the men lay asleep inside, it seemed to me that those dark green vans hold more real romance of war than one may find in the false heroics of cheap fiction. It is hard work for all these men, but they are not grousing, except to 'get a move on' again, in following up a British advance. The amusements of their private life are restricted to the canteen (where 'Dobbie' finds scope for his active brain), to their orchestral society of concertinas, mouth organs and penny whistles (worth any man's money to hear), and boxing contests, in which Cyclone Johnny Thomson, of Bermondsey, is the star turn. When I went with 'The Man Who Never Slept' (there's a title for a short story!) from the railway to the refilling point, and saw the operations of fetching, carrying and dumping the supples of a division, carried out in an orderly and expert style, with perfect discipline, I thought that the officers and men of the Army Service Corps, of which this column is a unit, will deserve a chapter in the history of the war, whoever may live to write it. Here is but a hint of their adventures and their work."

## PROPOSING TO CLOSE ALL HOSTILE FIRMS

Calcutta, India, Oct. 5—The proposal that German firms should be completely closed down and placed in such a position that they will not be able to resume business after the war, has been made by a number of writers to the papers, and it has now been taken up by the Upper India Chamber of Commerce in a letter to the Government of the United Provinces.

All hostile firms are, of course, being wound up at the present time, but the underlying basis of the liquidations appears to be simply to discharge all existing commitments, after which the firms will remain in a state of suspended animation until the end of the war. The general expectation is that, when the time comes, these firms will immediately resume their operations, and will, in a very short time, recover much, if not all, of the ground which they have lost.

In its letter to the Government, the Upper India Chamber says: The eventual object should be the complete winding up of hostile firms in India, the realization of all their assets, movable and immovable, and the discharge, with suitable compensation from the realized assets of the firm, of their officers and staffs. With complete liquidation effected, and with liabilities to all British subjects and to neutrals discharged, the balance of the realized assets should be held by the Government for disposal, at the conclusion of the war in such manner as the economic and political needs of the Empire in general may dictate. My committee have no desire to express an opinion at this stage on the final disposition of the realized assets of hostile firms, beyond the recommendation above made, but they do desire to state, with all the emphasis at their command, that within as short a time as is practicable, every hostile firm in India should cease absolutely to exist as an entity and that all possibility of the immediate resuscitation of these firms as going concerns after the war should be entirely removed.

## ENGLISH NURSES SERVE IN RUSSIA

London, Oct. 5.—There are a few devoted Englishwomen in base hospitals behind the Russian lines who—though some of them do not even speak their patients' tongue—have been nursing our Allies' wounded since the outbreak of the war. One of these English nurses, Miss Janet St. Clair, who may be remembered as the author of a number of vivid hospital sketches in the "Nursing Times," has given some interesting impressions of the part Russia is playing in the war.

Miss St. Clair has just arrived in England from Petrograd.

Stranded in Vilna at the beginning of the war, Miss St. Clair joined the staff of the Polish hospital there, and though she knows neither the Russian nor the Polish language, managed to find active employment as a nurse.

"Usually the Russian soldiers (says Miss St. Clair) are wonderfully stoic and patient. There was one man, though, a big giant of a fellow, whose nerves had been badly shattered on the battlefield; and he made rather a fuss when the doctor was bandaging his wounded foot. Nobody could do anything with him; he was too violent and too strong to be held down.

"Strangely enough, however, as soon as I spoke English to him he bit his lip and clenched his teeth and struggled to grow calm. He was ashamed, it seemed, to appear afraid of pain before an Englishwoman!"

POST CARDS ARE CONDEMNED.

Ottawa, Oct. 5.—Picture post cards of some of the new battleships recently launched in Great Britain have reached Canada. The publishing of these cards has been made a criminal offence in the Old Country. The censor department at Ottawa has sent out a warning to the press against the reproduction of these pictures in Canada.

## PRESIDENT WILSON TO BE MARRIED

### Announcement of President's Engagement to Widow of Well-known Business Man

Washington, Oct. 6.—Woodrow Wilson, the President of the United States, announced to-night his engagement to Mrs. Norman Galt, of Wasnington. The date of the wedding has not been fixed but it probably will take place in December at the home of the bride-elect.

The brief announcement from the White House made by Secretary Tumulty, came as a surprise to official Wasnington, but to a large number of intimate friends it has long been expected. From this circle came to-night the story of a friendship whose culmination was viewed as a happy turn in the troubled and lonely life of the nation's chief executive.

It was Miss Margaret Wilson and her cousin, Miss Bones, who drew Mrs. Galt into the White House circle. They met her first in the early autumn of last year and wer so much attracted by her that they sought her out more and more frequently, and the friendship between them rapidly ripened into an affectionate intimacy. Mrs. Galt spent a month this summer at Cornish as the house guest of the President's eldest daughter. It was through this intimacy of his daughter and his cousin that the President had an opportunity to meet and know Mrs. Galt.

Mrs. Galt is the widow of a well-known business man of Washington, who died eight years ago, leaving a jewellery business that still bears his name. She has lived in Washington since her marriage in 1896. She is about 38 years old, and was Miss Edith Bolling, born in Wytheville, Virginia, where her father, Wm. H. Bolling, was a prominent lawyer.

In the circle of people who have known Mrs. Galt for many years she has been regarded as an unusual beauty, gifted with a natural charm. Friends speak of her as being constantly sought out as a delightful companion,remarking especially on her thought fulness and quick capacity for anything she chose to undertake.

Friends of the President expressed their pleasure over the announcement to-night, not only because of Mr. Wilson's personal happiness, but because they felt this new companionship would give him support and comfort in his home life—a vital need during the hours of strain over the nation's problems.

No word as to plans for the wedding was said to be available as yet, but it generally is presumed that Mrs. Galt, who is of democratic taste, will prefer a private wedding in her own home, instead of in the White House. Grover Cleveland was the last President to be married in the White House. Should Mr. Wilson eventually decide to wedding in the mansion nder his administration, the first between Jessie Woodrow Wilson and Francis B. Sayre being held in the east room, and the second between Secretary McAdoo and Miss Eleanor Wilson being solemnized be married there, it will be the third in the blue room.

## THRESHING TO CONTINUE TO WINTER MONTHS

### Hon. T. W. Crothers Says There Will be No Unemployment Difficulty in the West

Ottawa Oct. 4.—There will be very little trouble from unemployment in the west this winter, in the opinion of the Hon. T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labor, who has just returned from a trip through to the Pacific Coast. The tremendous harvest cannot possibly be thrashed before winter sets in, he said, and this will extnd hte usual period for such work. In the towns and cities practically the only classes that will be unemployed are those in the building trades and common laborers. The manuacture of shells has been taken up very widely and will keep a great number of men employed. Vancouver has five places already turning out shells with six more places installing the necessary equipment for the same work. Moose Jaw has a splendid factory and Medicine Hat has several places while the output of shells in Winnipeg will also be very considerable.

IMPRESSED WITH CROP.

A further relief to employment will probably come from the investigations of the commission from Great Britain which is now out West to see what number of coal miners from Vancouver Island or elsewhere are out of work and could be taken to England to replace the coal miners who have gone to the war.

The Hon. Mr. Crothers was impressed with the splendid crops which have been gathered this year in Southern Alberta and Saskatchewan where, last year, there were practically no crops and the government had to extend aid to the extent of $12,000,000. On one quarter section of 160 acres in that district 8,000 bushels of wheat were harvested this year, or 50 bushels per acre.

At Vancouver, Mr. Crothers addressed the Trades and Labor Congress where for the first time the delegates approved the Industrial Disputes Act by a maiority of 97 to 55, instead of condemning it as in past years.

As a permanent remedy for unemployment in the West and as a means of providing a market for western manufactures and western coal, Mr. Crothers believes that everything possible should be done to secure settlers of the proper class for the millions of acres of good arable land yet lying idle.

MILK WAS ADULTERATED.

Ottawa, Oct. 6.—Owing to a widely extended complaint that the milk supplied the smaller towns and villages throughout Canada is of an inferior quality the department of inland revenue has been making a widespread investigation. The complaint has been found to have a basis in fact. Three inspections have now been made of samples bought in various parts of Canda. The first inspection found 26 out of 59 samples below standard, the second inspection showed 21 samples out of 208 below standard and there is now published a third report shows 27 samples to be adulterated and 17 below standard but not adulterated. There was examined 209 samples.

## GERMANY DISAVOWS SINKING OF ARABIC

### Will Pay Indemnity to Families of American Victims

Washington, October 5.—Germany has completely acceded to the American demands for settlement of the "Arabic" case. The Imperial Government, in a letter presented to-day by its Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff to Secretary of State Lansing, disavows the sinking of the vessel, announces that it has so notified the submarine commander, who made the attack, expresses regrets for the loss of American lives, and agrees to pay an indemnity to their families. Official Washington was both gratified and relieved by the diplomatic victory. The communication delivered by the Ambassador pursuant to general instructions from his Government, spread absolute confidence that there would be no more submarine controversies between the United States and Germany, for the document reveals that stringent orders have been given to submarine commanders to prevent a recurrence of such incidents as the "Arabic."

Since this case embraces the principles for which President Wilson contended in his notes following the torpedoing the "Lusitania" and the "Falaba," the concessions made by Germany to the American viewpoint were generally regarded to-night as paving the way for amicable settlement of all the cases which have theatened severance of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

BERNSTORFF IS HAPPY.

Count von Bernstorff left here to-night happy over the results of his work, expressing the confident hope that relations between Germany and the United States would continue to improve. With the settlement of the "Arabic" controversy, the despatch to Great Britain of the long delayed American note on interference with trade is expected within a few days. President Wilson has consistently refused to send this communication while the issues with Germany were pending, because the Berlin Government had, through its notes, given the impression that on the action which the United States took with one set of belligerents depended its own conformity to international law. As the issues with Germany appear now to be adjusting themselves, the President, it is known, feels free to press Great Britain for a modification of the orders in council and restrictions of American trade.

It was not until the German Ambassador submitted his letter at nearly one o'clock to-day that the change in the relations between Germany and the United States became definite. Until that hour the suggestions which Count von Bernstorff had made were considered unsatisfactory. Count von Bernstorff came to Washington to-day at the request of Mr. Lansing.

REDRAFTED HIS LETTER.

In a few minutes he learned of the American Government's objections and in return gave oral assurances that these would be promptly overcome. Returning to the embassy, the Ambassador redrafted the letter originally delivered in New York and sent it by messenger to the State Department. Secretary Lansing carried it to the White House and shortly afterward announced its text.

Secretary Lansing made no comment on the Ambassador's letter except to remark that it spoke for itself. "It is a diplomatic victory for the United States." Count von Bernstorff remarked to a friend, 'but credit must be given to Germany, I believe, for nobly accepting the word of the British officers that they did not intend to ram the submarine."

TWO BRITISH STEAMERS SUNK.

London, Oct. 5.—Announcement is made that the British steamers "Haydn" and "Sailor Prince" have been sunk. It is reported that the crew of the Haydn was saved and that some survivors of the Sailor Prince have been landed.

The Haydn was a vessel of 3,293 tons. She was built in 1906 and was owned by the Opheus Shipping Company of Sunderland. The last report of the vessel gave her as sailing from Karachi, India, Sept. 6 for the Clyde.

The Sailor Prince was of 3,144 tons and was owned by the Prince Line of Newcastle.

## GERMANY STATES SHE HAS MANY RESERVES

### Wants Her Enemies to Realize That She is by No Means Exhausted

London, Oct. 4.—German papers reaching London in their comments on fighting on the western front breathe an air of confidence concerning the results of the Anglo-French offensive, after the first days "surprise attack."

"The German people realize the frightful seriousness of the bloody struggle," says the "Frankfurter "Zeitung." "but Germany is not yet exhausted as her enemies would like to believe. We have at our disposal a sufficient number of free reserves who can be thrown in at any time and at any place without weakening our fronts elsewhere. We shall force our adversaries to recognize this fact."

The Berlin "Tageblatt" says nothing would be more foolish than for the German people to take a light-hearted view of the terrible seriousness of these battles, but that confidence should be drawn from the brilliant proofs of the courage and power of resistance the Germans previously displayed against a numerically superior enemy."

CONSIDERING BIG DAM.

Ottawa, Oct. 5.—The division of water between the St. Croix Power Company and the Sprague Power Company on the St. Croix River on the borders of New Brunswick and Maine where the companies united in building a dam, is the first matter taken up by the International Joint Commission which is sitting here to-day.

Other questions coming up are the Lake of the Woods water level and power interests being given a hearing; and the apportioning for irrigation purposes of the waters of the St. Mary's and Milk Rivers, which flow into Alberta from Montana.

## OLD COUNTRY NEWS

### SCOTTISH

**Burns Statue for Canada.**

At Ayr Town Council the Town Clerk said he had received a letter from Halifax, Nova Scotia from Mr. D. Macgillivray, on behalf of the Committee of the Scottish Society of Halifax, stating that the Society had for some time been contemplating the erection of a Burns statue in Halifax. An original work was beyond the Society's financial power, and on making inquiries they had found that the moulds of the Ayr statue of Burns were in the possession of Mr. A. B. Burton, Thames Ditton, Surrey, who would be willing to cast a replica for them. Before proceeding further they had written to the Town Clerk and the secretary of the Ayr Burns Club to ascertain if there would be any objection on the part of the Corporation and the Burns Club to his Society adopting the design and pedestal. If there was no objection, they should be greatly obliged to receive formal permission. The Works Committee had instructed the Town Clerk to reply that so far as the Council was concerned it had no objection to the Scottish Society of Halifax obtaining a replica of the statue. The Council approved this reply.

### IRISH

**Price of a Prophecy.**

At Newcastle, County Down, recently, John O'Neill was fined £10 ($50) and put under rule of bail for having used language at a railway station prejudicial to discipline of His Majesty's forces. The accused, it was said, declared that the British army was no good, that in a short time the Germans would be in possession of the country and England wiped out, and that the whole of the British navy would soon be torpedoed by German submarines.

**Girl Killed in Road Collision.**

As Dr. Betty, Enniskillen, was motoring to Belcoo, and when turning a dangerous corner at Ashwoods, about two miles from Enniskillen, a young girl cyclist, Miss M. Hodgins, of Skea, Arney, ran into the motor. Dr. Betty ran his car on the ditch to try and save the girl, but she was flung on to the bonnet, and shortly afterwards expired from internal injuries.

**The German Touch.**

A new form of German propaganda in Ireland has been brought to light. A pamphlet of a extremely seditious character entitled "Ireland and Germany," and marked "price five cents," has, says the Belfast correspondent of the "Times," been extensively circulated through the post in the North of Ireland in envelopes, bearing the name and address of a well known Belfast firm of oatmeal and cattle food merchants. It is suspected that the pamphlet has been printed through German-American influence, and has been circulated in what appears to be a business envelope for the purpose of allaying any suspicions on the part of the postal authorities. The firm, who regard it as an attempt to injure their reputation, have offered £100 reward for information leading to the conviction of those concerned in circulating the pamphlet.

### WELSH

**One Way of Ending It.**

A miner named John Walters, of Tonlas, near Neath, committed suicide by throwing himself under a steam roller.

**No Change of Name.**

At a Welsh wedding the other day all the parties concerned were named Roberts except the two ministers, who wer named Owen. The bride and the bridegroom, the bridesmaids, and the best man were Roberts, and so was the registrar.

**Business Before Pleasure.**

The employees of Messrs. Vallance Bros., tailors and outfitters, of Bangor, North Wales, have this year been given War Loan vouchers in place of their annual trip. The firm have given each married employee a 10s voucher, and each unmarried employee 7s 6d towards buying a similar voucher.

**Miners With the Colors.**

The Inspector of Mines for the South Wales division, in his report for 1914, states that the number of persons employed in the coal mines of South Wales between January and July of 1914, was 234,117, whereas on the last pay day of December, 1914, the number was 203,990, a reduction of 30,127, which probably indicates approximately the number of miners who had joined the colors before the end of the year.

## MILLION REFUGEES IN PETROGRAD NOW

London, Oct. 6.—A despatch to the "Times" from Petrograd, says:—"The populations of Petrograd, Moscow and other large centres have been enormously increased owing to the influx of refugees and the mobilization of 3,000,000 men. A whole million has been added to Petrograd's population and the food problem has become serious owing to the curtailment of the trunk line services and the lack of means of transport. The Government therefore has taken the food supply into its own hands. M. Krivoshein, the Minister of Agriculture, has assumed the responsibility of the purchase and transport of foodstuffs.

## TO DEVELOP POWER AT NIAGARA FALLS

Toronto, Oct. 5.—Sir Adam Beck, the Hon. I. B. Lucas and Mr. W. K. McNaught, of the Provincial Hydro Commission, with Mr. Gaby, engineer, had a conference to-day with Premier Hearst and other members of the Ontario Cabinet with reference to power development at Niagara Falls. The proposed additional development is in the region of 100,000 horse power, and the consultation to-day, it is understood, had to do with financial and kindred matters associated with the enterprise.


## TORTURING SCIATICA

### A Severe Sufferer Cured Through the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

Fierce darting pains—pains like red hot needles being driven through the flesh—in the thigh; perhaps down the legs to the ankles—that's sciatica. None but the victim can realize the torture. But the sufferer need not grow discouraged for there is a cure in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills make new, rich, red blood, which soothes and strengthens the feeble nerves, and thus frees them from pain and restores the sufferer to cheerful activity. In proof we give the statement of Mr. Thos. D. Leinster, Wapella, Sask., who says: "I was attacked with sciatica which gradually grew worse until I was confined to my bed; for three months I had to be shifted and turned in my bed as I was utterly unable to help myself. I suffered the greatest torture from the fierce, stabbing pains that accompanied every movement. I consulted several doctors and took drugs and medicines until I was nauseated, but without getting any benefit, and I began to believe I would be a continuous sufferer. Finally I was prevailed upon to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and after taking them for about six weeks I was able to get out of bed. From that on I kept steadily improving until I was free from this terrible and painful malady."

The most stubborn cases of sciatica will yield to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills if the treatment is persisted in. These pills are sold by all medicine dealers or will be sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by addressing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.


## CANADIAN RED CROSS

102 CASES OF SUPPLIES.

The regular weekly shipment of hospital supplies and comforts, sent to London from 45 Belmont Park by the Provincial Branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society this week, filled one hundred and two cases. Included among the contents were—16,957 bandages of seven different varieties, 2,030 slings, 8,036 surgical dressings, 1,320 pillow cases, 1,690 towels, 415 surgical shirts, 270 pairs of socks, 190 pyjamas, 100 kit bags, 2,015 handkerchiefs, 96 comfort bags, 155 flannel shirts, 245 sheets, 62 pillows, 50 day shirts, 45 khaki shirts, 90 bed jackets, 14 dressing gowns, 75 nightingales, 225 gauze rolls, 57 packages folded gauze, 541 pads and bed pads, besides sponges, binders, surgical sleeves, swab sticks, aprons, balls of cotton (special donation), surgical aprons and sleeves (special donation), and many other articles.

CANADIAN WOMEN HAVE NOT BEEN IDLE.

A letter, written from London, by Mrs. Lee to a friend in this city, says:—"My own particular work is the unpacking, counting and sorting of the contents of the cases as they arrive from Canada, and certainly the Canadian women have not been idle during the past year! We have a great call for Canadian or American used magazines, suitable for men, and any you would send to me here, I would gladly forward to be distributed among the Canadian soldiers." Mrs. Lee's address is: Room 8, Westminster Palace Hotel, London, S.W.

SOLDIERS REMEMBERED AT HOME.

It is not possible for every one to attend executive meetings of the various organizations for receiving and forwarding comforts to soldiers—because every one can not belong to executive committees. It is not possible for every one to attend meetings in which reports are given of the work accomplished. It is not possible for any one organization to report on the work as a whole. Therefore it is quite probable that more than one man or woman who has contributed until the pinch is felt has no really clear idea of what the Canadian movement has amounted to by the time it reaches England and what disposition is made of it.

"The Canadian War Contingent Association" is the title of a booklet issued by the Ladies' Committee of which Lady Perley is chairman and Lady Drummond one of the members. It describes in full the work of the committee and helps those on this side to visualize the English end of the work. Any woman who dislikes packing trunks and boxes or unpacking them, will feel the greatest sympathy and admiration for the committee after reading this: "The C. W. C. A. made arrangements to receive the immense quantities of comforts sent from Canada and from all parts of the United Kingdom and to distribute them among the Canadian troops encamped at Salisbury. The arduous duty of unpacking and checking these comforts and of repacking them for forwarding was undertaken by the Ladies' Committee. It is not necessary to point out what the work demands. Those who know will readily agree that the mere physical labor involved in such an undertaking is often of a most trying nature and the endless sorting and parcelling, counting and recounting, calls for the constant exercise of patience and perseverance."

It calls for sheer bravery too as is shown by this: "The people of Canada have given magnificently in order that their soldiers might lack for nothing; and the cases and bales of gifts do not come in ones and twos, but in battalions. Owing to unavoidable congestion of transport in time of war, it is not always possible to properly regulate the incoming and outgoing of stores and there have been days when the members of the committee have felt almost tempted to turn and flee before the generous onslaught. From Vancouver and Victoria to Halifax, old and young, rich and poor, men, women and children have given, given. And this generosity and self-sacrifice have gladdened the hearts of the Canadians in England whose business it is to send on these splendid gifts to the front, to camp and hospital.

"From the Canadian branches of the Association engaged in work for the troops, or for the Queen's Canadian Military Hospital, from the Canadian Red Cross, from the many patriotic leagues and societies, from the various chapters of the I.O.D.E., as well as from thousands and thousands of individuals have come contributions of every kind." Canadians have not been the only ones contributing to Canadians in England. The report says: "The Canadian Association will never forget the host of generous friends who have sprung up on every side, all eager to be of service to Canadians. From Land's End to John O'Groats they have sent gifts of every description." It has happened that among the tons of knitted articles sent some are useful in themselves but not suited to the needs of the soldiers. Nothing is wasted. Every such article is unravelled and reknit into the ever useful and ever-vanishing sock. Clubs and circles in all parts of England stand always ready to do this work.

During the summer the cry was constant for tobacco, chocolate, peppermints, soap, mouth organs and games. The kind and number of comforts sent every week to the troops in France and Belgium are governed entirely by the requisitions received from the officers commanding the different units at the front and is governed in no way by chance. Last autumn Sir Arthur Markham Bart gave his residence, Beachborough Park, near Folkestone, to be used as a hospital with fifty beds and presented a special X-ray apparatus. This has been continuously maintained by the Canadian Association with the assistance and cooperation of the Canada Lodge of Freemasons in London. By special permission of Her Majesty, the hospital was named "The Queen's Canadian Military Hospital," and has received gifts from time to time, of linen and garments from the Queen. This beautiful spot is almost like home to Canadian soldiers tended by Canadian doctors and nurses. Two large wings have been added to the hospital during the summer.

The greater part of the hospital supplies is stored in the rooms of the association in London in order that all space may be utilized in the hospital. The care of these supplies is the work of the Ladies' Committee. As supplies come from Canada they are opened in the store-room, checked and classified, then carried to the "Hospital Room," again checked, parcelled, labelled and placed on numerous shelves. The Emergency Room, opening from the Hospital Room is stored for instant use and the supply is never allowed to diminish. Bed linen, table linen, lint, bandages, cotton operating gowns, hospital garments are in labelled packers for instant despatch. This work is inspected every day, is most exacting and thoroughly organized.

At the time the report was issued, June, 1915, Lady Drummond was the head of the committee of the Canadian Red Cross looking after sick and wounded Canadians. The numerous hospitals throughout the United Kingdom were looked after by this committee assisted by hundreds of friends in all parts of England.

A BLOOD-RED CROSS.

It is said that during the retreat of the army from Mons, a lieutenant was left to round up the stragglers and bring them in touch with the main body. Whilst doing this he came on a little French village, and leaving his men on the outskirts, crossed the paved market square and entered the municipal hall, where one hundred wounded soldiers were being cared for by a number of Red Cross nurses. The superintendent was tending a dying lad, who in those last dread moments was startled by the scream of a shrapnel shell from the advancing German army, which buried itself in the adjoining building. "Will they come here, nurse?" he faltered. "No," said the nurse; "this, you know, is a Red Cross hospital: it's all right." "There's nothing I can do for you, nurse, I suppose?" said the young officer, as he turned to leave the place. When he had closed the door, she suddenly ran out after him and said: "You must help me, I forgot. There's the pole and the cord, but we have no Red Cross flag. The Germans will soon begin firing on us, and they won't know it's a hospital; so you must somehow fix up a flag before you go." He thought a moment, and said as he turned back: "Give me a white sheet and some of the bandages you have been using for the stanching of their wounds." She gave him what he asked. He laid the sheet on the ground, smeared the bandages across it in the form of a cross, dipping them in the pools of blood on the floor to make it more distinct, and ran it up on the pole. Thus, as he and his men got away under the shadow of the hill, they were able to look back and see the hospital with its inmates safe and peaceful under the blood. Is not that an illustration of the peace and safety which have been won for us all by the yet more precious blood of Christ? Only we must continue under its folds!

A RED CROSS SISTER'S BRAVERY.

The Turks are by no means noted for their humanity, but that they can appreciate a brave action even when it is to succor an enemy, is shown by the following incident, recorded by a correspondent. He writes: "After a sharp encounter between the Russians and the Turks in the Caucasus, one wounded Russian lay between the two lines. The Russians intended to wait till nightfall to bring him in, but a Red Cross sister quietly stepped out, and went straight across the danger zone. The Turks immediately ceased firing, and allowed the sister to help the soldier back to the Russian lines, while a Turkish officer cheered, and shouted in Turkish, 'Bravo, lady!'"

ON TRIAL FOR MURDER.

Los Angeles, October 4.—Matthews A. Schmidt went on trial here to-day for murder in connection with the explosion which wrecked the Los Angeles "Times" Building here October 1, 1910. Opposing attorneys immediately plunged into argument over the validity of the venire summoned for jury service. Schmidt is accused specifically of murdering Charles Haggerty, one of the twenty-one who met death in the explosion.

C. N. R. MUST IMPROVE SERVICE.

Ottawa, Oct. 4.—In reference to a complaint laid by Dr. J. Edwards, M.P., the Dominion Railway Commission has decided that the C. N. R. which took over the Kingston, Napanee and Western Railway, must improve the service on that line or else pay back to the township of Loughboro the $5,000 bonus which it gave on condition that a certain standard of service would be provided.

## GROWING RICH DESPITE THE WAR

### Strength of Country in Natural Resources, Finance Minister Says

Toronto, Oct. 7.—Addressing the members of the Board of Trade here to-day, the Hon. W. T. White, Minister of Finance, dealt with several matters of interest to the financial and commercial community, which have arisen since the outbreak of the war. He said:

"Upon the declaration of war Canada was confronted with many serious problems. We had been a borrowing community, our loans, principally raised in London, aggregating $200,000,000 for the six months immediately preceding the war, or at the rate of over a million dollars a day. On account largely of this borrowing for construction purposes within the Dominion the balance of trade was heavily against us. Borrowings are imported, not in gold, but in commodities.

"Roughly, the situation had been that we borrowed from Great Britain. The United States owed Great Britain. The United States liquidated in part its indebtedness to Great Britain by selling us more than she bought from us.

"Our adverse balance of trade approximated our borrowings.

BORROWINGS CUT OFF.

"Upon the outbreak of war our borrowings had been automatically cut off for many months and Canada found herself with millions of short date securities maturing, due abroad, and heavy liabilities at home which it had been the intention to liquidate by the sale of further securities. Many works which had been undertaken had to be at once stopped or proceeded with very slowly. All the Stock Exchanges and Bourses of the world were closed. Exchange had collapsed. The ocean was filled with hostile raiders, and insurance upon cargoes could not be obtained at any price.

"The machinery of finanne and commerce had been thrown entirely out of gear. Trade was paralyzed. Several things had to be immediately dealt with. Panics had to be guarded against. Our gold resources had to be maintained. Everything possible had to be done to promote trade and minimize unemployment due to dislocation of business. And above all, Canada had to come forward and do her share in providing men and raising money for the defence of the Empire. To the Government the last was of paramount importance.

WAR FIRST BUSINESS.

"No matter what interest suffered, it was felt that war was our first business until triumphant success crowned our cause. Panic had been allayed by measures taken the day war was declared. There had been no sign of it since in Canada. A prohibition had been placed upon gold payments in Canada. This, however, would not have prevented gold exports to meet our adverse trade balance had our exports and imports remained as before the war. What happened? Our purchasing power abroad declined owing to the cessation of our borrowings. The people began to economize. An agitation began called the 'Made in Canada' movement. A campaign for greater production was entered upon which has given us the greatest crop in our history. Our manufacturers have obtained large orders for shells and other munitions.

DESPITE THE WAR.

"The effect of all this was to reduce imports and increase exports. If you use less you have more to sell to others. What has been the result? Canada's gold reserves have been maintained. There is no depreciation in her currency. Her exports have not only overtaken, but greatly surpassed, her imports. Nationally we are growing richer notwithstanding the war, and in time will be able to finance most of our war expenditure and later our domestic enterprises, for which in the past we borrowed so heavily abroad. Canada's strength lies in her natural resources. The slogan which I would give the country is still and, indeed, for all time 'Production, production and again production.' What was a few millions of annual interest on war expenditure as against the hundreds of millions of possible annual increase in production?

"There had necessarily been a period of severe dislocation after the outbreak of war. During this period the Government had felt that it would be disastrous to abruptly close down public works construction and add to the unemployment. Now that confidence and prosperity are returning and the war expenditure and war orders in Canada are so large a gradual reduction is being effected. After the war is over there will be another period of dislocation of business—brief I believe in the case of Canada—which the Government could, and would, help to bridge over by then pressing vigorously useful public works, which in the meantime, owing to the burden of our war finance, would not be gone on with unless imperatively required in the national interest.

"He would ask the public to remember that the Dominion finance is not essentially different from other finance. There are limits to Dominion borrowings, and it is absolutely necessary that the public credit should be preserved. It is vital to the well-being of the nation, now and for the future. This statement refers only to civil expenditures.

FINANCIAL PRUDENCE.

The life and liberties of the nation are at stake, and no considerations of pelf must stand in the way of the most vigorous prosecution of which we are capable. To that end the people will patiently bear whatever financial burdens it is necessary to impose upon them. Their spirit, patriotism and enthusiasm since the outbreak of the war has been an inspiration to the Government."

Speaking of the financing of the Government during the war Mr. White said:

"As Canada had been a borrowing country whose borrowings have been cut off, I see at once that the Dominion should not borrow in Canada until the balance of trade has been reversed. Otherwise the certain result would have been that Canada would have been stripped of her gold. Accordingly, I had arranged to borrow our expenditure from the Imperial Government. If this had not been done Canada would undoubtedly have been obliged to export gold in very large amounts, or in the alternative suddenly throw our whole national business out of gear by cancelling foreign orders.

EXCELLENT SITUATION.

"I had made the New York loan for the same reason of exchange being so greatly unfavorable to Canada. As a result of all that had been done by the Government and the public—borrowing abroad, economizing, producing great crops, the situation is now excellent. The balance of trade is in our favor. The excess of our exports over imports will be applied in liquidation of our creditors. We are now in a position, after a year of war, to go ahead and prosper and raise at least a considerable amount of our war expenditure here. The money will all be spent in Canada and will not, therefore, have any bearing on the question of gold exports.

"You will all have a chance," said the Minister, "when the time arrives to contribute to a Canadian war loan. We have shown we have resources of men unsurpassed in the world for courage and valor. We shall show that we have also money to uphold the cause which we know to be just and the ideals for which we stand.

"There can be only one end to this war. It will take time. It will cost blood and treasure. It will take the best that is in us to win. But win we shall; win we must."

## NORWAY'S PLIGHT AS RESULT OF WAR

### Country is Richer But People Suffer Because of High Cost of Living

Christiana, Norway, Sept. 10. — (By mail)—Something very close to a panic is spreading over both Norway and Sweden as the result of the alarming scarcity of food and the unprecedented prices which are demanded for the simplest kind of food.

Norway is now on the point of following Sweden's lead in prohibiting the export of all provisions of which there is a present shortage, in order that the prices may be brought down within reach of the poorer classes.

The advance in prices in Norway is approximately the same as in Sweden, but in some cases it has been even more marked. Herring, which is one of the main articles of diet among the peasant population, have risen from two two cents to four and one-half and five cents apiece, and the present price of oatmeal is 250 perce nthigher than it was before the war.

The meat shortage was temporarily relieved some time ago, as it was in Sweden, by the slaughter of a large number of cattle, which there was not enough grain to feed, but prices have now advanced again, reaching the highest level ever known in Norway.

COUNTRY IS RICHER.

It is a curious paradox, however, that as a nation Norway's economic and financial condition is better than before the war. Norway's tremendous exports, at the same time that they have drained the country of its necessary provisions for home consumption and carried masses of the people to the verge of starvation, have brought a tremendous amount of money into the country, enabled the country to pay for all its imports, and left a large surplus to be used for industrial purposes and public loans.

The Bank of Norway—the Government bank—had a year ago $20,000,000 of gold in its vaults. To-day it has $40,000,000. A year ago it had issued paper money to the extent of $5,500,000 beyond its deposits, while to-day, with the same amount of paper currency in circulation, it has a reserve of $3,000,000.

Deposits in private banks are at present $30,000,000 greater than a year ago on the same date. These banks had to their credit in foreign banks $700,000. This year they have $10,000,000. The war has thus brought Norway a flood tide of prosperity, and if Government action is taken to reduce present prices and provide the poorer people with food, Norway will have little to lose and a great deal to gain from a long war.

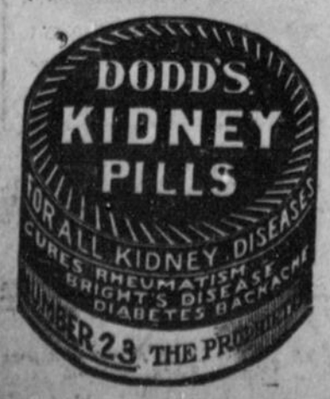
Norway's friendship for England and the fact that she has had less to complain of in the restriction of imports than Sweden have made her trade question a much less serious one than in her sister country. Her chief grievance against tEngland remains, and English censorship of her mail and cable messages to America and other neutral countries. Norway is still trying to devise a more direct and speedier communication with America.

## MRS. PANKHURST HAS A KICK FOR LABOR

### Accuse Organizations of Treachery for Refusing to Allow Women to be Trained

London, Oct. 5.— Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, at a women's social and political union meeting in London this afternoon, openly denounced as traitors representatives of organized labor who, she said, were opposing the employment of women in the precent crisis.

"I asked the Government to set up factories to train women in munitions work," she said. "Mr. Lloyd George was willing; the women were willing, but this training of women was opposed by organized skilled workers. This is nothing short of treachery, and those who stood in the way were traitors."




## SIR EDWIN PEARS ON BALKAN PROBLEM

### Authority on Near East Discusses Position—Macedonia Important Issue

London, Oct. 5.—Percy Alden, M.P., on behalf of the Council for the Study of International Relations, recently interviewed Sir Edwin Pears, the well-known authority on the near east, regarding the present political and diplomatic situation in the Balkans. A report of the interview appeared in the "Daily Chronicle."

Referring to the question of Macedonia, Sir Edward Pears said: "The Bulgarian people, after the second Balkan war and the treaty of Bucharest, are naturally inclined to hold back; they are afraid both of Greece and Serbia, and distrust Russia. They desire, therefore, before committing themselves to a third war, to make sure that they receive their reward, which is Macedonia, formerly Bulgarian territory and still occupied by Bulgarians.

A BORN DIPLOMAT.

"Does King Ferdinand carry any weight and would his opposition to a war with Turkey make Bulgarian intervention impossible?"

"King Ferdinand is a born diplomat. He began life as an Austrian officer, and possesses vast estates in Hungary. The foreign policy, owing to the group system in Bulgarian politics, is almost entirely in his hands. Nevertheless, Bulgaria is democratic in name, and may become, at a crisis like this, democratic in reality. The King regards Bulgaria as the Prussia of the Balkans. I fancy he even made at one time preparations for his coronation as Byzantine Emperor in St. Sophia. I think it would be a mistake to attach too much importance to the influence possessed by royal families; but that influence must not be underestimated. I am sure that the Bulgarians, but for their chagrin over the second Balkan war, would long ago have been on our side. If Serbia is willing to surrender Macedonia, and I think the Serbian Prime Minister, Pashitch, is clever enough to see that that is necessary, then we only insure the aid of one Balkan state, but probably the aid of both Roumania and Greece. In any case, there will never be any peace until the Macedonia question is settled."

THE POSITION OF GREECE.

Discussing the position of Greece, Sir Edwin Pears said: "The Queen, who is sister of the Kaiser, has, as you are aware, great influence with King Constantine, and it is she who quite recently brought Greece within measurable distance of a revolution. The concern of Venizelos to-day is rather how far he can rely on the army, which is not inclined to take any great risks. If Greece had come in at first she would have had the whole province of Aidin, with Symrna as the capital, and even now the abominable outrages committed by the Turks on the Greeks of Aivale make it certain that the success of the Allies, in the event of Greece supporting them, would mean a very large extension of territory in Asia Minor."

Regarding Roumania, Sir Edwin Pears said: "The present King of Roumania is a Hohenzollern, and naturally looks toward Germany as did King Carol before him, but this in itself would not be sufficient to keep Roumania neutral. She, like Bulgaria, is somewnat afraid that the success of Russia would mean the occupation of Constantinople and as a consequence the turning of the Balkan States into Russian provinces; that, at all events, is the fear. The danger from their point of view is not so great as it was, and the German alliance with Turkey compels them to favor Russia, rather than the Teutonic powers of Central Europe. Roumania is populous, wealthy and powerful, and I am not without hope that before long her relations may make it possible for her to play a part in this great war."

## NO SHORTAGE OF HIGH EXPLOSIVES

### British Shortage Has Disappeared; Maximum Has Not Yet Been Reached

London, Oct. 4.—The "Daily Mail's" political correspondent says the production of high explosive shells recently has shown very marked improvement. The difficulties of labor resulting in restriction of output of which there was for some time much reason to complain, have within the last fortnight largely disappeared. It is not suggested that the maximum output required has yet been reached, but the position is much better than at any previous time since the war began, and the result, to quote the words of my informant, is that "we are literally pouring shells into France."

## ERECT FOUR STATUES TO FRENCH AVIATOR

Paris, Oct. 5.—It is probable that the glorious memory of Pegoud, the famous upside-down airman, will be perpetuated in four places—first in Alsace by a simple stone which will mark the spot where the heroic airman fell; secondly a monument will be erected at Montferrat, Pegoud's birthplace, by the municipality, and finally two monuments will be erected in Paris, one on the public site granted by the Municipal Council and another in the cemetery where his remains will be interred.

The City of Paris and the Aero Club will make arrangements for the last two. A portion of the funds is being raised by public subscription.

MINISTER'S PRIVATE CAR ROBBED.

Ottawa, Oct. 4.—General Sir Sam Hughes' private car, standing in the railway yards here, was broken into last night. Everything was upset and a small amount of damage done, but nothing apparently was stolen from the car.

## CHIEF GERMAN SPY IN RUSSIA HANGED

### He Was Personal Attendant of the Emperor Many Years

London, Sept. 30.—The reason for the Germans' ability to learn the most official secrets of the Czar's Government is explained by the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle."

For years it has been known that Germany had a magnificent espionage system in Russia, but it is now that it has been learned that this system extended to the very family circle of the Emperor.

The chief conspirator was Lieut.-Col. Ivanoff Maissaiedoff. For a long period he had had a high position in the gendarmery, and as such was an important personage. The Russian gendarmery has quitea peculiar position: it corresponds in some ways to our Scotland Yard. But, as the "Petit Journal" puts it, it is enodwed with enormous—almost unlimited—powers, and is subjected to virtually no control.

The officers of the gendarmery are recruited from among the cleverest officers of th earmy; and Maisaiedoff was a man of quite exceptional brilliancy; he spoke English, French, and German as if they were his native languages; he knew everybody, and mixed in the highest society, to which his elegance of manner and talents recommended him.

Up to the outbreak of the war it had been his special duty to watch over the personal safety of the Czar. He then asked to be attached to the general military headquarters, urging that a constant surveillance was necessary for the protection of the Grand Duke Nicholas. The Czar granted this request and transferred this high police official, ordinarily attached to his own person, to the Commander in Chief.

A dramatic story is told of the discovery of his treason. After the fighting in the Yser certain memoranda were found on the body of a Bavarian officer.

There were phrases that indicated the presence of a spy in the very heart of the Allied General Staffs, such as "We have been victorious, thanks to our wonderful system of information," or "Our marvellous informant has greatly facilitated our task. With him the war becomes a mere game."

These notes were sent to the French Headquarters. General Pau at that time was just getting out on his visit to Russia. He was told to acquaint the Grand Duke with this discovery.

"You tell me nothing that I did not know before," said the Russian Commander in Chief. "I am fullly aware that we were being betrayed; but to whom? That is what we have to find out."

Thereupon a "fake" military order was drawn up. Care was taken that it should be communicated only to a small group of people who were already suspected. The expected result happened. Germany at once showed a knowledge of the order, and took military action in consequence.

The spies had fallen into the trap. It only remained to put the suspects under rigorous cross-examination. Lt.-Col. Maissaiedoff was among them. His only thought was for his own skin, and he volunteered to make certain revelations if only the Grand Duke would spare his life.

No promise was made, but under pressure, he admitted his guilt, and he betrayed the names of his accomplices, and he was hanged for high treason.

For ten years he had been in the pay of Germany. He had kept Berlin informed of everything that was happening, or about to happen to Russia, and there were few men in the empire who were in such a position to know."

Russia had no secrets military or political from her western neighbor. The traitor's pay corresponded to the value of his treason, and amounted over the whole period to some millions of roubles, of which a very small fraction went to his subordinate agents.

It is said (though this does not appear in his confession), that Maissaiedoff held back an order that should have reached Gen. Rennenkampf for twenty-four hours; and by so doing saved the German armies from what seemed like inevitable disaster.

Some years ago rumors began to circulate about this arch-spy; and the "Novoe Vremya" openly accused him of betraying the country and selling secret documents to a foreign power. Maissaiedoff called out M. Boris Suvorin, the journalist, who had accused him, and wounded him seriously in a duel, and the affair dampened down.

The brothers Freiburg and the brothers Salzmann, who were hanged with Maissaiedoff, were occupied in the emigration traffic to Germany and America. Some time ago their behavior brought them under suspicion of the police, but Maissaiedoff exerted his influence and saved them from prosecution.

Baron Grothus and von Freinat were high officials in the notorious Political Police. Grothus was a friend of Gen. Hartwig, one of the famous agents-provocateurs, like Azeff. Some years ago Grothus had the duty of investigating the revolutionary movement in the Baltitc provinces.

## HUNS FEVERISH TO TAKE DVINSK

Petrograd, October 6, via London.—The Germans who are attempting to capture Dvinsk are operating with the same feverish activity as preceded the storming of Kovno. A field railway has been laid for a distance of twenty miles along the Vilkomir road. Heavy guns have been brought up in the face of enormous difficulties. Day and night a ceaseless procession of motor cars brings up supplies of shells. Cranes have been erected at many points to unload these supplies.

It is reported here that German generals have been appointed to the principal commands of the Austrian armies of General von Puhallo and General Boehm Ermolli.

## PRESIDENT SUPPORTS WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Washington, Oct. 6. —President Wilson will vote for the woman suffrage state constitutional amendment in New Jersey, his home state, at the special election on Oct. 19. He said to-day he would vote, not as the leader of the Democratic party, but as a private citizen. Mr. Wilson said he believed the question should not be made a party issue, and should be decided by the states, not the national government.




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## DUMBA LEFT FOR MORE CONGENIAL ZONE

### Trouble Manufacturer of Austrian Government in U. S. Sailed From New York

New York, Oct. 5.—Dr. Constantin T. Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to Washington, who was recalled at the request of President Wilson, sailed for home to-day on the Holland-American liner "Nieuw Amsterdam." He was accompanied by Mrs. Dumba.

Dr. Dumba sailed under a safe conduct arrangement made by the State Department. The "Nieuw Amsterdam" will touch at Falmouth, England, and then proceed to Rotterdam. From the latter port Dr. Dumba will go to Vienna to report to his foreign office.

Dr. Dumba was accompanied to the dock by Prince Hohenlohe-Schillingfuerst, the Austrian embassy attache. As soon as the former ambassadir stepped from a taxicab he was surrounded by newspaper men. Dr. Dumba readily agreed to pose for photographs and walked to the end of the pier, where the light was better.

Dr. Dumba, in his last words to the newspaper men, said:

"I bear no ill-will toward this country nor to its people. I deeply regret to leave at the present time for I have made many friends here and I had hoped to stay longer to see more of the country and its people. That is all."

Dr. Dumba had previously said he was not responsible for the order barring all persons other than passengers and officials from the "Nieuw Amsterdam." He said he supposed the steamship officials had taken the precaution to avoid confusion aboard the ship, or "perhaps to protect me from cranks." Thirty or more persons, several of them connected with the New York Austrian Consulate, were at the pier to bid farewell to Dr. and Mrs. Dumba.

STORY OF RECALL.

The recall of Dr. Dumba was due to the seizure by agents of the British Government of messages from the ambassador to his government which had been carried across the ocean by James F. J. Archibald, an American. This took place early last month. Copies of the despatches were communicated by the British Government to the United States, and on Sept. 9 the Secretary of State, announced that he had instructed the American ambassador at Vienna to deliver a note to Autria notifying that country that Dr. Dumba was no longer acceptable as an ambassador. At the request of the Austrian government the United States arrangen with the British government for safe conduct for Dr. Dumba on his homeward journey across the ocean.

## SHOULD PREPARE FOR DEFENCE, NOT WAR

### President Wilson Outlines His Attitude on Defence Question Before Advisory Board

Washington, Oct. 6.—President Wilson outlined his attitude toward the national defence question to-day to the new advisory board of the navy. He believed, he said, the whole nation was "convinced that we ought to be prepared, not for war, but for defence, and very adequately prepared."

The president received the members of the board, headed by Thomas A. Edison, after their preliminary conference with Secretary Daniels and Navy officials. The board later went with Secretary Daniels to the naval proving grounds, at Indian Head, Md., on an inspection tour.

"There is very little that I can say to you," President Wilson said, "except to give you a very cordial welcome and to express my very great pleasure in this association of laymen with the government. But I do want to say this:

"I think the whole nation is convinced that we ought to be prepared not for war, but for defence, and very adequately prepared, and that the preparation for defence is not merely a technical matter, it is not a matter that the army and navy alone can take care of, but a matter in which we must have the co-operation of the country outside the official service of the government as well as inside. For my part I feel that it is only in the spirit of a true democracy that we get together to lend such voluntary aid, the sort of aid that comes from interest, and a knowledge for the varied circumstances that are involved in handling a nation.

"I want you to feel, those of you who are coming to the assistance of the professional officers of the government, that we have a very serious purpose, that we have not asked you to associate yourself with us except for a very definite and practical purpose, to get you to give us your best independent thoughts as to how we ought to make ready for any duty that may fall upon the nation."

GRANT FOR QUEEN'S.

Kingston, Oct. 6.—The registrar of Queen's University has received $2,000 from the estate of the late Alexander Malcolm, Kincardine, to endow the Alexander Malcolm Scholarship.

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## ARABIC CASE ENDED BUT NOT LUSITANIA

### London Standard Says No Guarantee For Future Except the British Fleet

London, October 6.—Commenting on the German note on the "Arabic" the "Evening Standard" says that President Wilson has won "a sort of victory" but that an analysis shows that matters remain about where they were.

"Superficially," says the "Standard," "it might seem to constitute a considerable triumph for the slow but very pertinacious diplomacy of Mr. Wilson. He has succeeded in his main object of keeping clear of warlike complications without eating his words or compromising his dignity or his courage. Nevertheless the "Lusitania" incident is still unsettled and there is not the smallest guarantee for the future—apart from the British fleet.

"The President has saved his own dignity and his nation's and has got guarantees he may consider worth having."

## HUNGARY BECOMING POVERTY STRICKEN

### All Factories Manufacturing Cotton Ordered to Cease Work and Surrender Stock

London, Oct. 4.—A government decree, ordering all factories in Hungary engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods to cease work and surrender their stocks for military purposes, has thrown 100,000 persons out of work in Bohemia alone and at least as many more in other parts of the empire, says a Budapest despatch to the "Post." The decree has affected Czechs particularly. Wholesale and retail dealers in cotton goods are said to be going bankrupt by hundreds. There are similar paralysis in building, rubber and other industries.

Police reports show that the number of sessions iun Budapest who have ber of women in Budapest who have committed suicide has increased enoromously in the past year. Seventy percent of these suicides are ascribed officially to poverty and virtually all the remainder to grief over the loss of husbands who were killed while fighting.

## THE TWIN TOWERS AT LOOS IS IMPORTANT POSITION IN ALLIES' POSSESSION

### These Mining Works Had Long Been a Trouble to the British, Who Captured Them in the Big Drive—Among the Guns Captured From the Germans was a Russian, Which Had Been Taken on the Eastern Front and Transported to the West, Only to be Lost to the Allies

British Headquarters in France, Oct. 3, in London, Oct. 4.—The scene of the British attack in the Lens region is a flat mining country—slag heaps, mine pits, ruined buildings, splintered and felled trees and earthworks churned by explosions—with slightly rising ground toward Loos and Lens. Nothing is visible except the soft puffs of shrapnel bursting, and volumes of black smoke from British and German high explosive shells, marking positions where the British troops are organizing their gains and the Germans are preparing a new defensive one.

It is with infinite satisfaction to the British, who had long looked at the eye-sore twin towers of the mining works at Loos, that they now have in their possession this German position. The church at Loos, which has been used as an observation post, is a heap of stone as the result of the bombardment preceding the attack. The normal population of Loos is ten thousand poor miners and their families. Three hundred of these remained during the battle, taking shelter in the cellars of their wrecked, miserable homes. One old woman, who cooked for the Germans, is now cooking for the British. As the skirmish line approached the town it saw six women and a child coming toward them in the midst of the battle.

BRITISH STOPPED TO RESCUE.

Some of the British soldiers turned from the fierce business of the charge to rescue them, but before they could get the women under some sort of shelter two of them were wounded. The elaborateness and permanency of the German trenches indicated the apparent conviction of the Germans in the security of their line. Dugouts, often thirty feet deep, were cemented, and contained electric lights and arm chairs. Some of them were impenetrable even to high explosive shells of big calibre.

The British bombardment cut the wire in front of the German trenches to bits and battered the firing trenches and traverses into irregular piles of earth. Under such a flaming of shells it was suicidal for the Germans to attempt to remain outside the dugouts or to try to man their machine guns or use their rifles.

When the artillery work was perfected the British infantry sprang over the parapets at a given moment Sprinting toward the German trench they arrived almost without opposition Then the German trench was theirs, with the Germans who were alive huddled in their caves. Some of the dugouts had been demolished and had in them fragments of German bodies mixed with the debris.

CAPTURED IN DUGOUTS.

Others had their openings blown in by shell explosions, and their occupants were either buried or suffocated. When a dugout had been unharmed, the British soldiers, with bayonets fixed or bombs in hands, appeared at the entrance to find the Germans still inside or perhaps just starting out. All in the dugout might surrender, or on the other hand, if a British soldier to enter or even showed himself he was received with a fusilade. In case of refusal to surrender bombs were thrown into the dugout without the thrower of them exposing himself. The Germans surviving the explosion usually gave in, though not always, for some of them died to the last man.

Some incidents had a humorous as well as a tragic side. In these sudden encounters at close quarters where the charging Briton met a German emerging from his dugout, the bayonet, bombs, and even fists were sometimes brought into play in the ensuing melee.

One difficulty was the gathering and guarding of prisoners in such a confined space as the irregular wrecked trenches. With rifles and bombs lying about, the Germans, even after capitulating, were likely to seize them, and rush to the cover of a traverse trench or into a shell crater and renew the fight. The British are keeping to the tactical plan undertaken by them to gain a crtain amount of ground with each attack.

ANGRY AT LOSING COMFORTS.

The Germans fought desperately and the viciousness of their counter-attacks apparently was due to rage over the loss of their comfortable dugouts, which had cost them so much painstaking labor, and the unpleasant prospect of a winter in the mud building new caves. The rear of the army during the action presented a wondrous varied scene which was the more concentrated because of the narrow front of the operations. There were the slightly wounded walking back, the steady tramp of fresh regiments going forward, processions of swift running motor ambulances, whose burdens would be back in England in 24 hours, longer and seemingly endless processions of powerful motor trucks loaded with shell to feed the hungry, ever thundering unseen guns, troops of the reserves in the fields or beside the gorged roads waiting their call, while the French population stood in their doorways and asked for the latest news from officers and men who knew nothing except concerning their own parts in the big scheme of things.

Sunday after the attack succeeded a chill autumn rain fell, covering the field with mist and making artillery operations difficult. The troops fighting in the new line were drenched to the skin. Dead and wounded British and Germans lay side by side where there had been eddies of fierce conflict. The canvas rifle sheaths of the soldiers moving up in reserve ran little streams of water and the soldiers who came back from the front were white with the chalky mud of the ground where they had dug themselves in as they fought.

CAPTURED GUNS A TOKEN.

At a place near the front a park of captured guns guarded by a pacing British sentry seemed an attraction more symbolic of success to the inhabitants than the parties of German prisoners.

The distances of the last ranges at which they were fired before the British infantry engulfed them are chalked on some of the gun shields. Perhaps the most interesting trophy is a Russian machine gun taken by the Germans from the Russians on the eastern front and now retaken by the British.

The German prisoners were well clothed, new and fresh in their comfortable dugouts, where they were caught by surprise, but evidently they appreciated the generosity of the British rations. Three thousand prisoners were taken by the British, which was a small percentage of the German loss.

The captured German trenches still continue under shell fire.



Major-General Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, making one of his numerous speeches. He is recorded as having said last week that Canada was being offered twice as many recruits as she needed. This does not seem to be borne out by the experience of some recruiting officers, who find difficulty in completing their battalions. A clear analysis of the situation is badly needed.

## HUNS HAVE EXCUSES FOR ALLIED ADVANCE

### Blame Overwhelming Superior Numbers and Allege British Used Gas and Smoke Clouds

Lille, Oct. 2. (A German report by courier via London, Oct. 6.)—In view of the tremendous preparations, the amount of ammunition used and the number of troops employed in the great attack along a front of less than twenty miles from La Bassee to a point south of Arras, the Anglo-French gains are not considered to have been important.

The most important British gain was to the south of La Bassee canal, in an easterly and southeasterly direction where the Germans were thrown back from two-thirds of a mile to nearly two miles along a front between a mile and a half and two miles and a half in extent.

This was the main British attack and is declared to have been carried out by five divisions against four infantry regiments and one battalion of sharpshooters.

In addition to their principal gains the French succeeded in taking some ground to the northeast of Arras near Beaurains, south of Arras, and at one or two points further south. Beaurains which was utterly destroyed, is still part of the German lines.

Along this entire front, as in Champagne, the attack was preceded by a terrific artillery fire, which began September 23 and increased steadily in intensity until the morning of the 25th when the attack commenced.

SAY BRITISH USED GAS.

Before attacking, the British sent alternate waves of asphyxiating gas and dense smoke across the field, first releasing the gas for about ten minutes and then the smoke for a slightly shorter time and repeating this procedure several times. It was impossible to see a tree twenty feet distant through the smoke clouds.

Many old British line regiments took part in the attack, but there were a great many regiments of the new Kitchener army. Some of the British, who were taken prisoners, came under fire for the first time in carrying out the main attack.

The German troops in places recaptured the ground lost. This was especially true to the east of Givenchy, where two companies, which had broken through the German lines, had been driven out or exterminated by two o'clock. These counter-attacks were carried out in almost every instance with hand grenades, as nearly all the fighting took place directly in the trenches, which were too narrow for the use of the bayonet.

The German division corps and army commanders unite in declaring the French and British losses were very great and that the German losses, while heavy, were still small, taking into consideration the character of the fighting.

ATTACK NO SURPRISE.

The attack was by no means in the nature of a surprise; the tremendous bombardment had given notice of its coming.

In various trips along the front the correspondent of the Associated Press has never before encountered such high spirits among the German troops as prevail in this army. Neither officers nor men exhibit any signs of anxiety, or even uneasiness about the situation. On the contrary, the feeling appears almost one of elation.

FRENCH WORE STEEL HELMETS.

British prisoners, with whom the correspondent conversed, were also in excellent condition mentally and physically, and their equipment was of a nature which was commented on frequently by German officers as "luxurious." The British prisoners appear to be far superior physically and are better equipped than the French. A great number of the latter were wearing their new steel helmets many of which showed marks of shrapnel bullets, and, in some instances, rifle bullets, which would have been fatal without the headgear.

The German commanders, while expecting further Anglo-French efforts profess to believe that their antagonists "have played their last big trump." They declare that the losses of the British reached fifty per cent of the forces engaged.

## MANY PROSECUTIONS HAVE REDUCED FIRES

### Settlers Arrested and Fined Through Efforts of Forestry Association

Ottawa, Oct. 4.—For causing forest fires by negligence or otherwise, heavy penalties have been placed upon Quebec settlers during the past few days. Determined to stamp out the great annual losses to standing timber due to settlers, the Quebec Government has vigorously prosecuted numbers of cases at Hull, Lachute and other centres on evidence furnished by the Lower Ottawa Forest Protective Association. The latter body patrols over 12,000 square miles of limits on the Gatineau and Lievre watersheds, and over 85 percent of their fires every year are from settlers' clearings. Under the Quebec law, it is necessary to secure a permit from a fire ranger before burning slash and brush, thus making sure of expert supervision.

In the Hull police court, before Magistrate Arthur Desjardins recently, Joseph Montigny, of Point Comfort, Que., pleaded guilty to setting out fires without a permit and was fined $15 and costs. Gregoire Pichette, Notre Dame de la Salete, Que., also pleaded guilty and was subjected to a similar fine.

At Bryson, Que., Paul Kluk, Otter Lake, Que., was charged with starting his clearing fires without a permit pleaded guilty and was fined $5 and costs. August Kluk also admitted his guilt and paid the same fine and costs.

At Lachute, before Magistrate Dr. B. S. Stackhouse, Joseph Legare, of St. Jovite, pleaded not guilty and judgment was reserved for eight days. Honorius Ouimet, of St. Faustin station, pleaded guilty. He was fined $5 and costs of $19.71. Alderic Millette, of St. Faustin station, pleaded guilty and was fined $5 and costs of $13.90. Joseph Florent, St. Faustin, was fined a like amount and paid similar costs. Victor Racine, St. Faustin, pleaded guilty and paid $5 costs. Methias Lacasse, St. Jovite, paid a fine of $5 and costs. Hormidas Lauron, St. Jovite, pleaded guilty and was fined $5 with costs.

It has been found by the forest protective associations in Quebec that a few prosecutions are sufficient to instruct a large community in the necessity of procuring permits before doing any burning. As a result of a few court cases two years ago the fires in a single parish fell during twelve months from 104 to 4.

## EARL OF DERBY IN CHARGE OF RECRUITING

### Takes Post at Request of Lord Kitchener, But Will Resign if Not Successful

London, Oct. 5.—The Earl of Derby, at the request of Lord Kitchener, Secretary for War, has undertaken the direction of recruiting for the army. "I feel somewhat in the position of a receiver who has been put in to wind up a bankrupt concern," said Lord Derby, referring to his new post at a Lancashire recruiting meeting to-night, "but I hope to be able to do it so satisfactorily as to enable the creditors to receive twenty shillings in the pound."

Lord Derby explained that he had accepted the position of director of all recruiting throughout the United Kingdom because of personal loyalty to and friendship of Lord Kitchener, who had asked him to take the post. While an advocate of national service, he would do, as he had done, his level best to make the voluntary system a success. But if it should be demonstrated that all the men needed could not be obtained he would resign his office, unless other methods were employed to make up the deficiency and keep England safe.

Much, he declared, would depend on how the Trade Union Congress redeemed its pledge to conduct a vigorous campaign in behalf of recruiting under the voluntary system.

LABORITE HAS FAITH.

At the same meeting, Mr. James Henry Thomas, Labor member for Derby, and assistant general secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, who recently declared in the House of Commons that the railwaymen would stop work on the introduction of conscription, said he did not believe Lord Derby was entering upon a bankrupt undertaking. He had sufficient faith in his race, he said, to believe that it would respond to the call of the country in numbers sufficient to make compulsion unnecessary.

The Earl of Derby served in South Africa as chief press censor, and later as private secretary to Field Marshal Lord Roberts, during the Boer War. He has held office also as Financial Secretary to the War Office and as Postmaster-General.

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A magazine that, week by week, selects and places before you the best articles and cartoons from the English-speaking world's greatest journals and reviews must be the best publication for those who cannot take many British and American publications and would not have time to read them if they did. The more you think of this the more you will realize the force of it. It is the truth. It is axiomatic. And just this is what "World Wide" does for its readers at a mere three cents a week when taken by the year. It will give you quite the most important articles on the most important topics of the moment, that are published in the British and American papers. It is a "liberal education" to read "World Wide." Scan the articles below and remember that the headings are but small indication of the life and power of the articles themselves.

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The "World Wide" articles on the war are by the most eminent writers and authorities on both sides of the Atlantic, and cannot fail to be of great value to you.

LOOK THESE OVER AND READ THE OFFER AT THE BOTTOM.

The following are the contents of the latest issue of "World Wide" for Saturday, October 9, 1915.

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

The Word and the Thing—The 'Westminster Gazette.'
Where we Stand—The 'Morning Post,' London.
Debasing the Moral Currency.—'Public Opinion,' London.
Where's the Joke?—The 'Sun,' New York.
The Cost of the War—The 'Daily Telegraph,' London.
The Great Change in Russia.—The 'Nation,' London.
A Dangerous Conquest.—From a Correspondent at the Hague, in the 'Manchester Guardian.'
Belgium Under the Germans.—By Arno Dosch, in the 'Outlook,' New York.
General Booth on New Boats and Old Rocks—By Harold Begbie, in the 'Daily Chronicle,' London.
'She For God in Him.'—By Vernon Lee, in the 'Nation,' London.
In Colorado—The 'Sun,' New York.
The Waste of Distraction.—By T. N. Carver, in the 'Harvard Review.'
Seventy Years of Whittling—The 'Outlook,' New York.
Dean Inge and Patriotism—The 'Quarterly Review.'

OCNCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

The White Monster.—By W. H. Davies, in the 'Nation,' London.
In the Land of the Sleeping Sickness.—The 'Evening Post,' New York.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Darwinism and War—By Sir Ray Lankester, K.C.B., F.R.S., in the 'Daily Telegraph,' London.

FINANCE AND INSURANCE.

Business Insurance.—The 'Economist,' Toronto.
War Stocks and Water—The 'World's Work,' New York.

PASSING EVENTS.

THINGS NEW AND OLD.

This Department is full of many interesting things. You miss lots of important things in hasty reading of the daily papers, but you will find them all in small compass in this review of the week's "Passing Events."

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by a free sample copy. But we cannot know who you are unless you are sufficiently interested to send in your address. It need only cost you a postcard.

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PROBE PURCHASE OF HORSES.

Vancouver, October 4.—It is stated here that Sir Chas. Davidson on conclusion of the submarine enquiry at Victoria will hold several sessions in Vancouver and adjoining towns to enquire into the purchase of horses for the Dominion government.

## MISCHIEVOUS DISCUSSIONS

### British Statesmen Rebuke Platform and Press Whinings

Mr. Lionel Harcourt, in a recent speech at Rawtenstall, said: "A most unfortunate, a most mischievous, discussion has been proceeding in a part of the press and on some platforms as to the methods by which additional soldiers should be secured. The best minds among public men have deprecated and abstained from this discussion, and I commend their example to the public at large. The present unity of the people is the highest interest of the nation. Modern warfare is one of economics as well as of population; there may be a limit to which it is unwise to turn more producers into consumers. But of these matters the Government alone has the full knowledge of the facts and the necessities of the case, and when, as in the present case, the Government comprises the best minds of all parties and the foremost soldier of our time it is meet and proper that these great decisions should be taken with a knowledge of your opinions by your leaders on your behalf. Of this one thing we are all sure. The might and the reserve powers of the Allies have not yet reached the fulness of their effective force. There is no faltering of purpose in any of our lines; the determination of the peoples is undaunted and undismayed, and it is their great resolve by a final victory to achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace."

Lord Robert Cecil, in a speech at Croydon, said: "Then we are told, sometimes by British writers, that this country is in a terrible condition. By reading some of them you would almost think we are a nation of drunken slackers, led by a series of Ministers and generals who are either incompetent or corrupt or both. We read effusions of this kind, we know what they really mean, we value them at their true value. But all foreigners do not understand our ways of going on, and the harm that is done in foreign countries by statements of that kind it is not easy to exaggerate. I do not know if writers realize that every violent attack on the artisan or the millionnaire, on the soldier or on the politician, is immediately reproduced by the German papers. They are spread throughout the world, and it is said: 'Look at the miserable condition England is in! How can you venture to throw in your lot with England? How can your trust in England's victory? You see what their own papers say about them.' The harm which is done is incalculable. Let those who write or who speak in public have perpetually before them the question: How would this appear if this were reproduced in Berlin?'

## EARL OF ABERDEEN COMES TO CANADA

New York, Oct. 5.—The Earl of Aberdeen, former Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who recently took the title of Marquis of Temair, and Lady Aberdeen, her passengers aboard the SS. "New York," which arrived here to-night from Liverpool. They are en route to Toronto.

The Earl and Lady Aberdeen plan to visit many cities in the United States and Canada this fall. Besides attending the annual meeting of the National Council of Women in Toronto this month, they will address meetings in several cities of the United States in relation to social movements in Ireland.


# WILL WE EVER WALK ON AIR?

Train of Thought Inspired by a Letter About "Fruit-a-tives."



MR. D. McLEAN.

Orillia, Ont., Nov. 28th, 1914.

"For over two years, I was troubled with **Constipation, Drowsiness, Lack of Appetite and Headaches.** I tried several medicines, but got no results and my Headaches became more severe. One day I saw your sign which read 'Fruit-a-tives' make you feel like walking on air. This appealed to me, so I decided to try a box. In a very short time, I began to feel better and **now I feel fine.** Now I have a good appetite, relish everything I eat, and the Headaches are gone entirely. I cannot say too much for 'Fruit-a-tives,' and **recommend this pleasant fruit medicine to** all my friends." DAN McLEAN.

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## STUDENTS AT MACDONALD COLLEGE

The following students are registered at Macdonald College for the season of 1915-16:

School of Household Science: Institution Administration (Junior)—Buzzell, Florence eAlice, Abbotsford, Que.; Carpenter, Irene Traverse, Norton Mills, Vermont; Curry, Dorothy Delamere, 158 King street east, Brockville, Ont.; Ellis, Beatrice, 131 Stanley avenue, Ottawa; Freda, Gertrude Arnison, Chester, N.S.; Hunter, Edith Leonora, 2167 Park avenue, Montreal; Muchall, Evelyn Marie, Macdonald College; Roach, Beatrice Annis, Renforth, N.B.; Sickman, Martha Pomerene, 215 Oak street, Holyoke, Mass.; Travers, Gladys Oliveria, Horton, Warlingham, Surrey England.

Homemakers —Anderson, Frances Patricia, St. Matthias Rector 11 Fairmont avenue, Ottawa; Corrigan, Berenice, 345 St. James street, Montreal; Coster, Ruth Smith, 204 Guilford St. West, St. John, N.B.; Coster, Gertrude Blanche, 295 Lancaster street, St. John West, N.B.; Crippen, Grace illian, Helena, Que.; Dawson, Marjorit Isabel, 437 Mount lPeasant avenue, Westmount; Doddridge, Doris Pauline, 73 Park ave., Quebec; Evans, Margaret Lois, Hampton, N.B.; Farnsworth, Ormy Evelyn, Coaticook, Que.; Garvock, Anne Oliver, 23 Charles street Ottawa; Guthrie, Margaret MacVicar, Wakefield, Que.; Henault, Rita Aline Mary, 4545 Sherbrooke street, Montreal; Jamieson, Mary Kathleen, 115 Strathcona ave., Ottawa; Jones, Dorothy Rosenelle, 110 Pitt street, St. John, N.B.; Kilgour, Elsie Margaret, Cornwall, Ont.; Law, Winnie Ernesta, Yarmouth, N.S.; McCall, Marion Neilson, New Glasgow, N.S.; McCall, Norma MacGregor, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia; MacGregor, Sarah David, New Glasgow, N. S.; McKay, Charlotte Pauline, 96 Bagot street, Kingston, Ont.; Mackinnon, Alice Cumming, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Mahaffy, Marjorie, Pointe Claire, Que.; Martel, Mrs. Mary Lillian, Macdonald College; Mills, Ida, 67 Fifth avenue, Ottawa; Moffat, Jean Newton, Pembroke, Ont.; Morris Adele, Ste. Therese de Blainville, Que.; Ross, Gladys Mary Evans, Grande Ligne, Que.; Scobie, Eva Janet, R.R. No. 3, Osgood, Ont.; Smith, Rebecca, 13 Windsor street, Sherbrooke, Que.; Sommerville, Jean Houston, 382 Union street, St. John, N.B.; Stuart, Theresa Alice, 1871 St. Urbain street, Montreal; Swail, Verna, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.; Sweeny, Marian Broughton, 112 Wellington Crescent, Winnipeg; Webster, Maude Electa, Cobourg, Ont.; White, Dorothy Clare, Lennoxville, Que.

Autumn short course —Blaiklock, Mary Walker, care Room 223, Board of Trade Building, Montreal; Bowie, Marion Faith, 426 Queen street, Ottawa; Comstock, Esther Lee, 185 King street, Brockville, Ont.; Comstock, Wilhelmina Henrietta, 185 King street, Brockville, Ont.; Gittleson, Evangeline Lillian, 4260 Dorchester street Westmount; Gittleson, Sophie, 4260 Dorchester street, Westmount; Goodfellow, Ethel Helen, Lancaster Ont.; Heney, Kathleen Clare, Ottawa West, Ont.; Jackson, Winnifred Adelaide, Gore Bay, Ont.; Lee, Elizabeth Geraldine 276 Rockland Road, St. John, N.B.; McCreary, Edna Victoria, Arnprior, Ont.; McCreary, Margaret, Arnprior, Ont.; Macdonald, Mrs. Temple William, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; MacDougall, Edith Margaret, 137 Grey ave., Notre Dame de Grace; May, Ethel Margery, 339 Maclaren street, Ottawa; O'Halloran, Mary Monica, 408 Queen street, Ottawa; Small, Dorothy Whilina, 150 Laurier avenue west, Ottawa; Smith, Nesta, P.O. Box 436, North Adams, Mass.; Spence, Annabel, Perth, Ont.; Stevenson Jessie Gowans, 28 McTavish street, Montreal.

## RUDYARD KIPLING'S SON BELIEVED DEAD

London, Oct. 6.—John Kipling, of the Irish Guards, only son of Rudyard Kipling, is reported in the latest casualty list as "missing and believed to have been killed." Young Kipling was 18 years of age. On account of his delicate health his parents were reluctant to allow him to enter the army, but the boy insisted he should assume his share of the war and his father eventually yielded.

Among others given as dead in to-day's casualty lists are Lieut. W. F. Sheridan, a banker and grandson of John Lothrop Motley, and a great grandson of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, and Lieut.-Col. Bertram Lefroy, of the Royal Warwickshire regiment.

## SHIN BONE GRAFTED ON TO COLLAR BONE

Ottawa, Oct. 5.—Private Geo. Long, of Ottawa, has returned from the front, where he was wounded last March. A bullet struck him in the collar bone and was deflected downward to behind the third rib. In repairing the collar bone the surgeons took a piece of the shin bone and grafted it on to the collar bone.

Sergt. Darcy Latimer, now a prisoner at Giessen, Germany, writes of another Ottawa boy, Allan Beddoe, who, he says, is in the same prison camp and is "doing some good work with water colors." He is "kept busy making sketches all day long."

MONTREALERS AS AIRMEN.

Ottawa, Oct. 6.—Mr. J. R. Booth, jr., grandson of the multi-millionnaire lumberman of Ottawa, left to-day for Ithica, N. Y., where he will take a three months' aviation course in preparation for service at the front with the Royal Flying Corps. A large number of young Canadians have gone to American flying schools including 23 from Montreal.


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# FARMERS' MARKETS

## Dairy Produce Again Higher—Eggs in Good Demand—Other Lines Firm But Unchanged.

BUTTER.

A firmer feeling developed in the market to-day and prices at the auction sale held at the Board of Trade show an advance of 1-8c to 1-4c per lb., as compared with those paid on Monday. On the whole the demand was better and the market was rather more active.

We quote prices as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Finest creamery | 32¼c to 32½c |
| Fine creamery | 31½c to 31¾c |
| Seconds | 24c to 31¼c |
| Dairy butter | 24c to 25c |

CHEESE.

In sympathy with the stronger feeling and the higher prices paid at the country boards yesterday, there was a keener demand in this market for supplies to-day and prices at the auction sale ruled 3-8c to 13-16c per lb. higher than on last Friday. Business over the cable to-day was much quieter, there being few firm bids in the market, but the turn-over on spot was fair.

We quote prices as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Finest colored cheese | 14¾c to 14⅞c |
| Finest white cheese | 14½c to 14⅝c |
| Finest eastern cheese | 14¼c to 14¼c |
| Undergrades | 13¼c to 13¾c |

EGGS.

There were no new developments in the local egg trade to-day, the tone of the market being very firm for all grades under a good steady demand, and a fairly active business is doing.

We quote prices as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Strictly fresh stock | 00c to 38c |
| Stamped selected stock | 00c to 32c |
| No. 1 candled stock | 00c to 28c |
| No. 2 candled stock | 00c to 25c |

MAPLE PRODUCTS.

The tone of the market for maple products is firm, with a fair amount of business doing for the season of the year, considering the limited supplies available on spot and in the country.

We quote prices as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Pure maple syrup, 8-lb. tins | $0.90 to $0.95 |
| Pure maple syrup, 10-lb. tins | 1.05 to 1.10 |
| Pure maple syrup, 13-lb. tins | 1.40 to 1.50 |
| Pure maple sugar, per lb. | 0.12½ to 0.13 |

HONEY.

A fair volume of business continues to be done in honey, and as supplies are ample to fill all requirements there is no change in price to note.

We quote prices as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| White clover, in comb | 13¾c to 14c |
| Brown clover, in comb | 12c to 13c |
| White extracted | 11¾c to 12c |
| Brown extracted | 10c to 10¼c |
| Buckwheat honey | 8c to 8½c |

BEANS.

The trade in beans is rather quiet on account of the continued small offerings on spot. The tone of the market is firm and prices are fully maintained.

We quote prices as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Car lots, 1½-lb pickers | $3.40 to $3.45 |
| Car lots, 3-lb. pickers | 3.30 to 3.35 |
| Car lots, 5-lb. pickers | 3.10 to 3.15 |
| Undergrades | 2.95 to 3.00 |

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

Winnipeg, Oct. 8.—The bears got in fine work at the close and cash wheat sold off 3c to 3¾c for the day. Wheat futures closed 2¾c to 2½c lower. Cash wheat closed 3c to 3¾c lower. Oats closed ¼c to ½c lower, and flax 1⅝c to 1⅝c lower.

Cash prices closed:

Wheat—No. 1 northern, 92½c; No. 2 northern, 91c; No. 3 northern, 88c; No. 4, 81½c; No. 5, 76½c; No. 6, 71½c; feed, 66½c.

Oats—No. 1 C.W., 39½c; No. 2 C. W., 38c; No. 3 C.W., 37c; extra No. 1 feed, 36½c; No. 1 feed, 36c.

Barley—No. 3, 58c; No. 4, 54c; feed, 45c.

Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $1.59½c; No. 2 C.W., $1.56½.

Future prices:

Wheat—

| | |
|---|---|
| Oct. | 91¾c |
| Nov. | 91¾c |
| Dec. | 90½c |
| May | 96¼c |

Oats—

| | |
|---|---|
| Oct. | 37c |
| Dec. | 34½c |

TORONTO GRAIN MARKET.

Toronto, Oct. 8.—Cash wheat prices at bay ports are off 3c to-night. Ontario grains are unchanged. Quotations are as follows:

Ontario wheat—No. 2 finter, 90c to 92c outside, according to location.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 northern, $1.01; No. 2 northern, $1.00½.

Oats—Ontario No. 2 white, new, 37c to 38c outside; No. 3 white, 35c to 37c outside.

Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 78c on track, Toronto.

Peas — No. 2, $1.25 to $1.40.

Barley—52c to 54c outside for malting, and 40c to 45c for feed.

Manitoba flour—Listed quotations at Toronto are: First patents, $5.75; second patents, $5.25; strong bakers, $5.05.

Ontario flour—Winter flour, 90 percent patents, $3.80, seaboard.

Millfeed — Manitoba bran, $22 per ton; shorts, 24 per ton on track, Toronto. Ontario bran, $25 per ton.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Chicago, October 8.—Heavy selling because of the Government forecast of a billion bushel crop resulted in a nearly continuous decline to-day in the price of wheat. The market closed nervous, 3 1-4c. to 3 5-8c. to 3 3-4 net lower, with December at $1.01 7-8, and May $1.02 5-8 to $1.02 3-4. Corn lost 7-8c. to 1 1-4c., and oats 1-2c. to 3-4c. Bearish crop figures regarding wheat were sharply emphasized by early reports of a notable break in quotations at Liverpool. The consequence was that as soon as the market opened here the pressure to liquidate holdings began to carry down values at once. To-day was the first time this season that Chicago has been at a practical shipping difference with any of the leading domestic centres of the wheat trade. In this connection a well known authority here pointed out as significant that meanwhile Duluth, in particular, was working to a greater premium over the prices current at Winnipeg, and that the Canadian crop was being estimated as high as 300,000,000 bushels.

In corn, as in wheat, the Government crop figures proved a burden on prices. Frost damage reports from Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska had some restraining influence, but at times appeared to be almost wholly lost sight of.

Seaboard buying gave comparative steadiness to oats. The market, however, plainly showed the effect of the weakness of other cereals.

Future prices were:—

Wheat—

| | |
|---|---|
| Dec. | $1.01 7-8 |
| May | $1.02 5-8 |

Corn—

| | |
|---|---|
| Dec. | 56 1-2c. |
| May | 57 7-8c. |

Oats—

| | |
|---|---|
| Dec. | 36 1-2c. |
| May | 38 3-8c. |

Cash prices closed:

Wheat—No. 2 red, $1.10; No. 3 red, $1.07 1-2 to $1.09; No. 2 hard, $1.10 1-2; No. 3 hard, $1.08 to $1.09.

Corn—No 2 yellow, 62 3-4c. to 63 1-2c.

Oats—No 3 white, 34 1-2c. to 35 1-2c. standard, 37 3-4c. to 38 1-4c.

Rye—No. 2, 96c. to 97c.; barley, 50c. to 60c.; timothy seed, $5 to 7.50; clover seed, $12 to $19.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, Oct. 8—With exception of hogs, all live stock receipts were comparatively light at the local yards yesterday. Only about 300 cattle were offered, the majority of the stuff being of the canner and cutter class, for which the market was active. Top loads of butchers' changed hands at $7.50. Cattle prices were about steady with Wednesday.

Stockers were again in demand, selling at firm prices to both the United States and to the local trade. Owing to the abundance of feed more activity in this trade is expected. Milkers were well looked after, prices ranging from $50 to $90.

Calves were steady. Choice real was offered at $10 to $11, but the bulk was only of medium quality, selling for about $9. Sheep and lambs remain unchanged. A few spring lambs topped the market at $8.75, but the average prices were between $8.25 and $8.60.

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET.

Chicago, October 8.—Provisions were irregular. Selling by packers largely offset the fact that hogs reached a new high price record for the season. Prices at the close ranged 2½c decline to a rise of 5c.

Future quotations were:

Mess pork, per bbl.—

| | |
|---|---|
| Dec. | $14.70 |
| Jan. | $17.35 |

Lard, per 100 lbs.—

| | |
|---|---|
| Nov. | $9.15 |
| Jan. | $9.35 |

Short ribs, per 100 lbs.—

| | |
|---|---|
| Oct. | $9.26 |
| Jan. | $9.37 |

Cash prices closed:—Pork, $14.47. Lard, $9.15. Ribs, $9.12 to $9.75.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET.

London, Sept. 23.—To-day's supply, compared with Thursday last, showed an increase of 20 head, and consisted entirely of fat cows, bulls and rough cattle. Trade ruled slow at late rates. Top prices paid per 8 lbs.—90 stone fat cows and 100 stone fat bulls, 5s 4d to 5s 6d; rough do., 4s 4d to 4s 6d. There was an increase of 60 in the number of sheep and lambs penned compared with Thursday last. Trade ruled slow, the few sales made being governed by late rates. Leading pens made per 8 lbs.—7½ to 8 stone Downs, 7s 2d to 7s 4d; 9 stone do., 7s to 7s 2d; 10 st. do., 6s 10d to 7s; 10 stone half breds, 6s 8d to 6s 10d; 10 stone ewes, 6s 8d to 6s 10d. Calf trade not worth noting. Total supply—Beasts, 50; sheep, 9; lambs, 80; milch cows, 3.

MILLFEED AND ROLLED OATS.

The tone of the marke tfor millfeed is steady, with a fairly good demand for all lines for both local and country account, with supplies ample, and sales of bran were made at $23; shorts at $35, and middlings at $30 to $31 per ton, including bags. The demand for moullie is also fair, and prices are unchanged, with sales of pure grain grades at $32 to $33, and mixed at $30 to $31 per ton. The demand for rolled oats continues quiet, and principally for small lots to fill actual wants, but the tone of the market is steady, with sales at $4.85 to $4.95 per barrel in wood, and at $2.25 to $2.30 per bag.

BALED HAY.

There were no new developments in the condition of the market for baled hay, prices for all grades being steady with a fair amount of business doing for local account, and sales of car lots of No. 1 hay were made at $18.50; extra good No. 2 hay at $17.50 to $18; No. 2 hay at $17, and No. 3 hay at $15 to $16 per ton, ex-track.

## THE PHOSPHATE DEPOSITS

Ottawa, October 8.—Following the discovery of rich deposits of phosphate of lime in the Rocky Mountains Park, the Government is preparing new regulations for the working of these deposits. In the meantime no work is permitted on existing claims and no new applications will be accepted.

## MONTREAL CLOSING PRICE

| | Asked | Bid. |
|---|---|---|
| Ames H. | 13¾ | 15¼ |
| Do. pref | 55 | .. |
| xBell Tel. | 142 | .. |
| Brazilian | 54 | .. |
| Can. Car | 110 | 109 |
| Do. pref | .. | 120½ |
| Can. Cement | 34⅞ | 34¾ |
| Do. pref | 90½ | .. |
| Can. Cottons | 27 | 26¼ |
| Do. pref | .. | .. |
| Can. Convert. | 34 | .. |
| Can. G. Elec. | 104 | 103¼ |
| Can. Pacific | 164 | 163 |
| Can. Loco. | 53 | 51 |
| Can. SS. Lines | 13¼ | 12¾ |
| Do. V. Trust | .. | 7¾ |
| Do. pref | 65 | 64¾ |
| Carr. Fact. | 46 | 44½ |
| C. Reserve | 40 | .. |
| Detroit Ry. | 62 | .. |
| Dom. Bridge | 172 | 171¼ |
| Dom. Canners | 31 | .. |
| Do. pref | 85 | .. |
| Dom. Coal pref | .. | 98 |
| Dom. Iron pref | .. | .. |
| Dom. Steel Corp. | 48¾ | 48½ |
| Dom. Park | 120 | .. |
| Dom. Textile | 74½ | 73½ |
| xDo. pref | 101 | .. |
| Duluth Sup. | 55 | .. |
| Gould pref | 102 | .. |
| Goodwins Ltd | 26 | .. |
| Do. pref | 75 | .. |
| xHalifax Ry | 160 | .. |
| xHillcrest pref | 70 | .. |
| Hollinger | 26.87½ | .. |
| Illinois Trac. | 61 | .. |
| Do. pref | 91 | .. |
| Laurentide | 183 | 182¼ |
| L. of Woods | 136 | .. |
| Do. pref | .. | 120 |
| Lyall Con. | .. | 33½ |
| Macdonald | 11 | 10¾ |
| xM. and St. Paul | 121 | 119 |
| Mont. Power | 222 | 221¾ |
| Mont. Cottons | 51 | .. |
| Do. pref | 99 | .. |
| xMont. Tel. | 140 | .. |
| xxMont. Tram. | 220 | .. |
| Do. Deb. | 81¼ | .. |
| Nat. Breweries | 49½ | .. |
| Do. pref | 95 | .. |
| N. S. Steel | 87¾ | 87½ |
| Ogilvie Mill | 140 | 138½ |
| Do. pref | 116 | .. |
| Ottawa Power | 120 | .. |
| Paton Mfg. | 100 | 90 |
| Penmans | .. | 51½ |
| Do. pref | .. | 82 |
| Porto Rico | 46 | .. |
| Price Bros. | 60 | .. |
| Quebec Railway | 14½ | 14 |
| Sawyer Massey | 30 | .. |
| Do. pref | .. | .. |
| Smart Woods | 30 | .. |
| Do. pref | 90 | .. |
| xShawinigan | 192½ | 129⅜ |
| Sher. Williams | 55 | .. |
| Do. pref | 99 | .. |
| Span. River pref | 35 | .. |
| Steel of Canada | 34¼ | 34 |
| Do. pref | .. | 87 |
| Toronto Railway | 111 | .. |
| Tooke Bros | 16 | .. |
| Tucketts | 29 | .. |
| xDo. pref | 90 | .. |
| Twin City | .. | 95 |
| Winnipeg Ry | 180 | .. |
| Windsor Hotel | 100 | .. |

BANKS—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| B. N. A. | 145 | .. |
| Commerce | 203 | .. |
| Hochelaga | 149 | .. |
| Imperial | 210 | .. |
| Merchants | 180 | .. |
| Molsons | 201 | .. |
| Montreal | 234 | .. |
| Nova Scotia | 261 | .. |
| Quebec | 119 | .. |
| Royal | 221¼ | .. |
| Toronto | 211 | .. |
| Union | 140 | .. |

BONDS—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bell Tel | 96½ | .. |
| Can. Car | 101 | .. |
| Can. Rubber | 88 | .. |
| Dom. Coal | 95 | .. |
| Dom. Cotton | .. | 98¾ |
| Dom. Iron | .. | 87½ |
| D. Textile A | .. | 97 |
| Do. C. | .. | 97 |
| Do. D. | .. | 97 |
| Keewatin Mill | .. | 100 |
| Lake of Woods | .. | 100 |
| Laurentide | .. | 101 |
| Mont. Tram | 94 | .. |
| Ogilvie Ser. C. | 104½ | .. |
| Price Bros. | .. | 76 |
| Quebec Ry | 52 | 50 |
| Sher. Will. | .. | 97 |
| Steel Co. of C. | 90 | 88 |
| W. C. Power | 70 | .. |
| Winnipeg Electric | 97 | .. |

UNLISTED SECURITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Asbestos Bonds | 69 |
| Can. Power Bond | 60 |
| C.P.R. Notes | .. |
| Cedars Rapids | 68 67¾ |
| Dom. Glass | 30 |
| Do. pref | 88 |
| M. Tram. Power | 40 |
| Nat. Brick | 42 |
| Do. Bonds | 72 |
| Sherbrooke Ry | 18 |
| W. C. Power | 25 |
| Wayagamack | .. |
| Do. bonds | 74 |

xEx-dividend. xxEx-rights.

THREE RIVERS CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

Three Rivers, Que., October 8.—The custom house receipts for the first six months of the fiscal year commencing April 1, 1915, exceed the receipts of any preceding half-year at this port for a corresponding period. Receipts for the first half years of 1914 and 1915 follow:

| | 1914. | 1915. |
|---|---|---|
| April | $21,477 | $23,115 |
| May | 29,587 | 34,970 |
| June | 58,021 | 36,498 |
| July | 35,110 | 79,773 |
| August | 27,153 | 59,851 |
| September | 26,264 | 52,435 |
| | $178,215 | $286,644 |

## NE WCHARTERS AT OTTAWA

Ottawa, October 8.—New companies incorporated this week under letters patent include the following: Canadian Tygard Engine, Limited, Toronto, capital $3,000,000; Universal Appliance Manufacturing Company, Limited, Toronto, to manufacture motor vehicles, capital $150,000; Chevrolet Motor Company of Canada, Limited, Toronto, $500,000; Mills Chemical Company, Limited, Toronto, $20,000; Roelofson Machine and Tool Company, Limited, Toronto, $50,000; Brule Lake Coal Company, Limited, Toronto, $200,000; Canadian McCall Incinerator Company, Limited, Toronto, $300,000.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

Special from New York—

| Stocks. | Close. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Atchison | 106 | 100¼ |
| Crucible | 90½ | 91 |
| Amer. Car and Foun. | 82⅞ | 82½ |
| Allis-Chalmers com. | 42⅞ | 42⅞ |
| Chicago G. Western | 13⅜ | 13½ |
| Amer. Steel Foun. | 66¼ | 66¾ |
| Amer. Loco | 66¼ | 66½ |
| Amer. Tel. and Telep. | 123¾ | 123⅞ |
| Anaconda Copper M. | 76 | 76⅛ |
| Amer. Smelt. and Ref. | 87¼ | 87½ |
| Baldwin Loco. | 115 | 115¾ |
| Amer. Cotton Oil | 59¾ | 60½ |
| Amer. Sugar Ref. | 111½ | 112 |
| Amer. Beet Sugar | 67½ | 67¾ |
| Amer. Can Co. | 62½ | 62¾ |
| Baltimore and Ohio | 91½ | 91⅝ |
| Beth. Steel | 435 | 443 |
| Brooklyn R. T. | 85¾ | 86 |
| Canadian Pac. | 163¾ | 164 |
| Cal. Petroleum | 20 | 20½ |
| Chino Copper Co. | 47¾ | 48½ |
| Ches. and Ohio | 56⅞ | 57 |
| Cent. Leather com. | 53⅛ | 53⅜ |
| Chicago North Wes | 130 | 131 |
| Chicago M. & St. P. | 90 | 90⅜ |
| Col. Fuel and Iron | 57⅛ | 57¼ |
| Con. Gas. | 137½ | 138 |
| Corn Prod. Ref. Co. | 18¾ | 18⅞ |
| Del. and Hudson | 144¼ | 145 |
| Maxwell Motors | 56½ | 57 |
| Do. 1st pref | 93½ | 94 |
| Goodrich | 75¼ | 75½ |
| Erie R. R. | 34¼ | 34½ |
| Gen. Electric | 52½ | 53¾ |
| Great Nor. pref | 177 | 178 |
| Great. Nor. Ore | 122½ | 123 |
| Guggenheim Exp. | 67¼ | 67½ |
| Illinois Central | 108¾ | 109¾ |
| General Motors | 345 | 350 |
| Internat. Paper Co. | 10⅛ | 10⅜ |
| Nickel | 217 | 218 |
| Int. Bor. Met. | 22⅛ | 22½ |
| Kan. City Southern | 28⅞ | 29 |
| Lehigh Valley | 152½ | 153 |
| Louisville and Nash. | 122 | 123½ |
| Mackay com. | 79 | 81½ |
| Do. pref | 66 | 67½ |
| Mex. Pet. Co. | 91⅞ | 92¼ |
| Miami Copper | 34⅜ | 34⅝ |
| Minn. and St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie | 120 | 120½ |
| National Lead | 66⅝ | 66¾ |
| Miss., Kan. and Texas | 5¼ | 5⅜ |
| Missouri Pacific | 4¼ | 4½ |
| Nevada Cons. Copper | 15⅛ | 15⅝ |
| N.Y.C. and H.R.R. | 99¾ | 99⅞ |
| N.Y., Ont. and West | 30⅛ | 30¼ |
| Norfolk and Western | 117 | 117½ |
| North Pacific | 113½ | 113¾ |
| New Haven | 78½ | 78¾ |
| Penn. R. R. | 115¾ | 116 |
| People's Gas | 118⅞ | 119 |
| Pittsburg Coal | 38¼ | 38¾ |
| Pressed Steel and Car | 71 | 71¼ |
| Railway Steel Springs | 47¾ | 48½ |
| Ray Cons. Copper | 26¼ | 26½ |
| Reading Co. | 162½ | 163 |
| Republic Iron and Steel | 52¼ | 52¾ |
| Studebaker | 143½ | 144 |
| Southern Pacific | 95½ | 95¾ |
| Southern Ry | 19¾ | 19⅞ |
| Third Ave. | 60½ | 61 |
| Twin City R. T. | 95 | 96½ |
| Tenn. Copper | 63⅝ | 64¼ |
| Union Pacific | 135⅞ | 136 |
| Utah Copper | 69⅞ | 70½ |
| U. S. Rubber | 53¼ | 54 |
| U.S. Steel | 80½ | 80⅝ |
| Do. pref | 114 | 114¼ |
| Wilys Overland | 235 | 239 |
| Woolworth | 109½ | 110 |
| Westinghouse | 133¾ | 133⅞ |
| Western Union | 77⅛ | 77⅜ |

## TO WIND UP CANNING COMPANY

Toronto, October 8.—An order winding up the Vineland Canning Company was made by Mr. Justice Sutherland at Osgoode Hall this morning on the application of W. G. Lumbers, a creditor to the extent of $1,000. The buildings and plant are represented as having a fixed value of $168,960, but it is declared that its real value is but 50 percent of that. The stock of canned goods has been hypothecated to the Imperial Bank, which has sold a quantity at a cost of $10,000. It is said that to continue this will add to the loss. G. T. Clarkson is named interim liquidator and a reference is directed to the master in ordinary.

HIDES, SKINS, WOOL, TALLOW.

Wool is still coming to market in small quantities and is being absorbed at current quotations, says Hallam's Toronto report. Washed fleece wool as to quality, 40c to 44c per lb. Washed rejections (burry, cotted, chaffy, etc.), 33 to 35c. Unwashed fleece wool as to quality, 30c to 34c.

Beefhides are unchanged, the market showing a little better feeling. City butcher hides, green, flat, 18c per lb. Country hides, flat cured, 17c to 18c per lb. Part cured, 16c to 16 1-2c per lb.

Calfskins are in good supply, the receipts being about equal to the demand. City skins, green, flat, 13c per lb. Country, cured, 18c to 19c per lb. Part cured, 17c to 18c per lb. according to condition and take off. Deacons or bob calf, 75c to $1.10 each.

Horsehides are quiet at unchanged prices. City take off, $4 to $4.50. Country take off No. 1, $3.75 to $4.25. No. 2, $2.25 to $3.

Sheepskins are in good demand, especially for late take off. City lambskins and shearlings, 75c to $1.10. Country lambskins and shearlings, 65c to $1.

Tallow is slow and draggy, the poorer grades being especially neglected. City rendered, solid in barrels, 6c. Country stock, solid, in barrels, No. 1, 6c. No. 2, 5 1-4c to 5 1-2c. Cake, No. 1, 6 1-2c to 7c. No. 2, 5 1-2c to 6c.

Horse hair is in fair supply with an easy market. Farmer pedlar stock, 33c to 35c per lb.

Old rubbers, junk, etc., are quiet, and in good supply. Rubber boots and shoes, according to trim, 5c to 6c. Auto tires, 3c to 5c. Bicycle tires, 2c to 3c. Lead, heavy, 3 1-2c to 4 1-2c. Tea lead, 3c to 4 1-2c. Brass, heavy, 7c to 8c. Light, 5c to 7c. Copper, heavy, 10c to 12c. Light, 8c to 10c. Zinc, 6c to 8c.

WOULD TAX ALL MEN OVER 18 YEARS OF AGE.

Stratford, Oct. 5. — The City Council will apply to the Legislature for power to extend its taxation for the Patriotic Fund to include all men over 18 years of age, thus spreading the tax over renters and citizens on income, as well as property owners.

The Council members were a unit to-night in giving the first reading to a by-law to raise $50,000 by taxation as an additional grant to the Patriotic Fund, and to insure the soldiers of the fourth contingent. The by-law was sent on to the Finance Committee and the City Solicitor for final examination before being given second and third readings.

## CANADA OVERGOVERNED, SAYS HON. MR. MAGRATH

### He Also Believes Party System of the Country is Bad

Ottawa, Oct. 7.—The party system of politics, the public service, and some of the Canadian public works which have been born of the two, were dealt with in a speech delivered before the Canadian Club yesterday by the Hon. C. A. Magrath, chairman of the Canadian section of the International Joint Commission. Mr. Macgrath's criticism of Canada's political system, of some aspects of the civil service activities, and of some Dominion transportation projects, was frank and edged with satire, as for instance, when referring to various schemes for the transportation of Canadian wheat to Europe, he wondered why the driving of a tunnel through the earth's crust to Liverpool had not been included.

After briefly touching on the work of the commission, Mr. Macgrath went on to speak of the party system in Canada. He expressed his opinion that we were overgoverned in this country, that the party system was bad, party strategy abominably so, and that most of the political literature issued by both parties was "puffie." Too many chances were taken with the taxes of the people, with the honor of the country, but never such an unholy act as a chance with the life of the party.

However, the public as much as its representatives were to blame said Mr. Macgrath, and clergymen who abused the former from their pulpits might well turn to their congregations and give them a few plain truths affecting their own share of the public weal.

Turning to the necessity for a trained public service, Mr. Macgrath said it was impossible to secure one without the preliminary laying of some broad skeleton plan. The public service must include a section qualified to do research work, men capable of working out the economic needs of development problems that must from time to time confront such a young country as Canada. So long as such important investigations were carried on outside the service, never twice by the same group, there would be a great lessening of efficiency.

In recent days the air had been full of public projects, with advocates seriously pushing them forward. "There is one, however, that has been overlooked," said Mr. Macgrath, "possibly because there were no constituencies along the route, and that was a rapid transit scheme for wheat from our west to Europe by way of a tunnel driven through the earth's crust direct to Liverpool through which wheat would shoot when the earth revolved."

In this connection Mr. Macgrath said it was well known that the Georgian Bay canal scheme was receiving careful study. In statistical work the Canadian civil service was exceedingly weak.

Mr. Macgrath next referred to the policy recently followed by the Government of "fertilizing the public service through the use of business men of large affairs." This should be done to a greater extent. To him there appeared only one way to meet the present situation endangering the life of the nation, and that was to quickly mobilize the country's entire man force. Not to dump them all into uniforms, but to place each man where he can do the most effective work under the circumstances. A door should be opened for the registration of the names of those unable to enlist but anxious to do something, who could be classified and made available throughout the country for many services both now and after the war.

## PATRIOTIC FUND AIDED 3,000 FAMILIES

### Montreal Disbursements During September Totalled Over $70,000

Over three thousand families in Montreal received payments from the Canadian Patriotic Fund during last month. The exact number of families on the payroll for September was 3,302, and the disbursements totalled $59,157.15, of which $753.50 was devoted to salaries, $696.34 to general expenses of administration, $241.96 for printing and stationery, $2,041.35 for transportations, and $55,424 for relief.

In addition to this, the sum of $11,500 was paid out to the Franco-Belge and Italian sections of the fund for relief. This makes the total expenditure for the month $70,657.15, and adding the previous disbursements of the fund, the grand total paid out by the committee to the beginning of the present month is $659,134.40.

The total number of applicants from the first contingent is 1,668, from the second contingent 1,913, and from the third contingent 2,415, a total of 5,996, but only 3,302 families are on the payroll, the others being ineligible because of half-pay from employers, and other reasons.

## MACHINE GUN CORPS APPROVED BY KING

### Importance of These Weapons in the War are Fully Recognized

London, Oct. 6. — An announcement that the King had approved of the formation of a machine gun corps, although not unexpected, was received with cordial approval as it marks a further stage in the adaptation of the British military organization.

It will be formed in view of the character of the regular army's role to go anywhere over sea and therefore will be provided with light equipment to meet the conditions of warfare with which it now is confronted.

London, Oct. 6.—British military authorities have recognized the importance of machine guns which have been such a striking feature of German warfare, by the formation of a special machine guns corps with the King's sanction. Annauncement of the step is made in the "Official Gazette."

## SEVERAL PROMOTIONS IN CANADIAN FORCES

### Commissioner Lamb Writes Letters re Treatment of Salvation Army Chaplains

London, Oct. 6.—Capt. Hugh Antrobus, Sixth Camerons, killed in France, was the son of Coutts Antrobus of Congleton. He served in South Africa and enlisted with the Fifth Canadian Highlanders, afterwards receiving a commission in the Camerons.

Lieut. Frank Wayet, Camerons, killed, was the son of the Rev. R. Wayet, of Lincolnshire. Leaving school, he went to British Columbia and Alberta, and came home on the outbreak of war and was given a commission in October.

Lieut. Marlborough Thorne, East Surreys, was the son of Cornelius Thorne, of Sidcup. He came to England with the Ninetieth Rifles, shortly afterwards obtaining a commission in the Surreys. His Colonel writes: He was absolutely a first class young officer, always keen and always cheerful.

SEVERAL PROMOTIONS.

Promotions and appointments in the 48th Highlanders are: Quartermaster Duguid, appointed honorary captain of the 30th Battalion, Princess Pats. Major C. F. Smith relinquishes temporary his commission. Sappers Boyce and McKinnon, of the Second Field Company, Canadian Engineers, have received commissions in the Royal Engineers. Private H. F. Greene is appointed temporary lieutenant in the Northumberland Fusiliers.

Commissioner David Lamb, of the Salvation Army, writes to the "Times" pointing out that the Canadian Government have appointed Salvationist chaplains to the forces and naturally expected they would accompany the men throughout the campaign, "but by curious differentiation in the treatment of the chaplains, which does not seem to lend itself towards an harmonious organization of the empire, Canadian officers cannot be recognized if they have not been allowed to proceed to the front."

Commissioner Lamb adds that a Salvationist Chaplain was for some days the first chaplain in the trenches at Gallipoli with the Australians.

## THESE SICK BABIES TOOK RAID CHEERILY

London, Sept. 17.—At one of the hospitals in the "Eastren counties and London district" the ready resources of a nurse discovered a way of dealing with Zeppelin raids, which would lessen the glee of the baby-killers if it were known in Berlin.

With the first deafening crash all the little inmates, frightened out of their sleep, cried for "Sister." "We'll have a Guy Fawkes night," the nurse declared comfortingly, and all who were well enough and old enough to understand cheered. Chocolates in abundance—the chocolates that ordinarily are given out one at a time as a reward for taking nasty medicine—and a few crackers left over from last Christmas provided a touch of festivity, and with the crash of each bomb or shell the chorus of "The Fifth of November" rose higher and higher.

Only a bonfire was needed to make things perfect, some of the elder children complained, but this want was supplied when the flames from some burning buildings in front of the hospital lit up the ward like daylight. Althogether, far from causing panic, one small section of the community at any rate found the Zeppelin raid enjovable.

To another hospital however, the dead bodies of five children were taken. The eldest was 15; others were 10, 7, and 5, and the youngest a baby.

## SIR SAM UPSETS PLANS FOR REVIEW

### Conducts Inspection in His Own Way and Suggests Changes

Kingston, Oct. 6.—The Minister of Militia made things hum at Barriefield Camp to-day. He turned upside down the plans the staff had made for a review of the 4,000 overseas troops, and conducted the review in a more informal way. He reversed the whole plan for the march past, and then put the troops through difficult movements, all on the double. Troops at Barriefield Camp or anywhere else never received such a grilling inspection. When that was over the officers got a heart-to-heart talk. He told the men what was necessary for good results to be obtained when the front is reached, and gave technical directions as to changes that he would suggest for training of the men.

Sir Sam paid a visit to the Principal of Queen's University, and then returned to camp for lunch with the staff. He also attended in th eafternoon the presentation of colors to the 59th overseas Battalion by Mrs. Richard S. Waldron, of this city, and their consecration by the chaplain of the battalion, Captain (Rev.) S. J. M. Compton.

When asked what troops Kingston would winter Sir Sam replied that this city would get three cbatteries and nothing more. This would amount to about half of what the city had quartered in her various barracks last winter.

## MONTREAL PRIVATES GIVEN COMMISSIONS

London, Oct. 7.—It is officially announced Major W. B. M. King, D.S.O., Canadian Artillery, and Major B. C. White, ordnance corps, have been promoted temporary lieut.-cols. The Rev. C. C. Owen, honorary captain, becomes honorary major in the Canadian forces Privates H. G. Brewer and R. C. MacKenzie, Montreal regiment, are appointed temporary lieutenants.

Second Lieut. John Wheler Bush, Scots Fusiliers, is reported killed in action. Bush was formerly in the North-West Mounted Police and on the outbreak of war enlisted in the 19th Alberta Dragoons and came to England with the first contingent. He received a commission in the Fusiliers three months ago.

## TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

FARMS FOR SALE.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE. — $4,500. Every convenience; delightful climate, close to good town, churches, schools. would exchange for Manitoba farm land. Apply, owner, Box 302, Mission City, B.C. 41—6

DUCKS, ETC., WANTED.

WANTED. — WOOD DUCKS, Hawks, Curlews, Gulls, etc. Will buy or mount your fine specimens. Charges moderate. Workmanship unexcelled. O. TRAFFORD, Expert Taxidermist, St. Eugene, Ont. 41—6

## CANADA OFFERS MEAT TO BRITAIN

### Consists of Monthly Supplies For Next Six Months and Should Stimulate Trade

Ottawa, Oct. 7.—The Hon. Martin Burrill, Minister of Agriculture, after a careful investigation of the live stock situation, has forwarded to the British War Office an offer of canned meats for army and navy purposes. The offer covers the entire possible output of Canada and consists of monthly supplies for the next six months. It is hoped that the prices quoted are such as will receive favorable consideration. Negotiations have been under way for some time in regard to shipping dressed beef and an announcement may be looked for shortly. If the War Office accepts the offer for canned meats and also finds it practicable to place orders for dressed beef there will be created in Canada a great demand for supplies that should steady and stimulate the Canadian live stock markets.

## 2,000 DISABLED MEN TO BE PLACED SOON

### Government Will Take Up the Question of Employment of Soldiers With the Provinces

Ottawa, Oct. 7.—Convalescent homes have been opened already at Sydney, Quebec, Monttreal, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Calgary, and others will soon be opened at London and Victoria. Arrangements are made to take over the immigration hospital at Quebec as a hospital and distributing centre. At Calgary a large and modern new hotel is secured free of rent. It will accommodate 150 men or all that Alberta will have.

As Esquimault the old naval hospital with a capacity of 150 is being opened. Canadian soldiers who have been blinded, are being cared for and trained at the Pearson Institute in London, England.

In the whole 130,000 Canadians under arms there are only 300 tuberculosis cases. Those coming back are being placed in sanitaria at a rate of about $10 per week, paid by the commission.

Fully 90 percent of the men now returning are not eligible for the convalescent home.

The men who are discharged at Quebec get thre months' pay and $1.85 per day subsistence allowance, while the pension board is taking up their cases. As for those going to a convalescent home their military pay is continued.

Only a few man have been received from the other side as yet, and probably only 200 or 300 will arrive before next spring, since the wounded are cared for in hospitals and convalescent homes in England and France until they are able to return to service. When the war is over a larg enumber will come to the convalescent homes here. Complaints, however, that have been made that nothing is being done for some of the wounded wh oare in Canada are entirely without foundation. All the men need do is to present themselves in order to secure the privileges that have been provided.

CONSIDERING EMPLOYMENT.

The question of employment for returning soldiers is also being take up by the commission. About 2,000 men who have been incapa citated and discharged are expected to return to Canada in the next six months, and the numbers will go on increasing after that. The matter will be taken up by with all the provinces. Some have already agreed to co-operate. The matter of education and technical training to be undertaken by the provinces with Dominion aid, will be taken up soon, and a definite and comprehensive scheme decided on.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association has expressed a willingness to co-operate in securing employment for these returning soldiers. The men who are being sent back now are examined by a medical board at Quebec and sent to a hospital or convalescent home in one of the various military districts.

MANY OFFICERS FALLEN.

London, Oct. 7.—Correspondence. — Total casualties of officers of the British army from the beginning of the war up to Sept. 27 are shown by figures just given ont to have reached a total of 17,074, of which 5,176 were officers who were killed or had died, while 10,469 were wounded, and 1,429 listed as missing.

In the fortnight ended Sept. 27 the lists show 131 officers killed, 290 wounded and 11 missing, a total of 432 casualties, indicating the comparative lull in operations. The Indian contingent lost 20 killed, 39 wounded; Australians, 8 killed and 12 wounded; Royal Field Artillery, 8 killed, 15 wounded, but apart from these losses individual regiment do not exceed 15.

During the fortnight two brigadier-generals were wounded.

ALL'S WELL AT THE FRONT.

London, Oct. 5.—General Carleton Jones, director of the Canadian Medical Service, has just spent ten days in France, and found everything prepared and meeting the requirements of the Canadian division. Progress is being made with the hospital which the Canadian Government is establishing in Paris for French wounded.

# AGRICULTURE

## TREATMENT OF DUSTY ROADS

### Solutions to a Troublesome Problem

The problem of dust prevention on our roads has gradually become more important during the last decade. That the dusty country roads have become an intolerable nuisance is now commonly acknowledged. In the larger centres the dust nuisance is not so evident as it is in the country simply because preventive means are more accessible and more generally utilized.

It is obviously futile to anticipate any relief from the dust nuisance through a decrease in traffic. On the contrary, the number of vehicles is steadily increasing. The remedy, therefore, must be in the form of some method of curing the defects in the roadway.

Real dust prevention begins with the construction of the road crust. In this work it is necessary to minimize the subsequent production of both superficial and internal dust—the latter rising eventually to the surface—by selecting road metal of a hardness appropriate for the traffic, by providing drainage for the removal of excessive water from the road crust, and by securing in the macadam the firmest angular bond that the metal permits.

### "STRONG BOY WANTED."

(From the "Rural New Yorker.")

Could you find me a good strong boy, or young man about 18 or 20 years of age, who would like to learn farming? I don't want a cigarette fiend, drinker, nor one who wants to spend his night on the street corners. I prefer a boy with good education, say two years in high school or more, and also one who has some experience with horses. To one who wants to come up in the world and not merely exist, I offer a good proposition.

B. E. S.

We must have had 50 such calls this year, and have been able to find only one young man who sized up even part way to these requirements. There seems to be no shortage of young men, but the combination of good habits, education, industry, ambition and faith in farming seems to occur about as frequently as angels' visits. Much of this is due to the boy's training. He is brought up to think all the "good propositions" are to be found in some city office. The truth is that the average young man who is waiting to "accept a position," is simply going into competition with women and girls, for they will do clerical work better and cheaper than he can. It is more and more the case that the city office man is better and cheaper than he can. This competition is clearly evident to anyone who can see around the next corner of history. Within the working life of these young men, women and girls will crowd them in every industry, except where exceptional skill or natural ability is shown or in such work as farming. Where is the "good strong boy" such as this reader wants? He will probably say that he can make more at day wages working for some contractor.


**THE GREATEST MILK PRODUCER**

Michigan Farmer Cotton Seed Meal has no equal. Worth in feeding value from $1 to $3 per ton over cheap meal because it contains from 3 per cent. to 10 per cent. more protein than other brands.

**MICHIGAN FARMER Brand Choice Cotton Seed Meal**

is guaranteed 41 per cent. to 43 per cent. protein, 7 per cent. to 12 per cent. fat, and not over 10 per cent. crude fibre, is bright yellow in color, fine ground, free from lint and excess hulls. A positive milk producer. Increases the flow and reduces the feeding expense.

**What One Canadian Feeder Says:**

Mr. Geo. H. Bradley, City View, has written us as follows: "I have been feeding your 'MICHIGAN FARMER BRAND CHOICE COTTON SEED MEAL' and I find it is the best producer of milk I have ever used. Send me your carload price as I intend sending you an order for two carloads for the winter use."

**Quality Unexcelled**

*Insist* on having "MICHIGAN FARMER BRAND," the old reliable brand. A big yellow tag with complete analysis and feeding directions attached to every bag. It's sold by the best dealer in every town. If your dealer will not supply you with "MICHIGAN FARMER BRAND" do not take a substitute but write us, we will ship you direct from our nearest Canadian warehouse and save you money. Write for price, and for our free "Feed Facts" booklet.

J. E. BARTLETT CO.,
104 Mill Street,
"The Old Red Mill," Jackson, Mich.



**WANTED A FARM**

I will exchange for a good Farm, about 40 or 50 acres, of equal value, not more than 150 miles distant from Montreal, city property, situated in the City of Seattle, State of Washington, ten minutes' car ride from centre of city; corner lot, 50 ft. by 100 ft., on which is built a cottage, 26 ft. by 30 ft.—9 ft. ceiling, plastered walls, 6 rooms, bath, toilet, electric light and gas, full concrete basement, 7½ ft. ceiling. Also a store on lot suitable for grocery or other business, size 24 ft. by 36 ft.—12 ft. ceiling, full glass front, electric light, counters and fixtures complete. Both buildings less than ten years old. Taxes amount to $24.00 per annum, water $1.25 per month, gas and light about $2.00 per month. Cash value $4,000.00. Apply to

E. C. JANES
Witness Office.



Maxwelton Farm, St. Anne de Bellevue, Que.
Imported Five Year **Percheron Stallion**
First prize Montreal Horse Show and Williamstown, Ont. Also several younger registered Stallions and Jerseys. All highest grade.


## THE U.S. FARMERS' FIGHT WITH THE GRAIN TRUSTS

### How the Elevator Companies Were Made to "Climb Down."

In the Bulletin of Agricultural Intelligence, issued monthly by the Department of Agriculture, there is an interesting account of how the farmers of the United States are holding their own against the monopoly of the grain dealers.

It runs as follows:

Until some time after 1870, farmers in the North Central States appear to have been satisfied with the treatment they received from dealers in the matter of prices for grain. They complained, it is true, that the high freight rates charged by the railway companies unduly diminished the prices established in the primary markets; but among any group of farmers anywhere in the United States a grievance against the nearest railway company may be regarded as not only chronic, but incurable. Amongst the buyers in each district competition was keen, and the farmer who hauled his grain to the railway station had only to wait until each dealer had bid for the grain and then sell to the highest bidder. Some of the dealers owned elevators where they could store the grain they bought; others had no facilities for storing and loaded the grain straight from the farmer's waggon into the railway freight car. A dealer of the latter type was known as a "track buyer," or in the language of the trade, a "scooper."

But while this system of free competition benefted the farmer it proved disastrous to many of the grain dealers, who in their own defence formed grain dealers' associations which, within a few years of their formation had gained effective control of the trade.

The dealers had certain legitimate grievances. They sometimes suffered losses through dishonest commission sellers in the primary markets. They were at times cheated by weighmasters in the same markets; and they lost each season an appreciable quantity of grain in transit. The grain dealers' associations by employing their own agents and inspectors were able to effect various improvements in the organization of their business, and in particular secured valuable concessions from the railway companies with respect to the carrying service furnished and the rates charged. The net result was to eliminate much of the speculative element from the trade.

Had the dealers' associations confined their activities to effecting economies in the business of selling grain, there could have been no possible objection to the policy of combination. But they began soon to adopt very different methods of promoting the interests of their members. The regular dealers had always been hostile to the track buyer, and they now determined to crush him. The associations first passed resolutions binding their members to refuse to deal with any commission firm that accepted business from track buyers. Commission men, naturally, at once stopped selling for track buyers, whose business was at any time an uncertain quantity, many such buyers entering the market only when profits were exceptionally high. In addition, the association attacked the track buyer through the railway companies, inducing the latter to make a rule to the effect that cars would only be supplied to those shippers who, when making application for the cars, could show that the grain was actually awaiting shipment at some point on the railway line. As the track buyer had no place in which to store grain it was thus made practically impossible for him to obtain cars. He had been accustomed to ordering the cras first and buying the grain afterwards.

#### HOW THE GRAIN TRUSTS GREW.

The associations having practically crushed all outside competition found it a comparatively easy matter to restrict competition among their own members in such a way as to ensure to each member a reasonable profit after paying all expenses; and when this point had been reached it was realized by certain elevator owners and capitalists that the grain trade offered an exceptional field for the formation of strong controlling syndicates. Between 1887 and 1890 the trade passed almost entirely into the hands of a small number of syndicates, each of which controlled the trade along one line of railway. As a rule the grain syndicate, as grain dealer would be board of directors of the railway, and this system of "interlocking directorates" gave the syndicate a virtual monopoly of the business of buying and selling grain within the whole of the territory served by the railway line. Moreover, the promoters and largest shareholders in the grain syndicates were owners of public warehouses in the primary markets. When it was necessary to store grain, the syndicate, as grain dealer, would be paying storage charges to itself as warehouse proprietor, and as warehouse proprietor, would be charging storage to its competitors in the grain business. It is asserted that by 1890 or shortly afterwards real public warehouses no longer existed in Chicago. All the elevators were owned or controlled by the line companies.

When these companies had secure control of grain buying in the country, the position alike of the farmer and of any grain dealer who attempted to act independently soon became intolerable. We have seen how the grain dealers' associations prepared the way for monopoly by limiting competition among their members. With the advent of the line companies the associations ceased to be in any sense associations of independent dealers and became simply the representatives of the line companies. Only "regular" dealers, that is to say, those who worked in harmony with the line companies, were admitted into the associations; "irregular" dealers, who preferred their own methods of doing business to the methods dictated by the syndicates, were boycotted by the commission dealers, harassed and opposed in every possible manner until either they were driven out of business, or, the avoid financial ruin, became "regular." Some of the line companies controlled as many as six hundred country elevators, so that it is easy to understand how they were able to manipulate the grain dealers' associations.

The methods resorted to by the associations were clearly stated in the case, "State of Nebraska vs. Omaha Elevator Company." The evidence presented on behalf of the State established the fact that the Nebraska Grain Dealers' Association on April 1, 1905, had a membership of seven hundred, and that another two hundred dealers, although not members of the association, were working in harmony with it. Out of some twelve hundred dealers in the State, the associations thus controlled nine hundred. The main objects of the association were to "fix, regulate and control the price of grain in the State; to put an end to competition in the grain business; and to drive out of business all irregular and independent dealers in grain."

To achieve these objects the following expedients were adopted. In the first place, a price committee of five members was appointed which fixed the prices to be paid for grain throughout the State by members of the association and dealers working in harmony with them. All these persons were from time to time notified by card of the prices established by the committee, and all buyers in the same locality were required by the rules of the association to make the same offers for grain. The list of prices was changed as often as the fluctuations of the market made it necessary.

When a dealer at any buying point refused to adhere to the price list of the association he was summarily dealt with. If he was known to be the possessor of a comparatively small capital, the regular dealers, financed for the purpose by their association, outbid him in their offers to the farmers; that is to say, for a time they paid the farmers at that point more than their grain was really worth, so that the independent dealer could secure no trade, and was soon driven out of business, or forced to surrender. As a rule, he followed the scriptural injunction and agreed with his adversary quickly. Where, on the other hand, the would-be independent buyer was strong financially, the association made no attempt to raise prices against him. They attacked him through the dealers in the primary market where he sold, who would be prevailed upon to offer him less than the ruling price for his grain, thus compelling him to sell at a loss. In this way all opposition to the line companies and the association was speedily crushed.

It is interesting to note that by the rules of the Nebraska Grain Dealers' Association the members of the price committee were to be appointed from the five leading companies within the association. Thus all the smaller line companies, all the individual dealers, and, lastly, all the farmers who toiled year by year to produce the grain, were exploited in the interests of a few gigantic companies.

The position in other States was practically the same as in Nebraska. Before 1900, and in many districts as early as 1890, the associations had secured a complete monopoly. They not only fixed the prices to be paid, but determined the amount of grain that each member was entitled to buy. Those who exceeded the amount allotted to them were fined by the association in proportion to the excess amount required, and the amount collected in fines was distributed among the members who had secured less than their allotted amount. There was, therefore, no reason why any dealer should show himself specially active in securing grain at the buying point. The farmer who, under these conditions, hauled his grain to the railway, found all the dealers at the shipping point quite indifferent as to the ultimate destination of the grain he had to sell. Each offered the same price as all the others. The farmer could accept the price or haul the grain back to the farm.

When engaged in building up their monopoly the line companies had begun in each locality by offering high prices, and had done their best to persuade the farmers that it was to their own interest to deal with powerful companies, as such companies were able to work much more economically than small firms. When once the monopoly was established the farmers found that the high prices were but a temporary phenomenon, and that, whatever economies might be affected by large scale dealing, they did not reap the benefit. As we shall now see, the lesson which the farmers thus learnt soon bore fruit.

Under the conditions which have just been described the first farmers' elevators were formed. The farmers in the village of Rockwell, Iowa, were the pioneers of the movement, and formed a farmers' company in 1889 or 1890, but for some reason their example was not followed by farmers in other districts till 1900, when two more elevator companies were formed.

The members of the Rockwell company introduced into their by-law a clause upon which it may be said that the success of the whole of the co-operative movement in the grain trade is founded. That is what is generally called the "penalty clause," and it enacted simply that each member should pay into the funds of the company a commission of one-half cent per bushel upon all the grain he sold, whether he sold to his own company or to a competing elevator. The effect of this clause which it would be more accurate to describe as a "protection" clause, is evident. The half cent which the farmers pay when they sell through their own company represents the estimated cost to the company of storing the grain and negotiating its sale. The company receives this commission whether it handles the grain itself or allows the member to sell to a competing company, so that it cannot be driven out of business by its competitors offering high prices. The higher the prices they offer the less profit they will have for themselves, and in the meantime the high prices they are paying are helping to support the farmers' elevator.

The "penalty clause" was the weapon with which the Rockwell farmers fought and defeated the monopoly. The line companies and the grain dealers' associations tried by every device known to them to drive the farmers' company out of business, but the members of the latter proved determined and resourceful, and the line companies finally gave up the struggle. Like most beaten combatants they tried to minimize the importance of the fight and made light of the farmers' victory. But in the course of time farmers in other localities heard of the successful stand that had been made against monopoly, learnt the methods of the Rockwell farmers, and began to follow their example. By 1903, more than twenty farmers' elevators had been formed. A year later, although the movement was confined to the States of Iowa and Illinois, there were one hundred and twenty in operation. The monopolists, seeing their position seriously threatened, did all in their power to impede the spread of the movement. They were particularly active in circulating news of mismanagement and failure among the farmers' elevators. They tried to persuade merchants of all kinds to oppose the farmers, assuring them that co-operative elevator companies would not long confine their activities to dealing in grain, but would become competitors of the merchants in every line of business. They compelled the commission dealers to boycott the farmers, and by this last method they almost succeeded in driving the farmers out of business,—almost, but not quite, for even at the worst moment when the farmers' companies were boycotted on every side, there were two commission firms in Chicago that continued to do business for them.

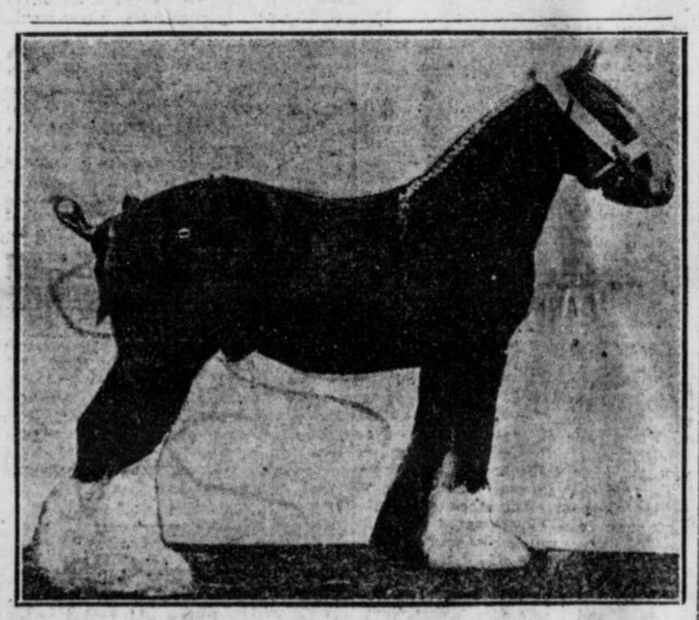
#### AN ACTIVE CAMPAIGN.

The natural resentment felt by the commission dealers to the interference of the line companies with the business of selling grain in the primary market, led inevitably to a reaction of opinion in favor of the farmers. The commission dealers found their own field of operations curtailed, and saw that a monopoly of the grain trade at any stage threatened their own interests. In this frame of mind they began to lend their active support to the spread of the farmers' elevator movement. The existing elevator companies soon found that if they were to command respect they must establish a central organization of some kind, and in 1903 the Illinois Farmers' Grain Dealers' Association was organized at Springfield by the fifteen farmers' companies of the State. The following year the Iowa State Association was formed at Rockwell with some twenty members. These associations, supported by the commission dealers who had been boycotted by the line companies, immediately began an active campaign for the extension of the co-operative movement,—helping weak companies, founding new ones and instructing the farmers in the methods of organizing a company.

The success of the movement soon exceeded the expectations of its most sanguine supporters. The Illinois Association, which in 1903 consisted of a few companies whose commercial success was doubtful, had grown by 1905 into a union of 125 prosperous companies. Progress had also been rapid in Iowa, where, in 1905, there were at least 75 farmers' elevators in operation. The association greatly facilitated the work of organizing the local companies. They obtained concessions for sites for the erection of elevators from the railway companies,—in one case at least after a long fight in the courts. The actual organization of a company when undertaken by an association was completed in a few months, whereas formerly it had taken the farmers a year, and in many cases as long as two years, to overcome the initial difficulties of forming a company.

The annual meeting of the state associations did much to help the spread of the movement. These meetings, which generally lasted two or three days, were attended by delegates from all the farmers' companies in the state who were thus able to compare their experience, help and advise on another and perfect their plans for the coming year.

As soon as the farmers realized that they could compete successfully with the regular dealers and the gigantic companies the growth of the co-operative movement was rapid. It spread from Iowa and Illinois into Minnesota, Kansas, South Dakota, North Dakota, Wisconsin and Indiana; and at the present time all these states except Wisconsin and Indiana have their own associations of farmers' elevator companies.



BRITAIN'S FAVORITE FARM HORSE.
"Austy Future King," a champion yearling shire stallion

The growth of the movement in the various states is shown in the following table:

Farmers' Elepators in the North Central States, 1903-1913.

| | 1903 | 1904 | 1905 | 1906 | 1907 | 1908 | 1909 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Illinois | 15 | 90 | 125 | 125 | 150 | 170 | 170 | 225 | 300 | 300 | 300 |
| Iowan | 7 | 0 | 78 | 175 | 200 | 209 | 250 | 300 | 324 | 347 | 347 |
| Minnesota | — | — | — | 150 | 168 | 178 | 205 | 224 | 240 | 277 | 307 |
| So. Dakota | — | — | — | 85 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 300 | 350 | 350 |
| No. Dakota | — | — | — | 100 | 100 | 100 | 150 | 200 | 200 | 220 | 220 |
| Nebraska | — | — | — | — | — | 140 | 160 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| Kansas | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 32 |
| Total | 22 | 120 | 203 | 635 | 703 | 882 | 1020 | 1234 | 1564 | 1694 | 1756 |

The work of consolidation did not stop with the formation of state associations and the holding of an annual state convention. In 1911, after various informal meetings, the National Managers Association of Farmers' Co-operative Companies was organized at Chicago. The following year the "National Council of Farmers' Co-opertive Associations" was formed at Minneapolis. This Council has already lent valuable help to the whole movement. It consists of delegates from all the state associations, and is occupied largely with providing expert legal advice to farmers' companies and with watching carefully over legislation both in Congress and in the State Legislatures.

#### PROTECTIVE DIPS FOR APPLES.

The Vermont experiment station has been making some elaborate investigations relative to farm apple storage, says the New England Homestead. The results indicate that there is need of much improvement. Further attention may properly be given the preservation of a crop after it is produced. It is as important to preserve as it is to produce. Trials were conducted to learn the value of different mechanical media in the preservation of apples. Mill sawdust, cork sawdust, leaves, chopped hay, paper wrappers and sand were tried out. Shrinkage and decay losses were determined and estimates made as to appearance and flavor. Only the mill sawdust and the cork sawdust seemed to possess value.

All of the materials used kept the apples cooler than when none were used. However, shrinkage, decay and flavor injury were more fatal than the temperature. Mill sawdust from resinous woods imparts an undesirable flavor to apples. This is not true with hardwood sawdust.

Four kinds of protective dips were employed to detect their influence in the preservation of apples. Copper sulphate, bordeaux, lime water and paraffin were used as immersion fluids preliminary to storage. Bordeaux was most effective in retarding decay and preserving flavor. The apples kept best that were first immersed in bordeaux and then packed in hardwood sawdust. However, apples dipped in bordeaux kept nearly as well as those dipped and placed in sawdust, and their flavor, if anything, was better. The structure of the flesh and skin of an apple have much to do with its keeping qualities. The best keepers have firm flesh, compact tissues and a thick, strong skin.

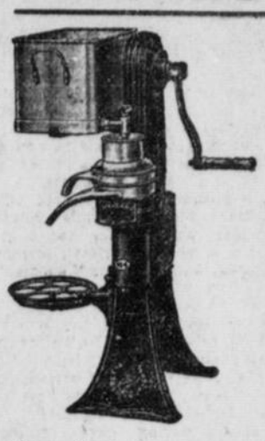
#### VACANT LOT GARDENS.

Reports from various cities and towns in Canada as to the cultivation of vacant lots indicate that the campaign inaugurated last spring for greater production and more extensive use of vacant land has been a success. Several cities have handled the vacant lot problem in a systematic manner, and have secured results commensurate to the amount of energy expended. Some, by allowing interest to lag, have been only partially successful. In others, also, circumstances militated against success, in that unemployed men took up the cultivation of vacant lots, and, upon securing employment, neglected them. On the whole, however, the movement can be regarded as a distinct success. No estimate of the value of the product is available, but, judging from the enthusiasm of some of the vacant lot gardeners, the total value is large.

There is one danger from the vacant lot garden, however, to which attention must be drawn, namely, the growth of noxious weeds in the newly-cultivated land. Too often, on the removal of the crop, the ground is given over to the weeds. Organizations handling the vacant lot work should give the matter of weed destruction early attention; otherwise, the lots will not only prove a menace to the land in the vicinity by the spread of weed seeds, but create antagonism to the movement on the part of the occupiers of the neighboring land.

Many parts of Canada have been suffering this year from low water in lakes and rivers. This condition emphasizes the necessity for protecting the forest cover of the watersheds.


**TURNING THEM BACK**



The importations of foreign separators into Canada are declining. The Canadian-Made Standard is turning them back, and at the same time making satisfactory progress itself in an invasion of United States territory. This proves beyond a doubt that Canadian capital, Canadian labor, Canadian brains and Canadian skill, as represented in the

*Standard*

Cream Separator, need not take second place to any other nationality. Government Dairy School reports have shown that the Standard is unexcelled as a close skimmer. Leading creameries have found it profitable to install Standard Separators. Progressive dairymen who have used several makes, have of late years been buying more and more Standard machines. This year the number of Standard Separators sold in Canada in proportion to foreign makes will be far greater than in other years. This is a Standard year. And you are invited to help swell the total.

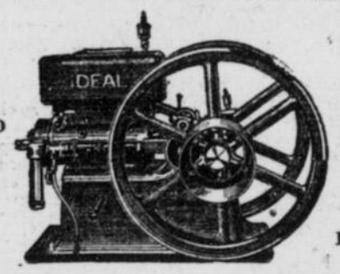
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HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS, RENFREW, ONT.
Agencies Almost Everywhere in Canada.



**BRANTFORD GASOLINE ENGINES**

are as well made as the machinery that makes them

BRANTFORD WINDMILLS ARE THE ADMITTED STANDARD TOWERS GIRTED EVERY 5 FEET AND DOUBLE BRACED GALVANIZED AFTER COMPLETION.



GRAIN GRINDERS 6 TO 15 INC. BURRS, PUMPS, TANKS WATER BOXES STEEL SAW FRAMES CONCRETE MIXERS, POWER SPRAYING OUTFITS

1 1-2 to 20 H.P. Stationary. Mounted Traction.

**GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR COMPANY**
LIMITED, BRANTFORD
Winnipeg Regina Calgary





## IN SHADY PLACES

One of the most difficult of the many problems that confronts the amateur gardener who dwells in the city or its suburbs is that associated with the absence of direct sunlight.

Their gardens are restricted in area and possibly surrounded by tall buildings which blot out the sunlight during the greater part of the day.

Even in those enlightened districts where high fences and sheds are ruled out, protruding kitchen wings or other houses nearby shuts off the light.

Where this is the case success depends upon your sacrificing all sunloving and quick growing plants such as the majority of annuals and subtropical plants, and making up your mind to use only those that are hardy and not prone to suffer by the lack of sunshine.

To begin with, it is well to make adequate provision for clothing walls and fences.

#### COLOR FOR BARE WALLS.

Bare spaces are an eyesore even in the most favorably situated gardens; in those that are deficient in sunshine they are not less repugnant to the artistic sense. Fortunately there is a great wealth of climbing plants from which to make a choice.

Color is the great necessity in a dull garden, and it will be wise, therefore, to select climbers that produce either flowers or beautiful foliage, or both. And in this connection the rose need not be altogether neglected. Many of the climbing varieties accommodate themselves splendidly to shade, among them the following kinds:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ayrshire | Gloire de Dijon |
| Pink China | Mme. A. Carriere |
| Hybrid China | Reine Olza de Wurtemberg |
| Penzance Briars | Lady Waterlow |
| Waltham Rambler | Richmond |
| W. A. Richardson | Commandant Felix Faure |
| Crimson Rambler | Hugh Dickson |
| Lady Gay | |
| American Pillar | |

Among the other flowering climbers that will give satisfaction in shady or partially sunless positions are clematis and honeysuckle. Virginia creeper and Boston ivy will gives fine green covering and gorgeous color in autumn.

A judicious selection of shrubs, if you have room for them, will supply a framework for the garden plot.

#### SPRING BULBS.

If you have laid out your garden plot in the orthodox beds and borders, nothing could be more effective than to plant them with spring and summer flowering bulbs.

The following can all be depended on to thrive without direct sunshine:

| | |
|---|---|
| Chionodoxas | Snowdrops |
| Colchicums | Snowflakes |
| Dog's tooth violets | Narcissi |
| Fritillarias | Scillas |
| Crown Imperials | Tulips |

#### SUMMER BEDDING.

When the time comes for lifting the spring bulbs and replacing them with summer bedding plants there will be no lack of material. A bed filled with tuberous begonias will be glorious with color. Fuchsias will thrive and blossom in the shade. Marguerites, shrubby calceolarias, marigolds, nasturtiums and Phlox Drummondii may all be pressed into service. The one thing necessary is to see that the plants have been well grown and thoroughly hardened off before committing them to the open ground.

If you desire to furnish a shady border with hardy plants there is no dearth of suitable subjects.

#### AUTUMNAL RICHES.

Just now many a garden is gay with the bright yellow of solidagos (golden rods), which, grown in association with Michaelmas daisies of many hues—purple, scarlet, white and mauve—offer delightful color harmonies.

These are the very things for a shady border, and the choice of varieties is a rich one. Solidagos can be obtained in varying height. Thus S. gigantea grows to a height of nearly six feet, and bears massive pyramids of golden bloom; S. Shortii is five feet high; S. Altissima four feet; S. Canadensis three feet, and S. Virgaurea only a foot and a half. The number of varieties of the perennial aster or Michaelmas daisy is now legion. Some of the best are E. G. Lowe (pale blue), polyphyllus (white), turbinellus (lavender, turbinellus elegans (reddish purple), Novia Angliae roseus (crimson), and Autumn Glory (violet blue).

Campanulas flower admirably in the shade, the blooms lasting longer than when they are exposed to the sun.

Perennial phloxes also will accommodate themselves well to shade. They are shallow rooted subjects which suffer considerably in prolonged periods of drought. Delphiniums revel in a moist situation, and, like campanulas, flower longer in the absence of too much sun.

Other shade-loving plants may be selected from the following list:

| | |
|---|---|
| Solomon's seal | Ferns (hardy) |
| Pyrethrums | Anemones (various) |
| Helenium (sneezewort) | Everlasting sweet pea |
| Violas and pansies | Sweet alyssum |
| Primroses | Chrysanthemum maximum (ann.) |
| Polyanthuses | Honesty |
| Lily-of-the-valley | Paeony |
| London pride | Doronicum |
| Cyclamens | Hemlock |
| Irises | Lilium candidum |
| Astrantea (masterwort) | |
| Foxgloves | Lilium tigrinum |
| Creeping Jenny (annual) | Hemerocallis |
| Daisies (double) | Centranthus (annual). |

In case your horse falls and must have the harness and waggon removed to enable him to get up, after loosening the checkrein, instead of tugging at the traces to free them from the single-tree, unbuckle the hame-strap; this relieves the tension on the traces at once.

One effect of kindness to animals was shown when a large barn belonging to the Fairfield Dairy of Montclair, N. J., was on fire. The employees got two hundred prize milch cows safely out of the barn by calling them by their names.

# POULTRY



## WINTER EGG PRODUCTION

(By W. A. Brown, B.S.A.)

Winter Egg Production is one of the phases of the poultry industry on which much has been written and much been said but one, nevertheless, in which much practical work remains to be done in order to bring the standard of production up to what might reasonably be expected.

It is not the aim in this paper to go into the subject in detail but rather to point out and duly emphasize some of the more important features underlying the subject as a whole.

The chief essential in the production of winter eggs is the possession of good stock and by good stock is meant strong, hardy, healthy, vigorous, pure bred pullets that have reached maturity before the cold weather comes in the fall of the year. This implies that these birds have been hatched early and that they have been kept separate from the old stock during the summer and given every possible opportunity to thrive and grow.

It takes from five to six months for the average pullet of the general purpose varieties to mature. Under suitable conditions they will grow at the rate of about a pound a month; therefore to have pullets laying the latter part of November it is necessary to have them hatched not later than the twentieth of May. From the Middle of April to the middle of May is the best time to hatch stock for winter eggs production.

The pullets should be carefully selected and placed in their winter quarters early in October. It takes them, as a rule, a month or more to become fully accustomed to their new surroundings. In classifying stock for winter production pullets should never be placed in the same pens with hens, nor the late hatched pullets in pens with those more mature. For best results only those that are of same size, age and maturity should be placed in the same pen.

The second essential in the production of winter eggs is a good poultry house. At the present time there is more agreement among poultrymen on the principles of house construction than on type, in fact type is still in a state of evolution. A good winter laying house must be dry.

Dampness in any form, whether emanating from outside sources or from within, seriously impairs the vitality of the stock and directly affects production. Fowls are anatomically different from other farm animals, in that they exhale from the lungs, in the form of vapor, a large proportion of the water that they drink. This causes the interior of a tightly closed poultry house to become very humid and in cold weather the walls and ceiling become frosted. This also has a direct bearing on the frosting of the birds themselves.

Dampness must be eradicated. Two methods are in common use (a) the use of the straw loft; this consists in placing a thick layer of straw on poles or rough lumber placed at intervals on the collar beams, and is, of course, more adapted to square or hip roofed houses than to shed roof houses. (b) The use of the cotton or open front houses. Many people are of the opinion that the cotton front houses are colder than those having many windows. This is an erroneous idea. It has been proven without doubt, that glass is a better conductor of heat than cloth. Thin cotton or burlap allows the moisture in the house to pass through and brings about an equalization of outside and inside humidity, and while no doubt the temperature in an open or cotton front house may be lower than in a closed house, it is a matter of common knowledge that any medium will freeze more quickly in a damp cold atmosphere than in one which may be colder but dried.

The second consideration in a good house is ventilation. Poultry in order to thrive and retain the vitality essential to the production of winter eggs must have an abundance of fresh air. They are birds of high temperature (106 degrees F.) and with their accompanying rapid circulation and respiration require in proportion to body weight relatively greater quantities of fresh air than do other farm animals. From this reason also the cotton front idea has been adapted to poultry houses.

The third consideration in a good winter laying house is that it be well lighted and permit of plenty of sunshine within. Windows should do this but in the average farm house they are so dirty, so covered with cob webs that but little bright light penetrates the depths within. The cotton front on a hinged frame, opened on all bright days overcomes this difficulty and affords the birds the opportunity to fluffle their feathers and dust themselves in the dry earth and litter on the floor.

A fourth and highly important consideration is cleanliness and sanitation. Poultry may lay in a dirty house providing other conditions are right but it is evident from the present condition of the product that a campaign of sanitation and cleanliness is as necessary in the poultry business as in any other phase of agriculture. Fowls delight in a clean, dry, well-lighted, well-ventilated house and it pays to cater to their desires in this respect.

It will, no doubt, have been noted that no mention has been made of warmth. Experience in this connection has proven that fowls with their wonderful protecting coat of feathers do not need as high a temperature in their dwellings as do some other farm animals. It is advisable, however, to have the house as warm as the above mentioned, more essential features will permit.

Other features to be considered in the production of winter eggs are intelligent feeding, good management and plenty of suitable exercise.

Experience has shown that as great egg production can be secured by a judicious use of the simple home grown feeds as by the purchase and use of many of the higher priced, ready mixed feeds, provided that the stock have the necessary vitality and maturity to begin with.

The hard grains, wheat, corn, oats, buckwheat, etc., and their by-products have been and no doubt will continue to be the staple poultry foods. They may be used singly or together as desired but the fact that variety is important should not be overlooked.

Meat food in some form is necessary. Beef scrap, fish scrap, meat meal, raw meat, green cut bone or milk are used and of these experiment has shown that none give more satisfactory results than buttermilk.

Vegetable protein is also necessary and many feeders seem to overlook the fact that in clover hay and clover chaff they have an important source of eggs. For not only is clover palatable and nutritious, but it also adds a certain amount of bulk to the ration. This form of roughage would be effective in correcting to a certain extent the digestive troubles so apparent in many flocks.

Some succulent food such as mangels, cabbage, etc., should be available to take the place of the large quantities of green stuff that fowls consume at other seasons of the year. The necessary grit, shell, etc., must also be provided.

The following system of feeding is one that is proving successful in the hands of many feeders. In the morning or better the night before, after the birds have gone to roost, a mixture of hard grains is fed in the litter. This gives the birds an incentive to work the first thing in the morning and therefore generates the heat and energy essential to immediate production. If a dry mash is placed in a self-feeding hopper and is available at all times, the fowls will rarely over-eat of it.

At noon two or three times a week, depending, of course, upon the weather and amount of material available, a wet mash made up from the waste from the table, milk, etc., and thicken until crumbly with bran, corn and meal, middlings, etc., is fed. Fowls enjoy a full feed of a palatable succulent wet mash, but care must be taken not to place so much before them that it will be left and allowed to sour and freeze in the trough.

In the afternoon shortly before roosting time a full feed of hard grain is given in a trough and on the colder nights this grain is warmed on the stove or in the oven and fed warm. The heat generated by the digestion of the warm grain tends to keep the birds comfortable throughout the long winter night, and is much more serviceable in keeping up the vitality of the flock than heat produced in any other way because it gives nature a chance to adapt itself to conditions.

In the management of winter laying stock, common sense and good judgment must be used in all things, in the regulation of the curtains, in the changing of the litter, in the removing of ailing stock and particularly in the feeding. Do not over-feed; do not underfeed; feed just enough. More birds are underfed at the present time than are overfed. It takes more feed to produce eggs in winter than summer, because it requires more heat and energy to maintain normal body temperatures. Too many birds are fed a maintenance ration only, and while exercise in scratching is necessary it is not wise to overlook the fowls. They must be fed sufficient food for egg production in addition to what would constitute a maintenance ration.

It would be difficult to state the exact amount of feed that should be fed in a given time to any one flock or pen, because conditions vary so widely. It is here that the intelligent observation and good judgment of the feeder come in and count for much. He must judge the amount by the actions of the birds themselves. At feeding time they should always be just hungry enough to greet the feeder with an upturned head, a vigorous movement, and a cheerful note. The appetite of a flock is very good indication of what their production is going to be. They must eat heartily in order to lay well. In fact, by a careful manipulation of the hard grains, production from a flock of fifty fowls may be varied from five to ten eggs a day. It pays to study the flock and as far as possible the individuals in the flock.

In conclusion it may be of interest to outline what should be considered reasonable winter production in Canada from a flock of strong, vigorous, well-matured pullets, housed, fed and cared for as indicated above. The figures indicated are percentages figured on the basis of eggs laid per day in proportion to the total number of pullets in the flock.

| | |
|---|---|
| October from | ½ p.c. to 5 p.c. |
| November from | 5 p.c. to 15 p.c. |
| December from | 15 p.c. to 20 p.c. |

Usually there is a slight falling off early in December when the extreme cold weather commences; this shrinkage, however, is usually overcome as soon as the birds become accustomed to the changed conditions.

| | |
|---|---|
| January from | 20 p.c. to 40 p.c. |
| February from | 20 p.c. to 30 p.c. |

These latter figures would be high in many cases, for birds that have laid well during the previous three months usually show quite a marked falling off in February, evidently a provision of nature to prepare for the stress of the natural hatching season to follow.

| | |
|---|---|
| March from | 35 p.c. to 55 p.c. |
| April from | 55 p.c. to 70 p.c. |

The period of highest production comes usually between the middle of March and the middle of April. The most valuable bird, however, is the one that lays in her pullet year 25 or more eggs, before the first of March.

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Montreal

## LOOKING FORWARD

(By M. A. Jull, Poultry Department, Macdonald College, Que.)

The condition of the poultry industry in Canada at present is an excellent criterion of future development, and those factors and influences which have affected the development of the industry during the past few years will operate in a more extensive way in the next decade in the development of a national poultry industry. Up to the eventful August of 1914, the industry had been developing rapidly and good profits were being made in the production of eggs and poultry flesh. Since the outbreak of the war conditions have not been as healthy, and, in many cases, profits in production have been reduced to the minimum. Prices on many poultry feeds have risen abnormally, though prices on eggs and dressed poultry have remained normal. It is doubtful if we are much more than breaking even in egg production at present, and many will remember the situation in the dressed poultry trade last autumn caused by the large supplies of dressed poultry in storage, accompanied by low prices for last year's crop. Then, too, we must reflect on poultry conditions in the United States in the past two or three years, during which time several of the large supply houses failed.

The preceding remarks may fill the reader with pessimism, but one should read between the lines to understand the significance of the real situation wherein lies the hope of the future. Notwithstanding the hardships which our poultry industry is experiencing at present, I believe it will develop more rapidly and more substantially than ever before. The effects of the world war have visited the poultry producers of our country, but, with every curse there comes a blessing, and the result will be that in future we shall practice greater economy in producing and greater efficiency in marketing. The comparatively low profits now obtaining have compelled us to weed out many hitherto unprofitable fowls and to exercise more care in the production and marketing of eggs and dressed poultry; many undesirable features in the poultry industry have been eliminated. All this will be for the benefit of the future.

The poultry industry is bound to expand and develop, if for no other reason than to supply the increasing demand in Canada for poultry products. It is probable that our urban population will increase rapidly after the close of the war, and this, with an increased per capita consumption, will give a stimulus to increased production. Finally, the good profits obtained in poultry keeping under proper conditions will do much to increase the number of fowls kept in the country. Thus the hope of the future lies in a bigger and better industry.

In a brief article it is impossible to deal in detail with the existing conditions of the industry; it is intended here that a few suggestions may be made regarding the organization and development of the industry. The writer's chief interest is in larger profits to the producers, and these will be realized if the poultry industry is organized somewhat upon the lines discussed subsequently.

### STOCK IMPROVEMENT.

Considered in the broader sense, it is quite evident that progress has been made in making poultry raising more profitable; the average egg production of Canadian farm hens is higher than was the case ten years ago, but, it is due to the introduction of improved breeds and better methods of management rather than to selection in breeding. Selection through trap nesting has been practiced for a number of years, but the averages realized in large flocks are very little above what they were at the beginning. This tends to show that there is apparently something wrong with our methods of breeding, and there is no aspect of poultry husbandry which demands more attention. Improvement in egg production through better methods of breeding is the basis upon which the most substantial progress will be made in the future.

Aside from the comparatively small amount of trap nesting practiced throughout the country, practically no systematic breeding is done. Mass selection as practiced by many farmers and poultry breeders accomplishes but little toward increased egg production. The great problem then is to originate some scheme toward improving the stock of the country which will give the desired results. In this matter there are few precedents in other countries to follow.

The Board of Agriculture for Scotland has inaugurated a scheme for the distribution of settings of eggs of pure breeds of poultry with a view toward improving the flocks of the poorer sections of the country. The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland has adopted practically the same scheme to improve the poultry industry there. The essential feature of these schemes is the bonusing of a number of approved applicants, called station holders, who are prepared on special terms provided, to distribute eggs for hatching purposes from approved breeds at 1s. per setting, 12 eggs to count as a setting. Station holders are selected within a minimum radius of three miles, who agree to comply with certain requirements, the more general of which are: 1. Provide and maintain for station purposes at least thirty hens of one breed only, the hens to be marked with numbered and sealed rings by an official of the board, or of the Agricultural College of the district, before the commencement of the season. 2. Replace each year at least one-third of the hens with early hatched pullets. 3. Provide such housing, run and general management as the board or the college may require. 4. Dispose of any birds on the premises of which the board or college may not approve, and neither keep, mate, nor bring on the premises during the distributing season, any poultry without the sanction of the board or the college. 5. Supply settings of eggs from station birds at the fixed price of 1s. per setting from January 1st to May 31st to any person in the area of distribution, which is the county. 6. Limit each applicant to one setting at any time when the demand for eggs exceeds the supply. 7. Stamp all eggs given out with the stamp provided by the board or the Agricultural College.

Mr. Edward Brown, the prominent English poultry authority, has informed me that "in selecting the stock for use under the poultry scheme, special attention is paid to the quality of the birds in regard to racial character and productiveness. The selection of birds at the stations is carried out on the following lines: The instructor each season goes through the stock, marking with sealed leg bands the birds selected for station purposes. The pullets are generally the produce of the station stock, and male birds are procured each year from other stations or from private breeders. Every care is taken to provide male birds from reliable strains. A high utility standard is maintained both as regards type and utility standard." This scheme does much to improve the quality of the stock of the country, and in that way an increase in egg production results. It is a scheme which should receive the serious consideration of poultry authorities in this country.

Another scheme worthy of application to conditions in Canada is that employed in Denmark. In different parts of Denmark breeding centres have been established where special attention is given to the trap-nesting of the birds and to the selection and mating of the breeding stock for egg production. Breeding stock and eggs for hatching are sold from these centres to the surrounding farmers at reduced prices. A number of stations adopt a system of exchange of breeding stock, thus obviating the necessity of introducing blood from outside sources.

Practically the only work along the above lines which has been carried out in this country is the distribution of hatching eggs to school children, as practiced in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba. While one of the fundamental objects of this extension work on the part of the colleges is for the improvement of the poultry industry, it also secures practical results in greater interest in poultry raising, improvement in breeding in the various districts and provides for the establishment of community breeding centres. Aside from the economic returns, the feature is distinctly educational, since it brings the pupils in direct contact with the underlying principles in the production of a staple agricultural product.

The distribution of hatching eggs to rural school children is a good line of work, but it does not go far enough. Some effort should be made to establish community breeding centres in those districts where eggs are distributed. Then something definite and tangible could be done through breeding and selection and more rapid improvement would result.

It seems to me that the Federal Government, through the experimental farms, and the agricultural colleges of the Dominion are responsible in a large measure for the improvement in the productive qualities of the stock of the country. Let them see to it that community breeding centres are established, coupled with a systematic line of work in breeding and distribution of improved stock. It is quite obvious that there should be co-operation between the farms and the colleges.

The above line of work might well be supplemented by a scheme originated by the Poultry Division of the Live Stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, with the view of encouraging the more general breeding of high class utility poultry based upon a system of pedigree of merit. The plan outlined by the Poultry Division provides for the selection of suitable farms as official breeding plants for the breeding of certified male birds. A standard of merit would be adopted including the requirements of the standard of perfection as regards purity of breeding, the health and vigor of the stock, the winter egg production of the pullets, the fertility and hatchability of the eggs, the rate of maturity and extent of mortality in the young stock and other matters conducive to the maintaining of the maximum standard of productivity. Upon the official inspection of the breeding plants, those plants which fulfilled the standard requirements would be in a position to offer male birds eligible for registry, and which would be provided with certificates of merit. In case of sale, the registered male birds would be provided with transfer slips and all records regarding the breeding of the birds and outlining the conditions under which they are officially recognized would be kept on file in the office of the Poultry Division. As far as the writer is aware, the scheme is far in advance of anything yet proposed in poultry breeding work, and it is deserving of the most careful consideration on the part of all poultrymen.

### CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF DISEASES.

Under present conditions the poultry industry of Canada is suffering a loss of at least five million dollars annually through the ravages of poultry diseases. This great loss could be curtailed greatly through an efficiently organized medium of control and eradication. The Health of Animals Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture renders valuable service in the matter, but this is comparatively small in relation to present needs. Tuberculosis, blackhead, bacillary white diarrhoea, infections with worms, and many other troubles should be dealt with in an efficient manner instead of suggested remedies being made by college poultrymen, who are thus forced to assume the role of quack doctors. Undoubtedly the authority for the control and eradication of diseases should be vested in the Health of Animals Branch, which should be provided with a liberal appropriation. The branch should work in co-operation with the experimental farms in each of the provinces.

Other countries have done but little toward the control and eradication of poultry diseases, but it is hoped that Canada will take the lead in establishing a definite policy in investigation and experimentation. The Board of Agriculture in England is building a great animal laboratory, which will be devoted entirely to work on diseases and one of the staff is to be devoted entirely to poultry. Holland has taken up the question of serum treatment. Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New Jersey have taken the lead in the United States in dealing with the disease problem. Connecticut has inaugurated a campaign for the eradication of bacillary white diarrhoea of young chicks. During the months of July, August and September of 1914 macroscopic agglutination tests were made of the blood of more than seven thousand fowls. Of the fowls tested, 12.7 in every 100 were found to be infected, and the result bears out the contention of Kaupp that of all the chicks hatched in this country ten percent die from white diarrhoea. The situation in Connecticut is about the same as that prevailing overmost of Canada. The results of this campaign of eradication will be of immense benefit to the State.

Tuberculosis and blackhead are two diseases which offer a wide field for investigation.

The time is opportune for definite action being undertaken, and a federal laboratory should be established with sub-stations in the provinces, and these should be provided with appropriations in keeping with the object sought—the saving of several millions annually.

## ENLARGED LIVER.

Poultry-keepers are constantly being warned about liver disease, and yet it seems to be as common as ever. It is really due to domestication. Fowls kept in a semi-wild condition and made to work for their living do not suffer from this disease—it is only the overfed bird or the confined bird that is likely to suffer from it. And the worst of it is that people who overfeed their birds almost invariably overfeed them with the wrong things and to overfeed a fowl with maize and similar starchy foods is much more pernicious than to overfeed with nitrogenous foods—in the former case the surplus tends to hypertrophise the liver and to cause fatty degeneration of the heart and other organs, but in the latter it tends to enforce laying, eggs being a product of the surplus food containing the constituents of which they are composed over and above what are needed for physical growth and for the repair of the wastage of the fowl's body. Whenever poultry seem to be off their usual health one should be killed, and if the liver is enlarged the moral should be taken to heart and the necessary means taken at once to deal with the trouble. As a matter of fact, there is no better cure for liver trouble of any sort than to keep the affected bird without food for forty-eight hours, and give also a dose or two of Epsom salts. If poultrykeepers would make a practice of letting their fowls go to roost now and again without the usual evening feed of corn they would often save a lot of ill-health, because the enforced temporary fast would tend to clear the system of the results of overfeeding, of which liver complaint is the first and most troublesome.

## WATERY CROP.

Watery-crop is really a form of indigestion, and is due to wrong methods of feeding and to over-feeding; sometimes general ill-health leads up to the same condition. There is no better treatment than to give the bird doses of charcoal, and keep it on fairly low diet for a time in order to allow of the system being cleared thoroughly. Charcoal is dirty, troublesome stuff to handle, and can best be administered in the form of capsules. A fifteen or twenty minim size capsule morning and night for a week will often work wonders. It is important to distinguish between watery-crop and ordinary crop-binding, which is simply congestion of the crop, the contents of which, for some reason or other, cannot be persuaded to pass on, and consequently become unwholesome, fermentation being set up, and, unless relief is given, death will follow in a day or two.

The best cure for crop-binding, and, indeed, for watery-crop, is, in addition to charcoal, to let the bird have no food for twenty-four hours, but to let it drink freely of water made slightly aperient by the addition of a few grains of common Epsom salts. Some birds fatten internally more freely than others, and these are the sufferers from indigestion. I may say that at haymaking time there are many cases of crop-binding because the birds swallow spikes of hay for the sake of the seeds, and these get wedged in the crop. In such cases it often becomes necessary to open the crop with a surgical knife, remove the obstructing mass, and then sew up the two skins separately—the inner skin, or crop-sack, and the outer skin. These, however, are crop-binding cases pure and simple, and "watery-crop" is quite different.

Mr. Acland, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, recently said that with regard to the importation for slaughter at the port of landing of fat cattle from Canada, upon which there was no embargo, the President of the Board of Trade was now carefully considering what arrangements could be made for the re-creation of foreign animal wharves for the reception of such cattle, this form of trade having practically ceased of late years.

Germanton, in New South Wales, has changed its name to Holbrook, after the gallant commander of the submarine which dived under the minefields in the Dardanelles; this looks like sauce for the German gander.


## 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.

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### POULTRY.

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SICILIAN BUTTERCUPS, BROWN'S Strain. Canada's best. Cockerels and pullets from my famous show and laying strain. Address, W. F. Brown, 277 Talbot strret, London, Ont. 40—1

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BARRED ROCKS, LARGE VIGOROUS, nicely barred cockerels. The kind that will improve the egg yield of your flock; $2 to $3 each. Sold on approval. G. H. TAYLOR, Osgoode Station, Ont. 41—6

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EXHIBITION COCKEREL SALE—Rose Comb Brown and White Leghorns. Single Comb Black, White and Brown Leghorns, $1.00 each. Yearling Cocks, $2.00 each. CHARLES ATTWOOD, Russell, Manitoba. 36-6

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BREEDING PENS, ENGLISH PENcilled Indian Runners, 3 Duck Drake unrelated, $6.50. Breeding Pens, 5 Females, unrelated Male. White Rocks, White Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rocks, White Orpingtons; $9.00 pen; Cockerels, $1.50; 200 nice ones. J. W. NASH, Owen Sound, Ont. 39—6

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### EGGS WANTED.

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Watch the growing chicks closely and mark the ones that show the most satisfactory growth. Select those that show a symmetrical, typical development, with full, rounded breasts and good conformation. You will not want to keep those birds that are noticeably leggy and thin-breasted.

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### DOGS FOR SALE.

HOUNDS — TRAINED ON FOX, Deer, Wolf, Bear; Bloodhounds; absolute guarantee; 50-page illustrated catalogue, 5c stamp. ROCKWOOD KENNELS, Lexington, Ky. 31—12

FOR SALE. — TRAINED FOX AND Deer Hounds, and pups, guaranteed; 20 years' selection in breeding from the best. Stamps for full particulars. JOHN A. McKINNON, St. Eugene, Ont. 40—6

FOR SALE—PEDIGREED ENGLISH Bloodhounds, Trained Foxhounds, Cross-bred Foxhound and Bloodhound Pups; Pedigreed Scotch Collie pups. Enclose stamp for particulars. DARTMOOR KENNELS, Vankleek Hill, Ontario. 40—3

"SPORTSMEN" IN WANT OF A Good dog. I can sell you Black and Tan Red-bone, Hound, Beagle Hound, Pointer, and Setters, Fox Terriers and Collies. Apply to JAMES CLARK, Box 203, Amherstburg, Ontario. 40—6

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FARM—FOR SALE, NEAR WINNIpeg, all or part four hundred acres finest prairie, ready for plough, on Can. Northern Ry. Post-office, store, school, same section. Thirty dollars per acre; also river frontage and hay land. J. H. STANGER & CO., Lockport, Man. 38—7

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POLAND CHINA PIGS, FROM EXcellent stock, six weeks and four months old. Priced low. An ideal breed for farmers. Write to RALPH LIBBY, Stanstead, Que. 38—6

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### MACHINERY FOR SALE.

ENGINES FOR FARM AND BOAT use; prices reasonable. Second-hand and new. Write for catalogue. GUARANTEE MOTOR CO., Hamilton, Canada. t f

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1,000 ENVELOPES, LETTERHEADS, Billheads, Cards or Tags, $1.50. McCREERY'S PRINTERY, Chatham, Ont. 38—12

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20 THANKSGIVING, XMAS, BIRTHdays, Colored Views, 10c. Hundred, 40c. AWDREY McCREERY, Chatham, Ont. 38—12

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FOR SALE. — HEAVYWEIGHT Flemish Giants, largest rabbits that grow, mammoth strain, 4 month old stock. Stamp for particulars. REASBECK'S RABBITRY, Vankleek Hill, Ontario. 40—3

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WE WILL PAY YOU $120 FOR Sixty days, to distribute religious literature. Liberal pay for spare time. Experience unnecessary. Either sex. INTERNATIONAL BIBLE PRESS, Toronto. 39—4

WE REQUIRE PARTIES TO KNIT men's wool socks for us at home, either with machine or by hand, especially for war purposes. Write for information. THE CANADIAN WHOLESALE DIS. CO., Dept. G., Orillia, Ont. 38—13

WANTED. — 100 YOUNG MEN TO train for positions in stations on Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk and Canadian Northern Railways. Must be ready by April. Positions secured. Course approved by these companies. Largest and best Railway School in Canada. Free Book "A" brings full particulars. DOMINION SCHOOL RAILROADING, Toronto. 38—6

### SEWING MACHINE PARTS.

SEWING MACHINE SUPPLIES. — 16 Superior Needles for 25c; Shuttles, 75c; Bobbins, 5c; for any machine. Address, SUPERIOR SUPPLIES CO., 37½ McNab St., N., Hamilton, Ontario.

### WILD ANIMALS FOR SALE.

FOXES. — BLACK, PATCH AND Red Cross, in pairs or single. Write your wants, and get description and low price. T. R. LYONS, Waterville, King's Co., N.S. 41—6



# A MAGAZINE PAGE FOR HOME-MAKERS



## OUR HOME CLUB

### "THE LADS DESERVE THE BEST."

The very life and welfare and efficiency of our soldiers depends largely on the work of the people at home.

We would like to know that in every "Witness" home there were those who were working for our soldiers and the Empire. Very much has been already accomplished by "Witness" readers, who in many centres have not only worked themselves, but mobilized the talent and energy of their churches and districts in connection usually with the Red Cross organization, which is doing such splendid work everywhere.

If you can, organize a Red Cross Branch; if you cannot, then get together those of your own family and do all you can; sew and knit, make supplies and gather funds.

All inquiries as to how and what to make, or how to organize a branch of the Red Cross will be cheerfully answered by the Editor of the Home Club.

Lists of contents should be placed inside and outside every parcel, and a copy also forwarded by mail to the Editor of the "Home Club," "Weekly Witness," with approximate value of contents.

Almost all railways and express companies are carrying Red Cross packages free of charge.

N.B.—Parcels should be sent C.O.D., addressed simply "Red Cross Society," 45 Belmont Park, Montreal, Que., and marked "Red Cross Supplies."

All work sent in to the "Witness" is acknowledged through our columns and forwarded through the Red Cross.

#### OLD LINEN.

No more old linen is needed at pre sent.

#### SOCKS.

We cannot have too large a quantity of these and other knitted goods.

#### KNITTED GOODS.

Yarns and Knitting Needles.—Owing to the many different names under which yarn is sold, giving little guidance as to weight of yarn or size of needles required, the following information is furnished:—

In order to ascertain the size of yarn, take a one oz. knot or skein and count the strands in it.

Yarn which runs 30 to 36 strands to the ounce is suitable for socks, and would require about No. 13 or 14 needles.

The coarser yarn is generally sold in quarter-pound skeins or knots, and runs about 96 strands to the skein. This requires about No. 11 or 12 needle, and makes a heavy sock.

Needles.—All needles, bone, celluloid and steel, are supposed to be numbered according to the same scale. No. 10, for instance, should be exactly the same in steel as in bone.

The standard gauge is Morall's Bell Gauge, and needles should be tested by being passed through mouth of opening into round hole, with the exception of Nos. 1 to 5, which must be passed through the holes.

Day Sock.—Measurements of finished sock:—Length from top of sock to bottom of heel, 14½ inches. Length of foot, 11½ inches. Length of ribbing, 4½ inches. Length of leg to commencement of heel, 12 inches.

Materials Required.—Six to seven ounce 3-ply Wheeling or 4-ply Fingering, 36 or 37 strands; four steel knitting needles, No. 13. This makes a large sock.

N.B.—1. Socks need not have a seam stitch.

2. Socks must not have a ridge under the heel nor at the end of the toe.
3. Do not knit coarse yarn on fine needles.
4. Never finish a toe by placing stitches on two needles and casting off from both needles together. Never do this under heel.
5. Always wash socks before giving them in.

Heel-less Operation Stockings—8 oz. white double knitting wool, about 6 ply, 4 No. 8 bone needles, 68 stitches. Rib 2-2 for 34 inches. Toe as for sock.

Heel-less Bed Sock.—Needles and wool as in operation stockings. Rib 10 inches; plain 10 inches. Toe as before. Pack white socks and stockings in factory cotton.

#### MUFFLERS.

Mufflers should be one and one-half yards long, cast on 60 stitches, on coarse needles. Knit plain.

#### WRISTLETS.

Wristlets should be nine inches long, cast on from 45 to 48 stitches.

#### SEND YOUR "BIT."

Is your name on the list of subscribers to the "Witness" Motor Lorry Fund? If not you are missing an opportunity to help to save the lives and alleviate the suffering at the front, where thousands of young fellows are offering their lives for your country's existence. Will we close our eyes to the fact that they are dying and suffering for our liberty? Send what you can, if only a dime—it will help, and you will have a share in the work of relief carried on by the Red Cross Society.

#### "DON'TS" FOR KNITTERS.

"How seldom one sees a woman doing 'fancy work' in these days," an officer of the Red Cross said yesterday. "They feel the work of their skilled hands is needed to comfort the foot-sore and weary; and as the soldiers' need, for socks have become more widely known, women all over the country are eagerly giving time and material to knitting them."

To help these knitters to make their work of the greatest service it is desirable to call their attention to a few "Don'ts" to be particularly observed when knitting socks for the use of soldiers, either in or out of the hospitals:

Don't cast on tightly. An otherwise well-knitted sock may become useless by this tight cord at the top.

Don't knot your wool. Join it by splicing the ends or leave two or three inches of each end and turn back carefully.

Don't make a heel with a seam on the sole. The gusset heel is best next the strap heel.

Don't finish the toe with a hard lump, caused by running the thread through the stitches two or three times and pulling tightly, or finish with a hard seam caused by knitting off two needles together—or, worse, crocheting them together. In fact, avoid all seams, lumps or knots anywhere. The inside of the sock should be as smooth as the outside. Remember, a man may not have a chance to change his socks for many days and a lump or knot brings a blister; if the blister breaks, blood poisoning may set in and result in the loss of a foot or even life. We cannot afford to lose our men through negligence or ignorance.

Don't use black, dark or bright colors. There is, again, a danger of poisoning.

Don't use needles too fine for the wool. The knitting should be elastic; if too tightly knitted the sock becomes hard and board-like in use.

#### ITALIAN PEASANT'S DEVOTION TO HIS COUNTRY.

A touching example of the devotion to their country of the Italian peasants has just come to light. Some days ago a shepherd from the distant Valmalenco arrived at Schennatti, leading a fine goat. He presented himself to Senator Botterini, saying he had just heard of the outbreak of the war; also that lately a child had been born to Queen Helena and that the King had left his family to join his soldiers on the battlefield.

"These are bad times for everyone," said the peasant, "especially for a mother nursing a new-born child, who has to worry over the safety of her husband at the front. I never left my mountain home before, but I wish to show that I also am a loyal Italian, so I have brought my best goat to help nourish the Queen."

Senator Botterini, with great tact, made the shepherd understand that although the Queen was not in need of assistance there were many Italian mothers with young children who would be thankful for the milk of his fine goat. Leaving the goat, the shepherd started to return afoot to his distant mountains, first doling out from a corner of his handkerchief a sum of four dollars, evidently the greater part of his savings of a lifetime, as many of the coins were twenty or thirty years old, to be use for the aid of soldiers' families.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Women's Institute, Bradalbane, P. E. I., per Miss T. Haslam, president—84 wash cloths, 630 dressing covers, 80 handkerchiefs, 1,400 mouth wipes, 36 fracture cushions, 3 sheets, other articles.

The Women's Institute, Souris West, P. E. I. (Mrs. A. McDonald, sec.-treas.)—29 fracture cushions, 2 wash cloths, 4 handkerchiefs, 32 dressing covers.

From Gramont—Mrs. Linton, Miss Wilson, Esther Broadfoot, Kate Broadfoot—One pair socks each; Mrs. D. Broadfoot—One pair pillow slips.

Miss L. St. George, Tramore, Ont.—160 dressing covers, 179 mouth wipes, 8 fracture cushions.

#### COMFORT OF THE FIELDS.

What would'st thou have for easement after grief,
When the rude world hath used thee with despite,
And care sits at thine elbow day and night,
Filching thy pleasures like a subtle thief?
To me, when life besets me in such wise,
'Tis sweetest to break forth, to drop the chain,
And grasp the freedom of this pleasant earth,
To roam in idleness and sober mirth,
Through summer airs and summer lands, and drain
The comfort of wide fields unto tired eyes.

By hills and waters, farms and solitudes,
To wander by the day with willful feet;
Through fielded valleys wide with yellowing wheat;
Along gray roads that run between deep woods,
Murmurous and cool; through hallowed slopes of pine,
Where the long daylight dreams, unpierced, unstirred,
And only the rich-throated thrush is heard;
By lonely forest brooks that froth and shine
In bouldered crannies buried in the hills;
By broken beeches tangled with wild vine,
And log-strewn rivers murmurous with mills.

In upland pastures, sown with gold, and sweet
With the keen perfume of the ripening grass,
Where wings of birds and filmy shadows pass,
Spread thick as stars with shining marguerite;
To haunt old fences overgrown with brier,
Muffled in vines, and hawthorns, and wild cherries,
Rank poisonous ivies, red-bunched elderberries,
And pied blossoms to the heart's desire,
Gray mullein towering into yellow bloom,
Pink-tasseled milkweed breathing dense perfume,
And swarthy vervain tipped with violet fire.

To feast on summer sounds; the jolted wains,
The thresher humming from the farm near by,
The prattling cricket's intermittent cry,
The locust's rattle from the sultry lanes;
Or in the shadow of some oaken spray,
To watch, as through a mist of light and dreams,
The far-off hayfields, where the dusty teams
Drive round and round the lessening squares of hay,
And hear upon the wind, now loud, now low,
With drowsy cadence half a summer's day,
The clatter of the reapers come and go.

Far violet hills, horizons filmed with showers,
The murmur of cool streams, the forest's gloom,
The voices of the breathing grass, the hum
Of ancient gardens overbanked with flowers;
Thus, with a smile as golden as the dawn,
And cool fair fingers radiantly divine,
The mighty mother brings us in her hand,
For all tired eyes and foreheads pinched and wan
Her restful cup, her beaker of bright wine,
Drink, and be filled, and ye shall understand!

—Archibald Lampman.

## THE SUPREME TEST

(By Evelyn Orchard, in the "British Weekly.")

"Yes, I love you. I will never forget you as long as I live, but I can never be your wife now. Please go."

The note in the woman's voice indicated that the limit of her strength had been reached. The man pulled himself together, took her hands, and bent his head to kiss them.

"I can go gladly now, and, having heard you say these words, I don't care whether I ever come back."

She drew herself away, for her sweet face was seared with pain. The swing door of the little room next the long ward moved noiselessly as Bertram passed out. But not noiselessly enough. The voice had been low, but in a great place like that walls have ears, and somebody had heard. It was the one whom in all the world Enid Forster would have least wished to hear. She waited only a moment, wiped her eyes mechanically, though no tears were in them, and passed bravely into the ward. She had been Sister there for only a fortnight, for promotion comes quickly in times of stress when there are constantly recurring vacancies to be filled.

Some said Sister Forster was lucky, but very few grudged her her rapid progress. For she was a skilled nurse, a born one indeed, and her sweet disposition, free from guile or meanness or jealousy, made her a general favorite. Even when her engagement to Carteret, the surgeon, was announced, there were very few backbiting words spoken. The general opinion was that they were worthy of one another. He was one of the pivots on which St. Aldred's Hospital moved. A very fine surgeon, within an ace of being a great one, his modest manner, his kindly heart made him greatly beloved. His somewhat uncouth appearance somehow helped rather than hindered. You forgot the harshness of his features, the sallowness of his skin, his big, awkward, slouching gait, when you looked into the depths of his kind eyes.

When he fell in love, as he had done with Enid Forster, he did it with all his might. It is certain that she did not realize the royal nature of the gifts that had never been tarnished nor desecrated by lesser affairs.

She did not see Carteret till later in the day on which Captain Bertram had come to bid her good-bye before he left for the front with his regiment. She did not wonder about it, though it was certainly unusual; she was simply glad. She was very quiet, her face a little strained, about six o'clock in the evening, when he came to make a special round.

She went with him, and after all the business of the ward was attended to, they went together, as they often did, for a private word into the little room close by the door.

"I've offered for the front, Enid," said Carteret, quietly. "I always thought I should. I sail the day after to-morrow."

"But, but," she said, turning faint and grey, "you promised me faithfully you wouldn't."

"I have had reason to change my mind," he answered somewhat sombrely.

"But what are people to do here if everybody like you clears out?" she asked, more to gain time than anything, for there was something about him that puzzled her, and made her wonder. Could he possibly have heard anything about her old lover, whom she had not seen for so many years, whom she had believed dead until he had turned up, masterful, to claim her that very day.

She decided that it was not possible, for nobody in the hospital knew Bertram; there had not been the smallest material provided for the gossip St. Aldred's loved.

"I can't understand this sudden decision," she said, with a touch of pettishness, when he did not answer. He smiled then, an odd, dry smile.

"War times change everything, Enid; perhaps even our feelings. We are not normal creatures. Better leave it at that."

It was all the satisfaction she got out of him, and their good-bye, taken forty-eight hours later, was not very poignant. At the back of her mind there was real relief that he had chosen the psychological moment to disappear, for she would have found it difficult to keep up the semblance of affection and interest he had the right to demand. Yet she had imagined her reverence and admiration for him as a surgeon and a man would have been sufficient for married happiness, and perhaps it might have been had Bertram not come back, recalled from one of the outposts of Empire, to help his country in her hour of need.

But after the two men had completely passed out of her life, a restlessness so complete and overwhelming came upon her that she knew she was no longer so efficient or so useful at her post.

The sequel was quick and clear. Within a fortnight after Carteret had left she was on her way to one of the base hospitals in France, to take her share in nursing the wounded. She had no difficulty in obtaining what she desired, and the first few awful days of service there, when the ghastly reality of war was driven home to her, sufficed to push and keep in the background the ache at her heart. There was simply not a moment to think of self, scarcely time to breathe, or eat, or live a normal hour; they came so fast, the poor fellows who had gone down in the field of battle to defend and keep all that men hold dear.

She had not been able to hear anything of Carteret nor of the man she really loved. At the base hospital in Northern France she was far more cut off from news of the actual progress of the war than she had been in London. There were no newspapers, except a few old ones, and all their news was derived from the men to whom they ministered. And their information usually had been brought from the restricted area in which the narrator's own particular unit or company was operating, and though vivid and appalling enough, did not give a general idea of the immensity or the tide of the conflict.

But one day, and somehow it did not surprise Enid in the least, among a fresh batch of wounded she found Carteret. He was badly smashed, and for several days was unconscious, and did not recognize the remorseful and anxious woman who hovered about his bed. The surgeon who attended him shook his head when Enid implored a candid opinion, and said there was not the ghost of a chance of his recovery.

On the fifth day he became conscious and recognized Enid, who was bending over him. He expressed no surprise, either by word or look.

When a man has been through such experiences as Carteret nothing surprises. All sense of time, or distance, or circumstance is lost.

Things simply happen, that is all.

"You here, Enid?" he said, feebly. "Good! I thought I should see you, though you said nothing about coming out."

"But you guessed," she said quickly and eagerly, "that I would not be long in following you."

It was not hypocrisy, but the natural and womanly desire to say something comforting which made her say these words.

"In following me!" he repeated, and quite suddenly he smiled. "I confess I did not think of it like that——"

Then he wandered off again, and babbled of things she did not understand. When the surgeon in charge of the new arrivals had a moment to spare Enid begged him to come and look at Carteret again, and tell her what he thought. Unaware that he was more than an ordinary patient Loftus went on pityingly, but quite dispassionately:

"He can't live, poor beggar, and nobody would wish it. He'd be worse than a wreck, he'd be an entirely helpless one. You didn't know Carteret nor what he was at home; what is he capable of? Inactivity would be worse to him than death."

Enid said nothing, but her thoughts were obviously far away.

"Big, splendid chap, and the heart of a king," went on the minor surgeon, wondering that the woman seemed so little impressed.

He rather admired her, and had no praise high or warm enough for her work. But it was one of his pet theories that nursing hardened most women, and he imagined a concrete example before him.

"I'll tell you something, thought it was told me only to-day by a man just arrived. It's a secret, and not to be passed on. Carteret met his death, for we may take it it is going to be death within the next twenty-four hours, saving another man's life, recklessly. There's a chap downstairs with a smashed leg who was on the spot and saw it done."

"Tell me how it happened," asked Enid, and her voice was very faint and cold.

"It was under a hell of shrapnel fire, and the man Carteret saved was recklessly exposing himself. For some unknown reason Carteret went out to expostulate with him. It sounds incredible, and there's no precedent for it, and he got the bit of the shell which we may suppose was the other man's due. That's all! The charge was made after that, and the other man came back safe. He's uninjured so far. Bears a charmed life, they say. That's all."

He repeated the two words shortly, jerkily, as men speak when they are deeply moved.

"They don't even know whether he was a friend or pal. Suppose he must have been; anyway he gave his life. Best any of us can do, eh, Sister? He hasn't stirred since we saw him last. He'll go off like that. Pray God he may."

"I don't suppose," said Enid, in that small, cold, far-away voice, "that you happened to hear the name of the man he did that for?"

"Oh, yes, I did. Chap of the name of Bertram Capt. in one of the line regiments. Perhaps we may chance on the end of the story later on. We hear and see queer things here; but he'll not be the one to tell us."

The surgeon was right. Even as the words left his lips Enid clutched his arm and pulled him forward to the side of the bed.

They stood together in a silence which was tense and solemn, fitting the majesty of the moment.

The soul of Edgar Carteret passed over, and no sign was made to the woman hanging awed, scarcely breathing, above his bed.

He would never tell, either the beginning or end of the story.

But she knew.




The war has created an unprecedented demand for Socks-for-the-Soldier-Boys and affords a Grand-Opportunity to anyone interested in uniting Loyalty, Patriotism and Self-Interest by investing in a First-Class-Family-Knitting-Machine for **Red-Cross-Socks, Money-Making, Home-Work and Military-Socks**

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Box 673 *Georgetown, Ont.*

#### IF I WERE IN HIS PLACE.

"If I were in his place I'd do very differently!" Would you, indeed! How do you know? In your place, of course, with your own particular tastes and disposition and safeguards and temptation, you may be able to tell something about the probabilities—by no means the certainties—of the other person's situation. But in his place—

Only God knows!

A good woman, truly good woman, trying to help a sister less spiritually staunch, impulsively exclaimed when she heard of a grave moral lapse:

"Oh, how could you do it! I could never have done that!"

"Small credit to you," came the instantaneous response, "since you've never been tempted! It isn't in your nature to be tempted that way."

For a moment the other drew back, hurt, offended, but a moment's honest reflection changed her attitude.

"You are quite right," she admitted. "I have no right to judge you in such connection, for I don't know anything about it. It is my place to give sympathy instead of censure."

Do any of us ever really "know anything about it" when we judge another? Is it possible for us to "step into another's shoes" so completely as to understand that other's thoughts, difficulties, temptations? Can we ever, no matter how closely connected or intimate, know all that is to be known of the things that make for another's state of soul or mind?

A thousand temptations toward the sin of judging another, a thousand opportunities for the grace of charity, of doing as we would be done by, occur daily through this soul searching "put yourself in his place" problem. Of course it is possible that, set down in our neighbor's life nook, we might till his field much better; it is easily possible that he might keep our bit of life's road in better condition than we do. But such questions are not for mere humans to decide, and most of us have all that we can do to sit in judgment on our own thoughts and actions, without attempting to censor those of our brother as well.— "The Continent."

Look at the bright side of your work. Thank God for the crowning mercies of health and strength, and bring to them your offering of cheerful labor from brain and hands.

## HOME COOKNG

### QUINCES AND HOW TO COOK THEM

Quince Jelly.—Pare and slice the quinces, and put them in a preserving pan with water enough to float them. Boil until the fruit is reduced to a pulp. Strain off the clear juice, and to each pint allow 1 lb. loaf sugar. Boil juice and sugar quickly for 3-4 of an hour, removing all scum as it rises. Test by pouring a small quantity on a cold plate. When it jells pour into small jars or glasses. The residue left on the sieve may be rubbed through ½ lb. sugar added for every pound of pulp, and the whole boiled up to make a marmalade for common use.

Quince Preserve.—Pare, quarter, core the quinces, and save the cores and skins. Put the fruit into the preserving pan with barely enough water to cover, and simmer until soft, but not broken. Lift out the quinces with a skimmer and place singly on platters or large dishes. Add the cores and skins to the water in which the fruit was cooked, and simmer gently for one hour. Strain through a jelly bag until quite clear, return it to the pan, adding 1 lb. of sugar for each pound of fruit; bring to the boiling point, and skim well. Lay in the quinces, boil for 15 minutes, then turn the whole into an earthenware bowl and let the preparation remain until the following day. Drain the syrup once more into the pan; when boiling add the fruit, cook gently for 15 minutes, then lift the quinces into small jars, which they should 3-4 fill. Continue boiling the syrup until it forms a thick jelly when tested on a cold plate; pour it over the fruit, cover airtight, and store in a dry, cool place.

Quince Honey. — Pare and grate five large quinces. To one pint of boiling water add 5 lbs. white sugar. Stir over fire until sugar is dissolved; add grated quince, cook 15 to 20 minutes. Turn into glasses. When cold, it should be about the color and consistency of honey.

Quince Marmalade, With or Without Apple.—Pare the fruit, put into a preserving pan, with as much water as will cover the bottom of the pan and stew gently until reduced to a pulp. Pass through a sieve, weigh the pulp, replace it in the pan, adding 3-4 of a pound of granulated or loaf sugar for each pound of pulp. Cook very gently until the marmalade sets quickly when tested on a cold plate. Turn into pots, cover closely, and keep in cool, dry place. To make apple and quince marmalade use equal parts of apple and quince puree.

Baked Quinces.—Core ripe apple-quinces of uniform size., Place them in a baking dish. Put the cores in the pan. Fill the spaces left by the cores with sugar, adding to the pan about 1 gill (for 8 quinces). Fill the pan with boiling water to ½ the height of the quinces. Cover with an inverted pan. Set in the oven for 30 minutes. Then uncover and continue to bake until the quinces aretender, which will require perhaps an hour or more. The oven should be moderately hot. When tender, dish the quinces. Set the the pan over the fire, and boil briskly for a few minutes, adding more sugar if not sweet enough; strain syrup over fruit and set away. Serve cold with cream. These are delicious.

Quince Blanc Mange.—Peel and core 1 lb. of ripe quinces, simmer in 1 pint of water until quite soft and broken, but not reduced to a pulp, then strain through a jelly bag. Replace the liquor in the pan, add 6 oz. castor sugar and 3-4 of an oz. of gelatine (previously soaked in a little cold water), and stir and boil gently until the gelatine is dissolved. When cool add ¼ pint of double cream. Mix well and turn into a mould rinsed in cold water.

#### CORRESPONDENTS' DEPARTMENT.

##### Questions and Answers in Practical Housekeeping.

Dear Madam, — Kindly give me through the columns of your Home Page a recipe for tomato Souffle. Can I put up tomatoes in glass sealers without having to cook them in the cans. I could often stew up enough for a can when I do not want to have to put on a boiler to put the cans in.

A SUBSCRIBER'S WIFE.

For tomato souffle, put one can of tomatoes (or the equivalent in fresh fruit), one bay leaf, a bit of mace, the white leaves from small head of celery, and three sprigs of parsley, one-half a small white onion, and a grate of nutmeg fire for ½ an hour. Strain and add one teaspoon salt and one saltspoon of white pepper. Melt 2 tablespoons butter, stir in 2 tablespoons of flour, and as soon as the flour thickens pour in slowly one cupful of the cooked and strained tomatoes, stirring constantly. When smooth stir into this three well-beaten egg yolks and set aside to cool. Beat three whites very stiff and mix gently with the tomato mixture. Bake in a moderate oven about twenty minutes. If liked, grated cheese may be sprinkled over the top before baking. Serve as soon as taken from the oven.

Certainly, you can put up a jar of tomatoes at a time. Just stew and season them as you would for the table, but do not put in bread. Have your jar scalded out with boiling water with soda in it. Fill almost to the top with the stewed tomato; pour on enough melted butter to completely fill and seal. Screw tight, and tighten again when cool, but not cold. Wrap jars in newspaper, or set in a quite dark place.

Dear Madam,—As this is pickling time I will send a few recipes for pickles.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Piccalilli.—One peck green tomatoes, 1 doz. medium sized onions, 1 head of cabbage, 3 green peppers, 1 tablespoon cloves 2 tablespoons mace, 1 lb. brown sugar, 1 pint salt, 1 tablespoon black pepper, 1 tablespoon allspice, 1 tablespoon celery seed. Chop tomatoes, onions and cabbage, place in jar and sprinkle with salt, cover and leave for 24 hours. At end of that time drain off all the brine, and cover vegetables with boiling vinegar. When vinegar is cool, drain off. Chop the green peppers, rejecting the seeds and add them with the rest of the ingredients. Mix well together; simmer slowly until tender; put in jars.

Ripe Tomato Relish.—One box of ripe tomatoes, peeled and chopped fine, drain in jelly bag over night. In the morning add 2 cups of celery chopped fine, 2 green peppers chopped fine, 2 cups of sugar, ½ cup salt, 2 oz. white mustard seed, 1 quart of cider vinegar; mix all well together, and put in airtight jars.

Chili Sauce.—Fifty large ripe tomatoes, peeled and chopped, 8 medium sized onions chopped, 6 red or green peppers, chopped, 6 cups cider vinegar, 1 tablespoon each of cloves, allspice, celery seed, 1½ teaspoon of cinnamon. Boil 3 hours, stirring often.

Picklett.—Four medium sized cabbages, 2 qts. string beans, 1 qt. onions, 2 qts vinegar, 2 tablespoons each of mustard seed, cinnamon, tumeric powder, black pepper and celery seed, 1 table spoon each of mace, allspice, alum, 2 lbs. brown sugar. Chop cabbage and onions very fine. Place layer of cabbage in stone jar, sprinkle with salt, add layer of onions and sprinkle with salt; continue until all vegetables are in. Next day drain off brine, scald vinegar, sugar and spice together and pour over contents of jar. Cover jar closely and next morning drain off vinegar, and scald it again. Do this three mornings in success. On the fourth put all together in preserving pan, heat very slowly to boiling point, boil five minutes, and when cold pack in jar.

Nut Sandwich Bread—Four cups of white flour, 1 cup sugar, 2½ cups of milk, sweet, 2 heaping teaspoons baking powder, 1 cup of dates cut lengthwise, 1 cup English walnuts. Bake an rour or fifty minutes.

Many thanks for all the recipes; the nut bread seems specially good.

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

#### THE WOMAN OF TACT.

"The Woman We Like" is an important subject to be considered by all women. Is there any reason why all shouldn't be women of that kind?

Naturally we each of us interpret that question differently and may demand different qualifications in "the woman we like," depending upon our own temperaments. Still there are a few important things which will appeal to all temperaments.

The woman all like feels that a story told to hurt another's feelings or air failings in others is very bad form, so she avoids it herself and discourages it in others.

She is mindful of the little courtesies to the old, enjoys a laugh with the young, and is a good listener as well as an interesting conversationalist. It would be impossible for her to judge people by their clothes, but rather by their actions; yet she does not pose as a critic, always seeing fine traits of character as readily in the washerwoman as in her most fastidious caller.

Children are always attracted to her and carry their joys and troubles to her without reserve.

When one is in her presence the good side of one's nature is always visible and she makes the worst of us quite companionable, so we are lifted from the lower to the higher plane, and this makes every one love her.

Some people say they prefer a blunt person to one who makes no comments upon the actions of another. But tact is always the best policy, and surely if a woman does not discuss or criticise what another does, she does not make herself obnoxious to any one.

True, we are all entitled to our own ideas, as to what is right or wrong, but we are not always invited to express our opinions for another's benefit. So long as we live right and do as we believe is right, it won't be necessary for us to talk in order to convince others and make them understand our actions.—The "Sun."

#### A NEW ANECDOTE.

Queer requests are often received for prescriptions, which might puzzle either doctor or chemist, far more skilled than the proprietor of the ordinary drugstore. Here is one recently reported by Morris Wade. It is a note from an excitable mother, whose nerves were apparently as much in need of treatment as the digestion of her infant:

"My little baby has et up its father's parish plaster. Please to send an anecdote by the inclosed little girl."—The "Youth's Companion."



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162

# THE BOYS' AND GIRLS' PAGE

## THE LOST CATCH

(By Roe L. Hendrick, in "Youth's Companion.")

On their way home from the Town Central School, Dave Beals and Lafe Colvin jumped off the carryall at Pike's Corners, and went on foot down the river road. The boys wished to see what progress had been made on the new interurban bridge that was building above the Widewaters. It meant a four-mile walk, but there were still three hours before dark.

The trees along the river road were green with the fresh foliage of late spring; beside the road the Cahoga River spread like a narrow lake, winding among the hills. Presently as the boys passed round the face of a long slope, they saw ahead an ugly, brownish-yellow gash—the cut and embankment of the trolley road. Scores of Italian workmen were busy on either bank, and at two places in the stream barges were moored to a long cable, and divers were clearing a foundation for the bridge piers.

"What are they doing out there in the water?" Lafe asked.

"Blasting," Dave replied. "See, that farther boat is pulling toward the bank, along the cable. Now watch!"

In a moment a column of muddy water shot skyward; at the same time there was a sharp, penetrating sound. Lafe looked at his companion in surprise.

"That's a funny noise, isn't it?" Dave said. "People are always surprised at the sound of under-water blasting; it isn't a bit like the report of a blast in the open air."

Scarcely had the wave that followed the explosion subsided when several glistening objects appeared on the surface of the river.

"See, Lafe! Dave cried. "There are two—four—five fish killed by the concussion! They say that a dozen come to the top sometimes. Those Italians will pay five cents a pound for them. They like them so well that after six o'clock they go poking round below the dam on the chance of finding one."

"Why, they're nothing but carp and mud cats!" Lafe exclaimed. "I didn't suppose a white man would eat them."

"Oh, they're not so bad. It's mostly prejudice that keeps us from eating them. Last Saturday Ren Simmons sold the Italians eighty rounds that he picked up in a couple of hours right below those barges."

"Isn't it against the law?"

"It would be to dynamite them on purpose; but as long as they're killed by accident, in the course of necessary work, there's no sense in letting them go to waste. I heard the game protector say that he couldn't interfere, so long as the contractor didn't blast anywhere except on the pier sites."

"There go two more," said Lafe. "That one ahead must weigh as much as fifteen pounds. I wish we had a boat."

"We couldn't catch them before they went over the dam."

"But they're going to blast again. That fellow on the boat this way is testing his batteries now."

Dave looked up and down the river. "If Ren Simmons isn't using his old punt," he said, "I know he'd just as soon have us take it as not. Come on; we'll go down to his landing, and see whether it's there!"

The two climbed the highway fence, scrambled through the underbush beyond, and slid down the steep incline to the river bank. Going upstream a little way, they came upon an open shed, which was evidently used as a boat-house. Under the shed was an old flat-bottomed scow, with a set of oar locks, but no oars.

"He hides them under that pine log up there," said Dave. "Climb up and poke the leaves away, and you'll find them."

In a moment Lafe returned with a pair of weather-beaten oars, one of which had a cracked blade that had been mended with tacks and a strip of tin.

"These are all I could find," he said. "They look shaky."

"He carries his better ones home, I guess."

"Are you sure he'd be willing to have us take the boat?"

"I know he would. It isn't worth more than five dollars. I'll pay for it if anything happens to it."

With Dave at the oars, and Lafe steering with a small board, they lumbered out into the stream, and headed down with the current. The barge at the right of the river was just preparing to work along the cable in order to get out of the way of a blast, and the foreman at the stern shouted to them to turn in under its lee.

"Keep inside of us," the man called, "till it goes off!"

Dave pulled hard until he was behind the bigger boat, and then shipping his oars, grasped the side of it. In a moment the shrill sound of the explosion, louder than before, came to their ears; the punt bumped violently against the barge, and the spray dashed into the boys' faces. Dave shoved off, and they started quickly downstream.

"Bring what you get to our side!" the foreman called, waving his arm toward the right bank. "These fellows need a lot of brain food." Whether the dark-skinned workmen understood the joke or not, they all grinned, probably in anticipation of a fish supper.

The boys were several boat lengths away when the foreman shouted again: "Don't go beyond the bend in that old tub; the current is stronger than you think down toward the dam!"

"We won't," Dave replied. "I have the Widewaters."

"Hold up!" Lafe cried. "There's a mud cat just ahead of us!"

Dave dropped the oars, and bending over the gunwale, caught up a five-pound catfish. It was limp and motionless; it had been instantly killed by the explosion. Off at the left a much bigger fish, a thick-bodied German carp, was floating on its side, struggling feebly. It had been farther from the blast than the other fish, and had been fatally injured instead of killed outright.

Lafe slipped his hands under the fish and flung it aboard.

"It feels soft and oily," he said, with a gesture of aversion. "I wouldn't give five cents a ton for such fish!"

"Those chaps back there like them, though. They make a stew of them with vegetables. I saw them cooking Boy's page. graspedw;!dhenm- u d

eels that way last week. Do you see another?"

"Theres something floating farther out. I guess it's—yes, it's another carp, and bigger than this one. Pull hard, and I'll steer you right below it."

The current was strong whe fish was floating, and the punt gained on it very slowly. Another blast, promising more fish, sounded upstream; but Lafe had his eye on the big carp, and kept urging Dave to row harder. They heard a man shouting from one of the scows; but whether he was calling to them or to the workmen on the bank the boys could not tell, for the roar of the water pouring over the crest of the dam drowned the words.

"We're round the bend," said Dave, with a note of anxiety in his voice.

Facing up the river as he rowed, he could see the big wooded headland looming above them, and judged that it was time to turn back.

"I know," Lafe replied; "and we've as good as got the fish. There—drop your oars and grab!"

The carp flapped sluggishly to one side, for it was not dead, but merely disabled; but at the second attempt, Dave clutched and heaved it into the boat.

"That's a whale!" he declared. "It's worth a dollar, even at a nickel a pound. Now we'll go back, and see what's coming from that second blast."

They turned the unwieldy punt, and started to row round the bend; Lafe scanned the surface of the river for more floating fish. The heavy craft rowed hard in still water, and was doubly hard to propel against a strong current. Coming down, they had not noticed the current, for they were then going with the stream; but now Dave was pulling with all his strength, and yet could not see that he was making any progress.

"Are we going ahead at all?" he panted, after five minutes of violent exertion.

Lafe had been so busily occupied in watching for fish that he had paid no attention to the boat. Now he glanced at the shore on his left, and then at the wooded point. "Why," he cried, "we've actually lost a dozen yards, at least!"

"I was afraid we had," said Dave, uneasily. "I couldn't see that we were gaining a foot. See if you can help with that board."

Lafe began to paddle furiously, while his companion toiled harder than before. After a score of strokes, the blade of the right oar suddenly parted along the mended seam, and left a mere stick with which to beat the water.

The punt veered in its course, but Lafe shifted to the weakened side, and paddling with his board turned it back; now, however, they were losing ground so rapidly that it seemed almost as if they were rowing downstream rather than up.

Both boys' faces were reddened by their violent exertions; terror showed in their eyes as they looked at each other. Lafe regained his courage almost instantly, however, for he was not a boy who in any situation would lose his wits or his strength from fear; he glanced over his shoulder to see how far they were from the roaring dam.

"How high is that dam?" he shouted, for Dave knew the river better than he.

"Twenty feet. All the boats that ever went over it have been smashed."

"We must swing round, and run into the right bank."

"That won't do any good. There's no beach down here; nothing but a rocky wall, ten feet high!"

"Pull hard on your oar," Lafe commanded, ignoring the statement. He looked over his shoulder again, and paddled with his board in order to turn the punt round.

As the craft came broadside to the current, it seemed literally to leap down the river; but in a moment the boys turned it round, and headed diagonally for the rocky shore, fifty feet away. The dam was about a hundred yards distant. Every instant the pull of the current increased; inshore it seemed even stronger than it was in the middle of the river.

"Pull!" Lafe shouted, as he plied the board with all his strength. "Now, again; now, back water—back water!"

Dave obeyed mechanically, for he could not see the dam or the shore at his back, and had no idea what his friend was planning to do.

Lafe dropped the board and leaned to "There's something floating farther what's coming from that second blast." his feet. The punt was scarcely six feet from the vertical ledge at the edge of the water, and less than a hundred feet from the dam. Just ahead, anchored in the rocks, but hanging over the stream, was a tall fir tree, two branches of which swept within a yard of the surface. Lafe clutched one branch, and with its aid caught the second limb at a point where it was nearly as thick as his ankle.

Hanging on with a tight grip, he hooked his feet under the stern seat, and held the boat against the powerful current, although the strain seemed to be pulling him apart.

"Quick—climb over my back into the tree!" he gasped.

Dave leaped to the stern, and in a moment was clambering upon Lafe's shoulders. Lafe felt his grasp slipping, until his clutched hands came to a twig that grew out at an angle from the branch; there his grip held fast.

The moment that Dave's hands were above his own, Lafe released the punt, which shot from beneath them. In a moment more his companion had reached a place of comparative safety, but his own feet were dragging in the water, and his efforts had nearly exhausted his strength.

He raised his knees and gripped them against the swaying branch beneath him, but he could not get a secure hold; in a few seconds they slipped off, and his feet splashed into the river again. His breath was coming in gasps, and he wondered how much longer he could hold on. The dam seemed to be roaring in triumph.

"Aren't you coming?" Dave's voice sounded to Lafe faint and far away, although the call had been loud and insistent, and uttered at a distance of only a few feet.

Then Dave saw his friend's plight. "Hang on, Lafe!" he called. Twisting his legs round the swaying branch, he reached down and grasped his friend by the wrists. "Now climb—climb!" he urged.

Lafe made a final convulsive effort. The limb bent lower and lower, but it did not break. The two now riversed their former method and Lafe struggling desperately, climbed over Dave; in a minute or two more both were in safety.

When they finally reached the rocky path at the top of the ledge, they looked down to see whether anything remained of the punt. Out of the froth a fish shot into view, and went whirling downstream, but not so much as a stick of the boat was visible.

After a moment Dave turned away. "Well, I'll have to pay for that punt," he said, in a rueful tone of voice.

"I'll go shares," said Lafe. "It hasn't been a very profitable cruise, after all, has it?"

But the foreman, whom they met at the head of a party that was hurrying down the path, assured them that it had not been without profit if it had taught them the folly of foolhardiness. "When you went round the bend, as I told you not to do," he said, "I was sure the coroner would have to drag the river to-morrow."

A SON OF THE KING OF ANS AT ETON.



Among the new boys who arrived this week was the Duke of Brabant, the elder son of the King of the Belgians. He has returned from Flanders to complete his education at the famous English public school. The photograph shows the Duke of Brabant (second figure on the left) with his schoolfellows at Eton.

## OUR MASCOT IN ACTION

I was asked the other day what happened to regimental mascots on active service. Some stay comfortably at the base until another regiment adopts them, but others heroically accompany their men into the field. Our mascot was a kitten. We picked it up on a route march in green Ireland. It was a very proper kitten. It worshipped the sun. It always raised its tail before entering a room. It purred serenely even under rough handling. This power of retaining its individuality, of being composed and distractive even in the midst of a brawl gained for it the friendship of an Irish sergeant—a sad, wild, handsome old fellow, who reminded me of Athos, and used to paint out the scene of Mafeking with wizard words.

In the dust of the barrack square, the kitten grew up to a little cat, a sweet dainty creature, and the sergeant talked to it as if it were a woman. When he had any grievance he would talk at once through the cat, making the cat voice his woes. When we went into camp for the final preparations the cat—it never had a permanent name—came with us, travelling in the capacious pocket of the sergeant's coat.

When we embarked the cat took up its quarters somewhere in the depths of the ship, and I did not see it until we were sweltering on the shores of Mudros Bay. Here it caught flies and worshipped the sun—easy work in each case—and grew thin. But it retained its courtesy, and I have visions of it in that parched place still lifting its tail serenely and showing us all an example of good manners. The sergeant neglected it somewhat. "'Tis worse than South Africa, sorr," he would sigh, gazing over the furnace of the bay, and ignore the advances of his friend. "We should have gone to France, sorr." The cat accompanied us into action, refusing, I am told, to be left behind. Some one carried it on to the Turkish shore. The men believed in it. Poor little fellow, its nerves were badly wrung. No sooner had it been placed on the beach than a land mine exploded close beside it. Men scattered, blinded and torn, and the cat bolted through the dust and smoke. It was some time before anyone thought of it. But next day it turned up again on another part of the beach and settled itself in a clearing hospital on the edge of the sea. It had received its baptism of fire, recovered its nerve, and, perhaps a little ashamed of its behavior, had sought out another circle of men to live amongst. I think a pleasantly disposed cat on the Peninsula must be a comfort to many a wounded man. It superintends the loading of the boats with the wounded, and blinks benevolently as the naval steam pinnace rounds them up and twirls them off in a long line to paradise—in the shape of the white hospital ship riding at anchor far out in the Bay, where there is no dust, and neither shells nor bullets break in and kill. Some day, perhaps, it will take it into its furry small head to accompany those boats, and then there will be no cat in Suyla Bay.—M.S., in "British Weekly."

Tumblers usually contain about 10 ounces of liquid each; tea-cups about 6 ounces; wine-glasses, 2 ounces; a table-spoon, ½ an ounce; a dessert-spoon, 2 drachms; and a tea-spoon, 1 drachm.

### THE BOYS' AND GIRLS' BIT.

We know the "Messenger" Boys and Girls all want to help in the purchase of the Motor Lorry for the work of the Red Cross, and we are starting a "Dime Fund" specially for "Messenger" Boys and Girls, to which each boy and girl reader of the "Messenger" is asked to contribute.

### HOW TO SEND YOUR DIME.

Take a piece of cardboard the size of your envelope; in it cut a hole the size of a dime, and fit the dime into the hole. Write your name and address plainly on a sheet of paper and fold the cardboard in this sheet of paper. Enclose in an envelope and address "Dime Fund," care John Dougall & Son, "Witness" Block, Montreal, Canada.

The money contributed will go to swell the "Motor Lorry Fund." Every dime received will be acknowledged in the "Northern Messenger" with the giver's name. Here is war work for boys and girls who cannot fight in the trenches—get your friends to contribute, too. Send us the money and their names with your own dime. If every "Messenger" reader does his or her bit we shall easily make up a large sum to help the great work being done by the Red Cross Society—alleviating the suffering of our wounded men at the front.

# THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

## A KILLARNEY FAIRY TALE

"What for was mother crying?" asked little Patrick.

"Och sure," said Eileen, his sister, "it was because my father has the rent to pay to-morrow, and never a halfpenny toward it has he got."

"Then what will we do? And where will we go?" asked Patrick.

"I heard my father say to mother, sez he: 'Shure enough, Judy, the poor little children and us will be turned out of the farm to starve on the highroad, for a hard man and a cruel man is the agent, O'Flaherty. Ohone! that ever I should live to see this day,' sed my father."

Patrick and Eileen were sitting on a rock looking at that beautiful lake, Killarney, glittering in the sunshine, and sprinkled with fairy isles of rock and verdure and bounded by giant hills.

On the hillside behind them stood the little farm where their father and mother found it so hard to pay their way, work as hard as they might.

"And who is it will come and turn us out?" asked little Patrick.

"Shure it's the agent that will come. And he will take away everything we have, and we shall be turned out to starve on the high road."

But what could two little children do, with their father so poor, and the agent so cruel, and rent day to-morrow. They looked at the bright lake and big tears began to roll down their little faces.

The day before, when Patrick was playing in the bracken field, he had found a tiny whistle on a round little mound under the shadow of a rock. It was a beautiful little whistle to look at, but when Pat tried to blow it, never a sound would it make.

"It maybe a fairy whistle and only fairy's lips that can blow it," his mother had said.

As he now sat there looking at the lovely lake, which didn't seem to mind their misery at all, he could feel the whistle in his pocket.

Almost without thinking, he put it to his lips and blew it. Wonder of wonders! There came a beautiful, sweet sound that seemed to come right across the lake and echo again and again as if it would never cease.

"Oh, it must be a fairy whistle!" Patrick cried.

"Of course it is, if fairy you'd call me, for it's my whistle, Master Patrick."

This was said in a deep voice, and the two children jumped to their feet in surprise.

They saw coming out of the furze-brake a tall gentleman, portly and pleasant looking. The furze-brake grew in a hollow near the margin of the lake, and, of course, the children thought at once that the strange gentleman must have come right out of the fairy land which their mother had told them was at the bottom of the lake.

"What for were you crying just now?" asked the stranger.

"It's so poor we are," said Pat.

"And my father it is who can't pay the rent," said Eileen.

"And it is to-morrow is rent day," said Pat.

"And never a halfpenny has my father got," said Eileen.

"And it's the agent, O'Flaherty, will come and turn us out into the road," sobbed Pat.

"And it's starving we shall be," they both said together.

"Starving!" exclaimed the stranger. "Surely the man won't have the heart to turn you out!"

"Heart, your honor! That's just what my mother said to my father; but, sez he, 'Where would an agent get a heart, Judy?'"

"Of course," said the gentleman. And as he spoke he took out of his pocket a bag which he opened and showed to the children.

The bag was full of gold coins.

"It's here," said he, "you father will find the gold to pay the rent with. Be sure you tell him I will take care the money he pays O'Flaherty shall do the cruel man no good."

Patrick took the bag with both hands and began running up the hill toward home without stopping even to pick up his hat.

Eileen stayed behind, wanting to thank the stranger. But while she stooped to pick up her little brother's hat the stranger was gone.

She looked all round for him, but could see no trace of him at all. Not until she was half-way up the hill did she see what she thought looked like the gentleman riding on a white horse, a long way off on the surface of the lake.

Their father and mother were sitting one on each side of the empty fireplace—empty, though the day was cold enough.

Patrick put the bag of gold on his father's knee and said:

"Here shure is money for the rent, and more besides, for this."

His father opened the bag and let the gold guineas slip through his fingers with a pleasant jingling sound.

"Shure, Judy, its good gold it is. Tell us where ye found it, my colleen."

Then the children, speaking together, told how the stranger had come out of the furze-brake at the sound of the queer little whistle, and how he talked to them, and was sorry for them, and took the bag of gold out of his pocket.

"And he said I was to be sure and tell you that the money will do O'Flaherty no good at all at all."

"And where did the good man go, Eileen?"

"Over the lake on a white horse, father," she replied.

"Then shure it was the O'Donoghue! The good and blessed O'Donoghue!" cried their father, "who never lets the children of an honest man want bread on the shores of fair Killarney."

Next morning their father set out with the rent to the agent's house. He walked ith his head up and his shoulders back, and O'Flaherty did not like the proud look of him.

"Take off your hat to a gentleman!" says he.

"So I will, when I see one," said Patrick, his nose still in the air.

"You're forgetting I'm a magistrate, with great powers to do what pleases me with the likes of you."

"If I couldn't pay my rent, you might," answered Pat, "but I've got gold and to spare, praise be!"

"Put it down on this table and let me see the gold with my own eyes, or I'll not be believing you at all at all," said O'Flaherty.

"Right you be," said Pat, as he started counting out the rent, guinea piece after guinea piece.

As he did so, O'Flaherty's face fell. He had wanted Pat's farm for a man who was willing to give him a bit for himself.

"There ye be, and now I'll take my receipt, if it please you," said Pat.

Not a word had O'Flaherty to say. He piled the guinea pieces on his desk and wrote out the receipt.

Pat took it and put it in his inside pocket. Then he said.

"Good day to you, Mister O'Flaherty. And may the ould money do ye a world of good."

Then he put his shoulders back and threw his head up and walked home.

Mister O'Flaherty was so taken back by receiving Patrick's rent on the day it was due that he sat for a whole hour staring at his boots, and as he afterwards told his wife, when he woke up he found he had been right off to sleep.

The first thing he did was to open the drawer where he had put the money brought by old Patrick. What did he see but a pile of littl ginger breads where the gold coins had been.

With a howl of anger he rushed out, asking every one he could see who had been into his office while he slept and changed the golden guineas into little gingerbread cakes—little gingerbread cakes, with the king's head stamped on them all complete.

But no one knew anythin about it. So he fumed and raved and raged, and kicked his own furniture till there was not a chair left to sit on, or a desk left to write on.

"It's to Patrick O'Dowd I'll go this minute," he said; "he's the villain has got my guineas, be jabbers."

But all of a sudden he stopped. For he remembered that Patrick had got the receipt, and would only laugh at him. So he went home and to bed and turned his face to the wall.

But in the farmhouse on the hillside great things were doing. When Patrick opened his bag again, lo and behold, there were the guineas he had paid to O'Flaherty back again!

Then they all began to ask him to buy them things. Judy wanted a new bonnet, for sure it twas ten years since her last new one. And Eileen wanted new boots, and little Pat a pair of little trousers.

But old Patrick said "No."

"It's fairy gold," he said, "and won't do for gineral purposes. I'll be keeping it to pay me rent with and any other unjust and excessive payments. My fair debts I'll pay from my own earnings. So you must all keep waiting for your bonnet and boots and trousers."

And old Patrick kept his word, and O'Donoghue's fairy gold was locked up in the cupboard, ready for next rent day.

That is the story as they tell it round Killarney. — Brooklyn "Daily Eagle."

The courage to be just, the courage to be honest, the courage to resist temptation, the courage to do one's duty—this is the moral courage that characterises the highest order of manhood and womanhood: it is the courage without which no great, permanent success in life is achieved.—Samuel Smiles.

### CONTENTMENT.

(The Boy)
"Indeed, I'd rather be a Boy
Than anything I know
That swims the sea or flies the sky,
Or walks the earth below.

(The Girl)
"I'd rather be a little Girl
And play with dolls, you see,
And have new frocks and pretty hats,
And girl-chums to love me."

(The Dog)
"I'd rather be a good old Dog
And watch my master's home,
And know that I was trusted, than
To be a man to roam.

(The Cat)
"I'd rather be a Tabby Cat
And keep the mice away
Than to be an idle Boy or Girl
And waste my time at play."
—Selected.

## TO-MORROW

(By Helen Elizabeth Coolidge.)

Her real name was such a pretty one—Ethelinde, but every one in the house called her "To-morrow," and, even at school, the girls were beginning to say the same.

"But, mother, how did she get such a queer name?" and little Louise looked really puzzled.

"Because she was always going to do things, and yet was never ready to begin to-day. 'Ethelinde, will you mend your gloves?' 'O, yes, mamma! I'm going to mend them beautifully.'

"'Please try to do some nice little things for other people.'

"'Why, mamma, of course I will. I'm going to read to Mrs. Hancock, and I'm going to see Clara Mills every day. I am so sorry she has hurt her back; and, mamma, I'm going to fix my bureau drawers, and——'

"And so it would always be, but poor, blind Mrs. Hancock listened in vain for the sweet voice she loved, and Clara, seated at her window, vainly watched all those who passed, and sighed when no Ethelinde came; and the holes in the gloves were larger and larger, and the bureau drawers looked as though the burglars had been rummaging in them, and still it was always 'going to.'"

"Who christened her 'To-morrow'? Did it make her mad?"

"It was her brother Ralph. He asked her six times to mend the pocket in his overcoat, and when he still found the rip in it, he said: 'To-morrow is the name for you. I never knew you to do anything to-day,' and Ethelinde hung and head and said:

"'Indeed, indeed, Ralph, I am going to,' but he rushed out and slammed the door so as not to hear anything more."

"Did she ever get cured, mamma? I can't help feeling a weeny bit sorry for her."

"Yes, she was cured, but it took a great disappointment to do it. Her Aunt Amy came to make a visit and invited her to go home with her. She lived in New York, and Ethelinde was so anxious to go that she could hardly wait for the time, but mamma said she must first learn to do things to-day instead of to-morrow. She was so excited that she put off doing things more than ever, and, one day, entirely forgot to mail the letters Aunt Amy gave her to put in the box at once. She was going to post them as soon as she read one more page in her fairy story, to see how it ended, and she found the letters between the leaves of the book two days afterwards."

"What did she do? Did Aunt Amy scold her very, very hard?"

"No; Aunt Amy cried when she saw them. Each letter had a cheque in it for some people who needed the money immediately, and Aunt Amy was afraid one poor woman would be very ill, because she needed to go to a hospital and could not until she received the cheque, and the other letter had one for a poor clergyman that he might have a little holiday for rest, and he would think he had been forgotten."

"Well, 'To-morrow' could not go to New York that year, but the next time Aunt Amy came to visit 'To-morrow' had disappeared entirely and Ethelinde was always doing, not going to do, good, kind things that made everybody about her happy."

"Mamma, do you ever feel like calling me 'To-morrow'?" And mamma kissed her little daughter and answered:

"I'm going to let you guess—to-day."
—"Christian Intelligencer."

### THE LILY OF THE VALLEY.

Once upon a time, a long while ago, there lived in a tiny house near a large garden a fairy mother with ever and ever so many fairy children.

All the children were dressed alike, in green slippers and stockings, white suits, and white-pointed caps with a dewdrop shining on top.

One evening the fairy mother said, "You may take your small ivory buckets and fill them with dew from the flowers in the garden, but be sure to come home before the sun rises."

Off they started, running and swinging the buckets in their hands; but, when they reached the garden instead of working, they began to teeter on the grass blades and play hide-and-seek among the flowers.

And do you know, they played and played all that night, and forgot all about the dew and the ivory buckets, till the great red sun could be seen.

It was past time for going home and too late to gather dew.

What would the fairy mother say!

"We'll hang our ivory buckets on these stems, and to-night come and fill them," they said.

Then they went home, and they felt very sorry when they saw how sad their fairy mother looked.

As soon as the sun went down, they hurried to the garden. First one little fairy then another and another, tried to pick his bucket from the stem where he had left it, but it was of no use. All the buckets were tightly fastened to the stems, and turned upside down.

They have been fastened that way ever since, and perhaps, if you look in your garden you will find some of the fairies' ivory buckets.—"Kindergarten Review."

### THE SHOOLBOY.

When I go off to morning school,
The woods seem very sweet and cool,
High in the elm the robins sing,
And there is dew on everything,
The wind is soft, the flowers sway—
I love to loiter on the way.

But when I'm coming home again,
The leaves and flowers wave in vain.
I think of cocoa and a bun
Warm from the oven, or some bread
With currant jam or honey spread,
And so I snatch my bgs and run.
—"Jewels."

# WORLD'S WELFARE

## WITH OUR SISTERS IN ARABIA

If I were an Arab woman I might not appear before a mixed audience with an unveiled face. In Arabia we missionaries do not adopt the Arab dress, because American clothes are more comfortable and better suited to our work, and also because the Arabs are as interested in seeing foreign clothes as Americans are in seeing an Arab costume.

### HOME LIFE OF THE WOMEN.

Arab houses are built around a central court, a square of ground exposed to the sky, and having all the windows and doors of the surrounding rooms open into it. There are no outside windows lest passers-by should catch a glimpse of the women of the household. Some of the highest class of women do not go outside the four walls of their house from the time they are brought as brides of twelve or thirteen years to the home of the husband, until they are carried out to the graveyard. The middle class have more freedom, but they must never go out unless their faces are entirely covered with the black veil and cloak—leaving just as little an opening in the cloak as is really necessary in order to see the road.

The wealthy houses have a second courtyard exclusively for the women, and which can be reached only by passing through the men's court. A man will not trust even his father or his brother to see the face of his wife. Even the poor Bedouin Arabs who spend their lives wandering over the desert from oasis to oasis have their tents divided by a curtain through the centre so that the men may sit on one side and the women on the other.

At meal time the dinner is brought to the heads of the house, and not until after these have ceased to eat do the women sit down to consume what is left. A man would not condescend to eat with a woman. I knew an old man who loved his daughter dearly, and used to call her to sit by his side while he ate, but she might not eat with him because he was a man and she a woman.

A man will not condescend to walk with his wife on the street. If they must walk to the same place, he walks ahead and she behind; and if there is a burden to carry, it is the wife who bears it on her head.

People ask: "Do you not miss the comforts to which you are used to in America? How do you endure the privations of life in Arabia?"

Can you realize that in Arabia I feel that my life is that of a queen compared with the lives of those around me?

I come from the dispensary, from the sight of so much unnecessary suffering, from the filth and the smells that make one sick to the heart, into our clean little courtyard, into our little living room, where, over a snowy table and a dainty, wholesome meal, I can talk with my husband about the events of our day, and the news of the world. The occasional guest, a government official, sea captain or a merchant will not sit down until I am seated, because the maxim "Ladies first" is the acknowledged rule for conduct. Then I think of the women next door, whose voices I can hear through the wall, as they sit huddled over the remains of the evening meal. When I realize this—I feel like a queen!

Then I sit down to enjoy the magazines and papers, which our weekly mail has brought, and to answer the precious letters of friends; and I remember that, according to one of Kuweit's best authorities, only one Arab woman in 1,000 can read, and only one in 25,000 can write. This authority was asked why Arab women are practically never allowed to learn to write, and he answered, "Do you think we would teach them to write? We have enough trouble with the women as it is—and they would be more troublesome if they knew how to write."

At the close of day we lay aside our reading and the thoughts of our work, and come together for family prayers at the throne of our loving Heavenly Father, who understands all our cares and problems and weaknesses, and who gives us help in every need, a Father who makes no difference between bond or free, male or female. Then remember that, according to the Mohammedans, a woman has no soul!

Finally, when the lamp has been put out and the door bolted for the night, we take our lantern and mount the stairs to our flat roof, where, on cots beneath the open sky we seek the sleep which can not be found in the hot and stuffy house.

### SOCIAL LIFE OF ARAB WOMEN.

As soon as we moved into our little house in Kuweit, Arab visitors began to come. By twos and threes the women entered our courtyard, black, shrouded figures. They were welcomed and conducted to the room which serves as church on Sunday, schoolroom on week days, and reception room after school hours. Here I could assure them that they might remove their veils without fear of having their faces seen by any man.

A Sunday school picture roll hung on the wall, and this seldom failed to excite questions and give us a chance to tell the Bible stories which they represented. Then there was a baby-organ. The women had never seen an organ before, and always wanted us to play and sing to them. This furnished us an opportunity to explain such hymns as "Jesus Loves Me" and "I Need Thee Every Hour."



SOME OF THE "SALT OF THE EARTH" IN ARABIA.
Mrs. E. E. Calverley, M.D., and her daughter Grace in Arab costume.

Baby Grace was also an attraction, for the Arabs love children and were eager to see the little girl who was as welcome to us as though she had been a boy. One woman, very friendly, but none too clean, wanted to kiss Grace on the mouth. Of course, I had to explain that we do not like people to kiss babies on the mouth, because it isn't good for the babies' health. Immediately the woman thought that what I feared was the influence of evil spirits, and she began to spit three times in the direction of Grace's face, exclaiming, "Ma sha ullah, Ma sha ullah, Ma sha ullah." "Whatever God will," which she considered a charm capable of keeping off evil spirits!

One day the wife of a wealthy Arab came to see me. She was very haughty and reticent at first, as she sat there dressed in her beautiful silks and jewels, but after we had done our best to entertain her, and had served refreshments in Arab style, she began to tell her troubles.

"You know," she said, "Khatoon, my husband has another wife, I have never seen her. She lives in another house, and just as I have two children—so has she. She hates me, and I hate her. My husband says he cannot afford to keep two houses; that we must live together. I can't do it! I won't do it! I will die first! Do you think I could sit and watch that woman cross my courtyard? If she ever comes into the house, I shall leave!"

In that very room, a few months previous, that woman's partner-wife had told the same story. A sweet, pretty little woman she was, who had not been consulted when the other woman's husband bought her for a wife. Oh, the heartaches of Arab women! What comfort can I hold out to them! In my heart I knew that I should feel the same way under the same circumstances. I could only read them the words of Jesus about marriage and divorce, and show them that God had not intended them to suffer in this way. Each of the women agreed that our way is better. "But," they said, "our religion allows a man to have four wives at a time, and any number of concubines, and what can we women do about it?"

### RELIEVING THE SUFFERING.

The medical work allows one to get an even more intimate knowledge of the life of Arab women. When we went to Kuweit the people had never beforeseen a woman missionary, and most of them had never seen another white woman.

Two rooms of a native house built of mud and plaster, a big table, a little table, a chair, and a bench, a box, and some basins for washing the hands; these, and a pink calico curtain that stretched across one of the rooms, to lend privacy to the part of the room used for examination and treatment, constituted the equipment of the Woman's Hospital of Kuweit in the beginning.

At first there were few patients and much distrust, but confidence increased and numbers grew until during the last eight months before our return to America, three thousand patients were treated in the woman's dispensary alone. Modern operating furniture was gradually acquired, and a collection of good instruments; but the rooms remained the same, and behind that pink calico curtain was poured out many a tale of sorrow and suffering. During the last year we were frequently asked to treat members of the royal household, who contributed generously to the support of the hospital. My Arab costume was a gift from the wife of the heir-apparent to the throne.

If we had been doubtful as to whether medical work was having any effect upon Kuweit, we were reassured when the prominent Arabs of the town held a meeting and decided to send for a Turkish doctor and establish a Moslem dispensary where the poor might be treated free without coming under Christian influence. The doctor came and spent much money on equipment, but his work was not very successful, and he was not willing to treat the poor free, because he had not the spirit of Christ as an incentive. In a few months he became so unpopular that he left town, leaving all his drugs to be confiscated by the ruling sheik.

At first the patients were sometimes afraid to take our medicines, but confidence grew. Toward the end of our stay in Arabia I was called to see a woman whom I had never met before. She was suffering terribly, but I feared she might not allow the operation which was necessary. Before I had even time to suggest an operation, she said: "Doctor, do with me as you think best. I have perfect confidence in you. You may even cut me open if you like." How sad it would have been had this woman's confidence been in vain. God blessed the operation and she recovered and became our firm friend.—"Missionary Review of the World."

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The calm sea says more to the thoughtful soul than the same sea in storm and tumult. But we need the understanding of eternal things and the sentiment of the infinite to be able to feel this. The Divine state is that of silence and repose, because all speech and all actions are in themselves limited—Amiel's "Journal."

All human beings can be divided into two classes—those who sacrifice their duty to their inclinations, and those who sacrifice their inclinations to their duty.

### THE RURAL CHURCH.

"In some great day
The country church
Will find its voice
And it will say:
'I stand in the fields
Where the wide earth yields
Her bounties of fruit and grain:

'Where the furrows turn
Till the ploughshares burn
As they come round and round again;
Where the workers pray
With their tools all day
In sunshine and shadow and rain.

'And out of it all
As the seasons fall
I build my great temple always;
I point to the skies,
But my footstone lies
In commonplace work of the day;
For I preach the worth
Of the native earth—
To love and to work is to pray.'"

—L. H. Bailey.

## SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS ON THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

(By Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

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The Bradley-Garretson Co., Limited, Publishers, Brantford, Ont., Canada.

### ELISHA'S HEAVENLY DEFENDERS.

(II. Kings 6:8-25.)

Golden Text.—The angel of Jehovah encampeth round about them that fear him, and delivereth them.—Psalm 34: 7.

Verses 8-10. Were wars ever really necessary?

How did Elisha find out what the plans of the king of Syria were?

Is mind reading any more wonderful than other phenomena with which we are familiar; for example, wireless telegraphy?

Need there ever be any regrettable events in the life of a man who carefully obeys the voice of God in his soul?

Verse 12. Was Elisha's ability to tell what the king of Syria was saying when at a great distance, natural, or supernatural, and why?

Verses 13, 14. Why did Elisha allow himself to be shut up in Dothan, if he knew all the king of Syria was doing?

What reason is there to believe, if any, that God sometimes plans to get his children into a tight, or dangerous place? (This is one of the questions which may be answered in writing by members of the club.)

Which good man at the end of life, is better off, the one who has had a constant battle with opposing forces all his life, or the one who has had an easy time, and why?

Verse 15. Was the fear displayed by Elisha's servant natural and free from blame? Why?

Why should a Christian be blamed, or not, if his heart trembles in the presence of grave difficulties?

Verse 16. Would any true man of God, ever fear, when in a perilous situation, if he knew the mind of God?

Verse 17. Where is the spirit world?

Verse 18, 19. Did God smite the entire army with blindness, or only the officers?

Did Elisha lie to the Syrians, and if so, was he justified in so doing?

What is your definition of what a lie really is?

Verses 20-23. When we have our enemy in our power should we do to him what he has tried to do to us?

What is the best way to treat an enemy when we have him in our power?

Lesson for Sunday, Oct. 31, 1915. The Boy Joash Crowned King.—II. Kings 11:1-20.

## TOKYO SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONVENTION POSTPONED

The World's Eighth Sunday School Convention, announced for October, 1916, at Tokyo, Japan, has been postponed to a date soon after the close of the war. This date is to be suggested by the Japanese Committee, of which Count Okuma, Prime Minister of Japan, is Chairman. The action postponing the convention was taken by the Executive Committee of the World's Sunday School Association in Philadelphia, September 3rd.

When the invitation from Japan was extended at the Zurich, Switzerland, Convention in 1913, it was understood that it would be a world-convention at Tokyo. Fifty-eight nations were represented at Zurich. Because of the continuation of the war in Europe, it is not to be expected that the belligerent nations would send delegations to the convention.

Difficulties have been encountered in the matter of proper transportation facilities for American delegates because of the scarcity of desirable ships. (More than three thousand Americans have asked for information in view of possible attendance at the convention a full year before the date set.)

There is no thought to hold the convention in any place other than Tokyo. When conditions permit, the eighth convention of the world's Sunday-school leaders will be held in Tokyo with all the features originally planned.

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Heaven is as present now as ever it will be. God is here in His magnificence to-day, as He is in the courts of the angels. We must not dream of postponing our heaven. We must prepare to enter in now by loyal service of God every instant.—W. H. Channing.

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When we make God's Will our own, He takes us into His secret place and hides us under His shadow.

### SACRIFICE ALSO WITH THANKSGIVING.

(By Robert Freeman.)

One of them, when he saw that he was healed, turned back, with a loud voice glorifying God.—Luke 17:15.

Where were the nine? Mingling with the wondering folk who at their names for long had called "Unclean, Unclean!"; filled with the unimagined joy of those who, worse than dead, are given more than life, eating and drinking and laughing, tossing the children, kissing angel faces loved long since and lost awhile, in fairyland whose distant flickering lights the leper steals to see when day is done. There were they, drunk with the coveted wine of health and liberty, and doubtless praising God. But only one returned to give God glory, took pains, turned back from out his way to speak his thanks. And lo! a double portion fell to him, for he was more than cleansed; his faith had been made whole.

We need thy gifts, good Lord, and oft must cry, "Give us this day our daily bread"; but to our shame, we now confess, we rarely come save with this cry, and our best thanks is but by way of plea for something more. Forgive us that we make this world to move around our little selves, and seize the tokens of thy care with thankless hand. Thou to us art more than gifts, we to thee than sacrifice. Inspire us then to seek thee when our need is least, to turn from out our ways for love of thee, and in thyself find our reward.

# Sunday School Lesson

October 24, 1915.

### ELISHA'S HEAVENLY DEFENDERS.

II. Kings 6; 8-23.

Golden Text: The angel of Jehovah encampeth round about them that fear Him, and delivereth them. Psalm, 34: 7.

The specially interesting feature of this lesson is the army of fire which the prophet's servant saw. It is quite possible to argue that the "horses and chariots of fire" were not real. The young man had been greatly alarmed by seeing the horses and chariots of the Syrian army and he might have been given a vision of horses and chariots of fire to strengthen his faith. And that is undoubtedly the view of the matter that will be taken by many teachers.

But cui-bono? What good end could be accomplished by giving a nameless young man a useless vision? The sudden blinding of the Syrian army would have given him abundant evidence of the power of God and of His care for Elisha without this vision; it was quite unnecessary, therefore, as a stimulus to his faith. And it could not have had any value for us if it had been only a vision. As a vision of something that had no real existence this experience of the young man could not have served any purpose in the way of strengthening our faith, for in that case, we could only have regarded it as a hallucination.

But when we take the story as it stands, we cannot well get away from the fact that what Elisha's servant saw was real. It was an army of angels with chariots and horses of fire, sent to guard the prophet against the danger which threatened him, and it was, no doubt, by the agency of the angels that the Syrians were struck blind.

When we see it in this light, the story comes at once into harmony with all the teaching of the Bible about angels and becomes full of meaning as a revelation to the people of Israel, and to us, of the truth that the angels have duties to perform in this world. "Are they not all ministering Spirits sent forth to do service for the sake of them that shall inherit salvation?" (Heb. 1: 14.) They have been, and doubtless still are, employed by God to execute His will, whether it be by the overthrow of the wicked or by the protection of the servants of God, or by making the will of God known to His servants.

The first specific reference to the ministry of angels on earth is when an angel found Hagar in great distress for want of water and showed her a spring. (Gen. 16: 7.) The next time angels are mentioned in the Bible by that name is when two angels came to Sodom to destroy it (Gen. 19: 1-29.) They were not only to destroy Sodom, but before doing so, they were to see that Lot and his family were safely out of the wicked city.

An angel destroyed many of the people of Israel in the time of David (I. Chron. 21: 15-27.)

An angel destroyed the Assyrian army in the time of Hezekiah. (2 Kings 19: 35.)

Jacob saw angels ascending and descending on the ladder which reached to heaven. That was a dream, but when Jacob was returning from his twenty-one years' banishment he met a company of angels, who must have been sent to meet him for the purpose of impressing on his mind the fact that God was watching over him (Gen. 32: 1, 2.)

An angel was sent to warn Balaam, and would have killed him if his ass had not saved him. (Num 22: 22-35.)

An angel came in answer to Daniel's prayer, to tell him in outline the future history of Palestine down to the time of Christ.

And when we come to the New Testament, we still find the angels active in this world. Angels announced the birth of Jesus to the shepherds. And on two occasions, at least, angels were sent to comfort and strengthen Jesus Himself—once at the close of His temptation in the wilderness and again in the Garden of Gethsemane. (Matt. 4: 11; Luke 22: 43.)

It was an angel who told the centurion Cornelius to send to Joppa for Peter. An angel was sent to assure Paul of safe escape from shipwreck.

Other cases might be cited, but these are enough to show that the intervention of angels in the affairs of men is not imaginary, but very real.

Why God employs angels to do what He could do without them, by uttering a word, or even without a word, we cannot know, but we do learn from the Bible and from nature that God prefers to work through the instrumentalities which He has created, and that He never intervenes directly unless there is some special object to be accomplished by doing so. The miracles worked by the old prophets and by Christ and His apostles were carefully designed to make manifest the presence and power of God and His loyalty to Himself and also to attest the miracle worker as the authorized agent of God. But even the miracles were in almost all cases worked through the agency of men.

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This lesson might have been entitled, "An Army Against One Man," or "The Man Who Captured an Army." It is a very singular story.

We are not told how the king of Israel "saved himself" when warned by Elisha that the Syrians were going to camp at a certain place, nor are we told how often the thing happened—three times at least.

But we are told that when the King of Syria had been informed that Elisha made his plans known to the King of Israel, he sent an army to capture Elisha, and that was a very silly performance on the face of it. For if the prophet knew in advance what the King of Syria was going to do there was nothing to hinder him from moving as far away as he chose to go to keep out of danger. Moreover a God who could tell Elisha what the Syrians would do could also defend him from the Syrians.

Elisha's way of dealing with the Syrians was certainly well calculated to show them how useless it was to fight against the God of Israel. The little deceit which he practised upon them was quite justifiable from his point of view. It was for a good purpose, and even the best men in these old times believed that it was right to deceive for a good purpose. It is absurd to judge the acts of Old Testament characters by the standards which have been established since the time of Christ. God did not reveal His character, His purposes, or His will as fully even to the holiest of Old Testament saints as to us.

### HOME DAILY READINGS.

M.—II. Kings 11:1-12. The Boy Joash Crowned King.
T.—II. Kings 11:13-20. Worship Reformed.
W.—Exodus 2:1-10. The Boy Moses.
T.—I. Samuel 3:1-14. The Boy Samuel.
F.—Proverbs 4:10-27. Advice to Boys.
S.—Luke 2:22-39. The Child Jesus.
S.—Luke 2:41-52. The Boy Jesus.

# PREVAILING PRAYER

(A Sermon by the Rev. A. C. Dixon, Metropolitan Temple, London.)

**TEXT: "One of his disciples said unto him, Lord, teach us to pray, as John also taught his disciples."—Luke xi., 1.**

Prayer is asking God to give or do something. Prayer is not praise; it is not worship. Praise ought to go with it; thanksgiving and worship ought to be mingled with petition; but prayer as defined by the Lord Jesus is asking God to give or do something. "Ask, and ye shall receive." "If ye shall ask anything in my name, I will do it."

God's gifts we need, but more than gifts we need the Giver. God himself at work is the need of the Church. Andrew Murray's great book on Intercessory Prayer has this proposition as its basis, that in dealing with his people God works in answer to prayer; not preaching, not organization, but prayer. If we trust our preaching, we shall get what preaching can do. If we trust our money, we shall get what money can do. If we trust our organization, we shall get what organization can do. But if we pray and trust God, we shall get what God can do, greater than all preaching, money, and organization.

Let us go a step further: Prayer is asking God to give or do something within the circle of his will. It is unthinkable that God should give or do something outside the circle of his will. That would be immoral.

"This is the boldness which we have toward him, that, if we ask anything according to his will, he heareth us." And his will is a large circle. Salvation for the lost is the will of God. The Holy Spirit for service is the will of God. Workers for the harvest field is the will of God. Pray that they may be sent forth.

There are many things about which we ought to say "Thy will be done"; but when God has revealed to us his will, we may omit that, and confidently expect him to answer all we ask within that circle. We know that it is God's will to save the lost, and that it is his will to give us the Holy Spirit, for he has told us so. It is his will that harvesters should be in the field; it is his will that his people should be sanctified. The circle of his will about these things is clearly marked, and prayer is asking God to give or do something within the circle of his revealed will.

Another step: Prayer is asking God to give or do something within the circle of his will specified by human wish and will. "What things soever ye desire, when ye pray, believe that ye receive them, and ye shall have them." "Lord, have mercy on us." "What will ye that I should do unto you?" "Lord, that our eyes may be opened." Then, "straightway they received their sight."

The Lord waited for the general wish to be specified; and in order for prayer to be answered it must be definite. The man who came at midnight asked for three loaves—not four loaves, but three; and he pleaded for the three because that was what he needed.

General prayers amount to little. They may be helpful as a spiritual exercise; we may get a sort of reflex blessing from them; but the prayers that secure the gift and act of God are very definite. "Whatsoever things ye desire, when ye pray, believe that ye receive them, and ye shall have them." Focalize your prayers, and tell God exactly what you want.

"I have set watchmen upon thy walls, O Jerusalem, which shall never hold their peace day nor night; ye that are the Lord's remembrancers, keep not silence, and give him no rest, till he establish, and till he make Jerusalem a praise in the earth." Remind God. He asks you to do so. He requests you to disturb him. "Give him no rest" until your Jerusalem—whether it be this church or some other work upon your heart—shall be made a praise in the earth.

Along the line of this definite, specified request, comes importunity. When there is something definite which you feel that you must have, you are certain to be importunate. And we are told to press the plea, to come again and again, reminding God of the definite request until shall be granted.

Again: Prayer is asking God to give or do something within the circle of his will, specified by human wish and will in the name of Christ. Of course, for the sake of Christ, but that is not all of it. In the name of Christ means within the character of Christ. "Name" in the Bible stands for character. Prayer within the circle of God's will is in the character of Christ. It would be unfitting to ask an honest man to permit you to steal, a truthful man to permit you to lie. And asking the Lord Jesus Christ to do something outside the limitations of his character is equally incongruous. Bring your desire, your definite need, to the test of the character of Christ. Ask, does this harmonize with what I know to be the character of the Lord Jesus? Is it within the circle of God's will? If so, I may press my claim; I may pray and keep on praying until the answer shall be given.

### THE GREAT OBJECTIVE.

A step further still: Prayer is asking God to give or do something within the circle of his will, specified by human wish and will, in the name of Christ, that the Father may be glorified. "Ye ask, and receive not, because ye ask amiss, that ye may consume it upon your lusts." For God to answer a selfish prayer would be to cultivate selfishness. For God to give what you wish to consume upon your own pleasures, would be to pander to a worldly spirt.

A good woman came to me and said: "Oh, pastor, pray that the Lord may restore my health." I said, "My sister, what do you want with health?" I knew up to that time she had been spending it in frivolities. She replied, "I cannot attend to my social duties." She wanted a restoration of health that she might continue to waste it upon her selfish desires. For God to answer a prayer of that kind might really be doing her an injury. "That the Father may be glorified." Is it your purpose to glorify God? Is that your single wish, or are you trying to promote some selfish interest? Are you willing that all your efforts shall make simply for the glory of God? If so, press your petition, and the more definite it is, the sooner it will be granted.

Finally: Prayer is asking God to give or do something within the circle of his will, specified by human wish and will, in the name of Christ, that the Father may be glorified, while we are in fellowship with God and with one another.

"If ye abide in me, and my words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will, and it shall be done unto you." If you are abiding in Christ as the branch abides in the vine; like the branch asking the vine for sap and life, that it may be fruitful and useful, ye may ask Christ what ye will, for there is no discord between the will of the branch and the will of the vine, and no discord between the branches themselves. "I am the vine, ye are the branches." Vine and branches are one, working together for the single purpose of fruit-bearing.

"If ye abide in me." That means more than child-life. The child can be five thousand miles away from the parent and yet live; but if the branch is a thousandth part of an inch away from the vine, it dies. Branch-life means abiding life; and if you are in harmony with God, God's thoughts and God's will and God's purpose circulating through your spiritual arteries and veins, what you ask for will be the expression of God's wish and will. "Whatsoever we ask, we receive of him because we keep his commandments, and do those things that are pleasing in his sight." There is to be no discord between us and God.

### HAVING THE MIND OF CHRIST.

But "when ye stand praying, forgive, if ye have aught against any." There is to be not only harmony with Christ, but harmony with Christians, harmony with your fellows. The unforgiving spirits prevents an answer to prayer. When you pray, stop and think: Am I in harmony with God? Am I willing to do his will? Am I at variance with my neighbor? Have I an unforgiving spirit towards anybody? If so, bring that under the blood, and have God to touch it away before you go a step further in your prayer. Harmony with God and a forgiving spirit towards everybody is necessary to successful praying.

"Thou, when thou prayest, enter into thine inner chamber, and having shut thy door, pray to thy Father which is in secret; and thy Father which seeth in secret shall reward thee openly." Prayer may be public or private, but all prayer is secret; it is always a personal transaction between the soul and God. Whenever you pray, in private or public, enter into the inner chamber; shut the door; and let there be a personal dealing between God and you, and God that heareth in secret will reward you openly.

Before the grave of Lazarus our Lord Jesus "lifted up his eyes and said, Father, I thank thee that thou heardest me"—not "that thou hearest me." Go back three days, and you will find that in Perea the Lord Jesus had heard of the death of Lazarus; and somewhere between the place where he heard of it and that sepulchre, potentially Lazarus had been raised from the dead. "Father, I thank thee that thou heardest me back there. I know that thou always hearest me. I knew it then. My prayer was answerest before I got here. Lazarus to my vision of faith was alive." Our Lord was heard in secret and rewarded openly.

It was in secret that God heard Elijah, and the heavens were locked; and then in secret that God heard Elijah again and the rain came.

Melancthon's knees at his death were found to be calloused with much kneeling, and Martin Luther said: "To have prayed well is to have studied well." He spent three hours every day in the inner chamber with God, and the Reformation was his reward in public.

### THE SIGHT THAT CAUSES SATAN TO TREMBLE.

Now there are ten thousand Lazaruses within half a mile of us in their spiritual graves. Can they be raised? Not by walking out in cold blood in front of their sepulchres and saying: "Lazarus, come forth!" What you say will be sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal. The dead will remain dead. What we need is to raise the dead before we go to the sepulchre; to gain the victory before we reach the battlefield. Gain the victory in secret with God, and the public reward in answered prayer will be certain.

In my early ministry, a revival broke out in my church unexpectedly on a rainy day. Rather, it was in a schoolhouse adjacent to the country church where I was preaching. The Lord gave us nearly a hundred conversions within less than ten days, and I could hardly explain it. I was not expecting it, and I did not find anybody else who was expecting it. On the last day of the mission it was explained. A motherly woman came up to me, grasped my hand and with a trembling voice said: "Oh, my boy"—for I was but a boy preacher—"when I heard that you were going to preach here on Sunday afternoon, though I was sixty miles away teaching school, I said, 'I will spend every minute he preaches waiting upon God to save those in the community where I was born and reared. When news reached me that you were preaching every afternoon and evening, I dismissed my school half an hour earlier that I might pray, every hour you preached, for God to save my brothers, sisters, nieces, nephews and neighbors. Of the forty-one whom you received into the church this morning one was my brother, another my niece, another my nephew, all of them neighbors and friends. God answered my prayer, and I have just come to rejoice with you." I saw the secret of it then! There was a woman in the inner chamber, with the door shut, and God who heard in secret had rewarded openly.

The need of to-day is the Church in the inner chamber with God, gaining the victory for the home and foreign field. "Lord, teach us to pray." Not how to pray, or what to pray, though he does teach how and what. But we know better how to pray and what to pray than we pray. If Satan, the messenger of light for this age, can keep us so busy with other good things that we neglect prayer, he will defeat us.

*AN AYRSHIRE ROMANCE*

# MEG HAMILTON

*:: By ANNIE S. SWAN ::*

THE SYNOPSIS.

Gavin Hamilton, Laird of Ballochean, and his motherless children, two sons and a daughter, reside in a beautiful but neglected home on the banks of the Doon, four miles from Ayr. He returns from the races at his wits' end, for he has heavy racing and other debts, and no money. His elder son Ludovic, has left home for Jamaica, where David Sillars has given him a position on his sugar plantation. David Sillars loves Meg, and asks her to marry him, but she refuses, preferring Sir Hew Kessock, who has been paying her marked attentions. Meg tells her only girl friend Ellison Love, of David's proposal, and Ellison tells Sir Hew that Meg is engaged to David, and Sir Hew, in a fit of pique proposes to Ellison and is promptly accepted. Ellison makes Meg her first confidant, and poor humiliated Meg hea- the news the next day, when in a fit of anger she offers to marry the rejected David Sillars, and David refuses. On the same day, two Jewish money lenders, Mr. Van Lewden and his nephew, come to look over Ballochean, and are so pleased with the place that they pay a second visit, on which occasion the younger one asks Meg to marry him, and save Ballochean for the family. Meg rushes off to David Sillars, and a day or two later is married to him. After a visit to Paris and the South of France, they return and settle down at Kildoon.

CHAPTER XXVII.

BOBBIE INTERVENES.

Bobbie Sanderson had a long round and a busy day.

Four of the afternoon found him within half a mile of the village of Maidens, where he had a call to pay on some Glasgow folk who had a house there for the summer, and who, owing to the illness of one of the children, still remained.

It was October now—grey, stormy weather, with occasional blinks of sun, and with high winds which lashed the sea foam and sent wonderful shoals of clouds scudding across the sky; weather for lovers of the open who did not mind the tang of the salt wind on their faces, or its wildness in their blood.

Bobbie had been hard at it since eight o'clock in the morning, and his day was not near done; yet he came with a joy which never failed to the picturesque old-world village in the cleft of the hills, with its golden fringe of sands, where he had paddled and picnicked many a long day in his boyhood.

He drove in a high gig, lightly hung and seated for two, into which a fresh horse had been put at two o'clock in order that no time might be lost upon the road. He himself was driving, and he had not spoken a word to his young groom for a good hour. But such long silences, necessary to the man who had much on his mind, in no way disturbed the happy relations existing between master and man. Jake Nisbet had been about the Broad House stables since he was fourteen, and no mood of the master had ever had power to trouble his placid soul.

"There's a big swell on, Jake, and I wouldn't wonder to see rain afore nightfall," said the doctor, at length breaking the silence, as his eyes roamed the vast expanse of the tumbling sea, which was so misty to westward that Arran was lost to view.

"Ay, I wadna wonder. It's gey coorse-like," answered Jake stolidy.

Then his gaze was riveted by the sight of two persons riding on the sands. Bobbie also saw them, but his eyes were not so gleg as Jake's, and he was unable to identify them.

"Mrs. Sillars and the Major frae Garslade," observed Jake laconically. "I seen them yesterday, too. But you didna notice, so I said naething."

The doctor appeared not to notice now—at least he made no answer, though a frown darkened the pleasant expression of his face.

To discuss the wife of David Sillars with a stable-boy was obviously impossible, though he gathered from Jake's tone that he might have told a great deal more. The lad's father was gardener at Garslade, and he spent his Sundays at home.

Bobbie watched the figures cantering along the sands contentedly together, and when the gig had to turn away from the sea he still kept silence.

He paid his visit, informed the folk that it would now be perfectly safe to remove the child to Glasgow, and then returned by the road he had come. And there, at the head of a lane, he met the riders full in the face.

Meg was looking radiant. A splendid and quite fearless horsewoman, she looked her best in the saddle; and Bobbie Sanderson, well as he knew her, was startled by her beauty, which was almost uncanny.

Her companion fitted well into the picture; in all the shire there could not have been found a pair more perfectly matched. Both looked pleased with themselves, and at the unexpected rencontre Meg showed not the smallest embarrassment. She gaily waved her switch, and shot Bobbie a defiant, laughing glance as the two of them sped swiftly by.

Bobbie's hands tightened on the reins and he glowered straight in front of him, and flecked the mare with the whip sufficiently to send her madly flying—an action by which Jake eNisbet was immediately made aware that his master was angry.

When the doctor had gone about a quarter of a mile he drew the mare up so sharply that she nearly came on her haunches; then he turned her about.

"I have to go to Rathhillis,' he said shortly, "and I think the farm-road will take us there sooner. It'll cut off half a mile, anyway."

Jake assented with his particular brand of nod, and sprang down to open the gate into a turnip-field, up the side of which there was a rough track.

There was not a by-road or a short-cut in that side of the county unfamiliar to Dr. Robert, and he could engineer them in the darkest night with complete confidence and skill. This particular road entailed the opening and shutting of no fewer than five gates, but finally they emerged on to the magnificently wide and smooth avenue leading up to the Castle, which they reached in a few minutes' time.

It was one of the show places in Ayrshire, if not, indeed, in Scotland. Cradle of an old race and custodian of romance, it had Scotland's song and story inseparably associated with its grey stone battlements, to which the ivy clung.

As they swept up to the door a fierce red gleam from the half-defeated sun shone forth and wrapped the place in an indescribable glory.

It was very still and quiet all around, even the thinning trees seemed to be hushed. The Doon did not trespass here, and so some subtle charm was lost to Rathillis.

But the family had their own traditions of Burns, the inspired singer of the stream, as well as those of earner and more warlike heroes. Bobbie never approached the place without a thrill.

He came there to-day entirely on his own account, acting on a sudden impulse that was almost an intuition. There was no sickness in Rathillis, and, in his professional capacity, Bobbie had never been inside the house in his life.

A sort of panic seized him once he had asked for Lady Rathillis, and been invited to enter. But, gripping his courage in both hands, he followed the man upa winding stair and was, without further ado, shown into the presence of the countess.

She belonged to the old school, and never made excuses or pretences or parried with what she considered her duty. In spite of her age and the many claims upon her she received personally all who called, and no servant was ever put to the trouble of coming to inquire whether she would or would not receive. If she was in the house, she received all.

Her tea table had been laid in the window of the round tower, which was her favorite sitting room, and when the man announced Dr. Sanderson she turned to greet him with the liveliest expression of pleasure.

"Now, I take this as truly kind, Robert, though I am perfectly well and not needing your ministrations. I hear you have put your father's eye completely out in the county. But you may tell him from me when you go home that if a message should come from Rathillis, and he should dare to send any whipper-snapper to me, he will never hear the end of it!"

Her eyes twinkled, and the smile on her small cameo-like face was a mingling of sweetness and archness, and her whole endeavor was to put the young man completely at his ease. Her handshake was very warm, and she motioned him to a chair, instructed the man to bring another teacup, and sat forward, prepared to enjoy herself.

She was very small, but never was a completer dignity embodied in so little compass. She had been one of the beauties of the older time, and she still retained much of her charm—her grace and lightness of figure, her wonderfully clear coloring, and her engaging smile.

Yet in certain quartere she was feared, and with reason. For she was a very great lady indeed, who had small symmpathy and patience with the trend of modern life, clinging with pride and steadfastness to the traditions of other days. True as steel, straight and honorable, keen and proud, she was a friend worth having; but because the gift of her friendship was so great it had been vouchsafed to very few.

She was a childless woman and dwelt alone in her house of memories which, after her death, a very distant kinsman in Australia would come home to inherit. And that was a grief of no ordinary kind, for Rathillis was a home and a heritage which ought to be worshipped and revered.

"I hear that you are often at the Maidens in these days, Robert. I cannot call you 'doctor,' for it is no time since you used to come with your father, sitting between him and the groom in the gig, and many a cake and bit of barley-sugar I have fed you with just to hear you say you were going to be a doctor, like 'Daddy.' Has it come up to expectation?"

"My business do you mean? Oh, yes, Lady Rathillis. I have no cause to grumble, though sometimes when night comes I may be too tired to sleep."

"And now you are a married man with a bairn of your own. Tell me, how does that queer composite arrangement at the Broad House suit? our father and Miss Anne are there still, I understand."

"Yes. It works all right. The house is big, and my wife is sweet-tempered, and there are no ructions, or even the sign of them," laughed Bobbie, with all the assurance of the man whose house is built on a sure foundation.

"Ah, then you should thank God for her! She must be a pearl of price in these days of unsexed women. How many lumps of sugar does she permit you in your tea?"

"As many as I ask for. I like it sweet, Lady Rathillis."

"There you are, then—four lumps, and the basin to your hand! And what is the news of the county? You who are never done flying to and fro in it should be able to gather the cream. Tell me, has the heir arrived at Sangster yet?"

"Not yet, but may any day now. I was there yesterday. Lady Kessock is very well, and there is no anxiety."

"And is it true that Anne Kessock is going to Girvan after the happy event is over?"

"The house is being got ready, I believe. But I have known a bairn's hands to work wonders before now, Lady Rathillis, and perhaps it will end in her finding another tenant for the Dover House."

Lady Rathillis nodded.

Then, quite suddenly, Bobbie plunged, afraid lest he should be tempted to leave without coming to the point.

"I did not come this afternoon to pay an idle call, Lady Rathillis. That I had no manner of right to do," he began a little nervously. "And even now I am not sure whether I may presume to mention what is in my mind."

"You have my leave; and if it is anything in reason that you want, it is granted, Robert."

"As I came along the road about half an hour ago I saw on the sand on horseback Mrs. Sillars and a man who is stopping at Garslade," he began hurriedly. "He came there to shoot by Billy Oliphant's invitation a good month ago. It is very few birds I am thinking, that have fallen to his gun. His time is spent chiefly at Kildoon."

Lady Rathillis listened intently, her face betraying nothing but interest.

"I don't know whether you have heard anything," Bobbie went on, conscious that he was blundering horribly, and wishing himself well out of it, yet determined to go through with his self-imposed task. "They talk of nothing else at our end of the county; and, unless something is done—well, there may happen that which all of us would be sorry for."

"You mean that the soldier is making love to the wife of David Sillars in his absence, and that she is encouraging him?"

"I don't know what has actually happened between them. All I know is that I meet them together in all sorts of odd places, and that I am getting desperate. I like her. I should hate horribly that anything should happen to her. And I like Sillars, too—though there's something about all this that I don't profess to understand. How anybody who calls Meg Hamilton wife can be away from her more than half the time, when there's no need—is beyond me. I've thought of speaking to Sillars," continued Bobbie, "and again I have thought of writing to him at Greenock. But, hang it all, a man hesitates when it is a question of dropping poison about; and it surely is his business to look after his own wife! But to-day there is a mortal fear on me, and I have the feeling that something has got to be done, and that at once. The doing of it, however, is not a man's work—least of all is it mine. But will you do something, Lady Rathillis? I know that you have approved Mrs. Sillars, and that you go sometimes to Kildoon. Will you go now and try to save her?"

"You think it as bad as that?"

"I do. And she is wayward and very much alone. And this Kettering is an attractive beggar—just one to take a woman's fancy—and he is skilled in all the arts. And that fool Sillars, with his eyes shut, is grubbing among his sugar-bags, or his money-bags, at Greenock, and, pouff!—the next thing will be that she'll be off! It mustn't happen, Lady Rathillis, for, in spite of all they say, she's one of the best! She's pure gold, but—but she has never had the right folk about her, or anybody to give her what she needs."

"She has got a good husband, Robert—one of the best, too. But I'll see what I can do. I thank you for coming to me to-day. It was good of you. It shows you have a heart, and it's not a thing that many men could have done."

"It was not an easy job, Lady Rathillis," admitted Bobbie with an oddly nervous laugh as he ruffled his sandy hair with his long, virile, characteristic hand—the hand of the healer. "But I'll sleep the sounder, now I've told you. Please, forgive me; and—and you will not lose any time?"

A tear was in the old lady's eye as she held his hand; and then, suddenly moved, she offered him her cheek.

That was one of the proudest moments in Bobbie Sanderson's life, and he never forgot it to his dying day!

Next morning, soon after ten o'clock, a carriage, with a groom bearing a note marked urgent, drove from Rathillis to Kildoon; and Meg, alone in the house, read the message:—

"My dear, I am sending for you to lunch with me to-day, for I am not very well, and it is borne in upon me that I need to see you. Please send me no excuse, but just return in the carriage. I will let you go immediately after lunch. I am waiting for you now."

The signature was that of the Countess of Rathillis, and Meg felt that she had no choice but to go.

She had an engagement. It was for the afternoon, however, and it would not take her far away from home—only down the winding Doon a mile or more, to an unfrequented bend in the willow-lined banks beside a pool, beloved of every angler in the shire, but permissible only to very few, for it was the richest, as well as the most beautiful part of the Kildoon stretch of the Doon Water. And Meg had become very skilled with the rod, plying it from her vantage point by the side of the old mossy brig.

Pondering on the summons, a trifle startled by it, perhaps—for she had not seen Lady Rathillis since immediately after her father's death—Meg yet discovered that the idea of going pleased her.

"Tell Lady Rathillis's coachman that I shall be ready in five minutes' time," she commanded her own man.

Then she ran upstairs, not to change her gown, for the neat, tailor-made skirt and white blouse, with the black tie and pearl pin, became her rarely, and were perfectly suitable for a lunch a deux at Rathillis'.

She reached the Castle about half-past eleven o'clock, and was at once conducted to the presence of her old friend.

The storm had quieted now, and a fine, thin rain was beginning to fall from skies uniformly grey. But the round tower was the picture of comfort. It was fragrant with flowers, and Meg's welcome was of the warmest.

"You've not treated me well, my dear," her hostess reminded her. "What did you promise me that day when I saw you after your poor father's burying? Was it not that you would come whenever you had a lonely, unoccupied hour, and did I not assure you that you would find this door ever open? It is six weeks—six good weeks and more—since you have crossed my threshold, and now I only get you by main force, as it were."

Meg smiled, but her color rose high. She was conscious of something deeper than usual in the kind scrutiny of these keen old eyes.

"I don't know how the time goes, but it does seem to slip away, Lady Rathillis," she said a trifle confusedly. "I am sorry for my remissness, however, and I promise to behave better in future."

"Come and sit down here beside me on this couch. I have sent for you to-day for two reasons my dear. Firstly, wanted to see you because I love you and you don't come to Rathillis half as often as I should like; and secondly——" she paused.

"Yes?" said Meg inquiringly, quite unembarrassed, however, for the idea that Lady Rathillis, who lived remote from the world and disdained to associate herself in any way with its evil or foolish gossip, would stoop to speak to her about such a trifle as her fooling with Major Kettering, never once presented itself to her mind.

"I want to hear such a lot of things about you, especially as to how you pass the time at Kildoon all those days of the week when you are left alone. It has often troubled me. It is a lonely life for a young woman."

"Yes," answered Meg hardly, "it is. But then, I knew that it would be like that. Most lives are lonely. I know that your share is, because you have told me so."

"Ah, but I am only dreeing the remnant of it. Once my life was as full as there was any need for—fuller, indeed, than I desired sometimes. And it is best when one's faculties are in their prime that they should be completely exercised. Do you housekeep, or read, or garden—or how do you fill up your time?"

"I do a little of most things. My housekeeping doesn't amount to much, to be sure, because Mrs. Maxwell is so competent. And I love to exercise my horses and my dogs."

Lady Rathillis dropped her fine chin on her hand and eyed the beautiful, vivid young face in front of her with deepening kindliness, touched with anxiety.

"I had hoped that by now you would have something to tell me—that one day we should be welcoming an heir at Kildoon."

Meg flushed, and then paled desperately.

"There is nothing of that kind in prospect—there never will be," she answered hardly.

"Oh, but you must not talk like that, my dear. I am a childless woman myself, and look what it means when one is old and has lost the one being on whom all one's hopes and affections were fixed! It is only half-living. And I did not expect to hear your mother's daughter talk like that, my dear. It is wrong and wicked and unwomanly. After all, if one marries, one takes certain vows which no woman, even the most advanced, has the right to break."

Meg laughed suddenly, and the sound had something hollow and rather repellant in it.

"You are quite right, Lady Rathillis. In marriage one does take tremendous vows without in the least understanding or realizing what they mean or involve. I think it would be no bad thing if there was a class for matrimony as there is a class for confirmation in the English Church. It might help a good many girls afterwards."

Lady Rathillis was displeased at this apparently flippant answer, which she conceived to be in the worst of taste. She was very clever, but she had missed the way with Meg Hamilton, to whom all along she had done injustice—the most profound.

"I don't like to hear you, my dear, and it makes me sad to think how you have deteriorated in the last six MORE ya.ftopu """ months. Do you think this is quite fair to your kind husband?"

"Oh, yes," said Meg quietly, "quite fair."

"Then I do not. But what you say gives me courage to mention a matter which has kept me awake all night. I have been hearing a good deal about you which I would rather not have heard, Meg. Is it true that you have been so far disloyal to the husband who trusts you as to go about with Major Kettering and—and to suner your name to be linked with his in a manner that no self-respecting woman or wife should do?"

"Yes," answered Meg steadily, "it is quite true. Major Kettering is my kind friend. He has made life brighter for me since he came to Garslade. The days on which I see him are the happiest in my life."

"Meg, Meg, do you realize whither you are drifting?" cried the old lady rather desperately.

"Yes," answered Meg, in the same steady, strange voice, "I realize it quite well."

TO BE CONTINUED.

## "Little Sir Galahad," a Secret Just Out, and a Treat for 'Messenger' Readers.

(By Phoebe Gray.)

Since the days of Little Lord Fauntleroy and Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch, there have been few such fascinating and wholesome stories for young people and older folks as that of "Little Sir Galahad." The story is by Phoebe Gray, and must not be mixed up with a childish tale by another author, who unfortunately selected the same title.

The real "Little Sir Galahad" is the story of a crippled boy who, by his serenity and triumphant faith, not only finds his way to sturdy young manhood, but casts about him a beautiful influence for good.

He is not a "goody-goody" boy, but a wholesome, high-spirited youngster, keen and alert, who is always causing




"But just to square myself s'pose you go get her a nice rump steak and then let me pay for it; don't that show that I'm's much of a philanthropist as Bill?"

smiles of amusement by his quaint, boyish wit, and who, while physically delicate, has a robust, manly intelligence.

How he uncovers and uses a rare talent, how he plays a splendid, dramatic, and inspiring part in the winning of a great cause, keeps the reader's absorbing interest from introduction to farewell.

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## SWEDEN IN WARTIME

### A Correspondent's Observations.

There are rumors in Petrograde, writes a Stockholm correspondent, that Sweden was growing restless, and that her attitude towards Russia was every day less friendly. I have been endeavoring to ascertain the truth about the situation on the spot. I observed nothing on my way from Petrograd through Finland to justify anxiety concerning that country. The cold, severe faces of the Finns and their quiet, civil manners were in complete harmony with surrounding nature—granite rocks, pine forests, lit by the frigid rays of the northern sun—everything expressive of peace and calm, persistent labor for daily existence. Apart from the sentinels at stations and bridges, there was nothing to suggest war. Only at Torneo the strange spectacle of various kinds of merchandise in bales, barrels, boxes, and packages heaped in mud and dust in the open air, stretching for miles from the confines of the station, intimated that the present is not a normal time. At Karungi, the terminus of the Swedish railway line, the same phenomena occurred.

From Karungi we travelled south to Stockholm in an exceedingly slow, though commodious train, through a landscape of imposing grandeur. Nothing during the thirty-six hours of the journey suggested the existence of war in Europe, or the possibility of war in Sweden.

SOLDIER RECONSTRUCTED.

Some remarkable instances of surgical science have been brought to light in the war, but the following story, telling how a horribly mutilated soldier was "reconstructed from his own ruins," adds one more miracle to the list. A French newspaper correspondent was admitted to the Rothschild Hospital to see for himself the miracle in question after the surgeons had completed their work. The correspondent was shown a photograph of a man wounded in the French trenches. It was a terrible picture. The face lacked the lower portion of the cheek, the chin had gone and also the lips and nose.

While the correspondent was looking at this appalling picture one of the hospital assistants made a sign to one of the patients who was just going out to spend an afternoon at a picture show.

"Here is our man," said the assistant.

The correspondent stared, uncomprehending, but the assistant added with a smile, "Yes, I assure you, this is the patient whose photograph you have in your hand; the man who was brought into the hospital without his cheek, jaw, lips, chin and nose."

The correspondent at first thought the assistant was fooling him, but the patient who was just going out bore few signs of the dreadful wounds depicted in the photograph. His right cheek was the twin brother of his left cheek, he had an excellent chin, lips that opened in a genial smile and were of perfect contour. His face only bore the rapidly vanishing traces of some cuts and a few white marks occasioned by surgical sewing. The patient himself proceeded to confirm the assistant's assertions, talking in the slang of the French infantryman:—

"Yes, it's myself. Twasn't any good for the Germans to spoil my portrait. The doctor tricked them, after all. As you see, he has manufactured for me a very decent face. For myself, I think he has improved it, and I believe they'll find me more of a knut when I get back into the country." Then he lit a cigarette and went off to see the show.

The surgeon had taken a portion of the patient's back and used it to replace the cheek. With the skin of the back he fashioned the lips. Then he took a portion of the man's short ribs to make the nose and the substance of the chin. From the forehead he took the skin for the nose and from the stomach the skin for the chin. Finally, when the man was practically refashioned and could be permitted to look at his new face the surgeon asked him if there was anything he regretted. The soldier replied, "Yes, my moustache." "Oh, don't you worry about that," said the doctor and without even applying an anaesthetic he took from the hairy nape of the neck a small strip of skin and grafted it on the upper lip. "I can't promise you," said the doctor, "that you will have as victorious a moustache as that which you left in the trenches, but in any case you won't be hairless."

The human body only weighs one pound in the water.

When engineers have been boring tunnels through the Alps, they have found rocks inside so hot that it has been necessary to cool them with water, before the men could continue their work.





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# LITERARY REVIEW

## THE RESEARCH MAGNIFICENT

In this novel, as in several of its predecessors, Mr. H. G. Wells requires from his readers two distinct attitudes of mind. Imagination and reason are appealed to alternately, and it is not always easy to make the necessary adjustment of the mental attitude. With his art the novelist creates living figures, which are none the less romantic because the author's method is realistic. That is to say, they have a certain and right remoteness from actuality. In so far as they are true they have the truth of art, and they inhabit a world fashioned by and sensible to the imagination.

The pleasure of fiction, as it has been understood in the past, lies in that world. The mind of the reader or playgoer is invited to go on a tour of foreign travel, and whether he sits at home with his eyes on a printed page or in a theatre looking at the stage, he is, or certainly hopes to be, transported for the time being into a magical place which is not on the same plane as his armchair. He may be stimulated, soothed, purified, excited, hypnotized, instructed, or even educated, but it is not solely or chiefly by processes of reasoning and self-consciousness. Undoubtedly a part of his pleasure lies in the fact that those processes are enjoying a rest.

And so in following the adventures, inner and outer, of Mr. Wells's Benham, the central actor in this story, we have a delight which is neither diminished by nor dependent on the lesson which those adventures may have for our daily lives. But when Benham makes a temporary exit and the curtain comes down and we still hear an argument going on, and we gradually realize that it is not really Benham, but the author himself who is addressing us from behind the footlights, then there has to be a sharp refocussing of the attention. We cannot help feeling puzzled and ashamed by our relative lack of interest in reasoned statements, which are so clearly relevant to the life which we have seen the characters living, and gradually we get another part of the mind at work with the effort required for study of a treatise.

Then once more Benham or his Amanda appear on the scene, and we are off with them to that desirable distance in which action and talk are one, and the philosopher is merged in the artist. There is no break in the continuity of the idea around which the novel is written, but it does occasionally seem as if it were presented to us in two dimensions. We do not quarrel with that development of fiction which makes the novel a vehicle of urgent, contemporary thought as well as an expression of unchanging elements in human nature, and Mr. Wells, perhaps, may be regarded as a pioneer and leader in a transition stage of the English novel. But there remains to be achieved a fusion of new methods and old in an artistic unity. A hint of that further development, it is only fair to say, may be discovered in some promising, if not wholly successful, novels of recent date.

### THE CREED OF AN ARISTOCRAT.

But looked at from any point of view this work is one to be grateful for. When you have discounted that inartistic tendency of conversation to become essays and some defects of manner and touch, which seem to be inherent in the quality of the whole, it is a novel not without splendor. It has a rushing, vivid life, breaking out here and there into an unregulated violence, a coarseness, an excess as of a flood bursting all obstacles, but yet life. That habit of the author of summarizing an impression of his time by half-contemptuously cataloguing it, by flinging together in one paragraph a score of heterogeneous word-pictures, suggests an impatient, breathless determination to get the world on paper. It has the merit of very swiftly realizing for the reader the world which the author sees. Then, in one respect, it matters little to what aim or conclusion Mr. Wells is pushing his fierce, restless researches in fiction, or essay. He is all the while stimulating answers to the question, "What is truth?" He is a catfish in the pool of unreflecting complacency. Seeming trifles of conduct are turned by him to a queer, unexpected magnitude.

Before going very far with Benham on his quest magnificent, we shall be seriously asking ourselves, "Are we afraid ofcows?" If so, have we honesty to confess it? Shall we, being grown men, frankly accept ourselves as cow-fearing persons, and regulate our walks accordingly, or shall we brace ourselves to cross deliberately the cow-infested fields? William Porphyry Benham was afraid of cows, and so was his friend, the "natural man," Billy Prothero. The adventure of nobility was not for Prothero, but, inconsistently with his democratic opinions, he admired it in Benham. For Benham's deepest conviction was that fear had to be faced. You lost your honor not by being afraid, but by accepting the limitation of fear. 'No new doctrine this, but it was vital to Benham's conception of himself as an aristocrat—one who is greater than the primitive instincts inherited from his barbarian past. There were other limitations which Benham came to recognize in human nature, and his life was inwardly a militant exploration of himself, and outwardly an eager investigation of the world which individual aristocracy was to remould. (Macmillan. 6s.) —Selected.

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To remove marks or oil-stains from wall-paper, mix pipeclay and water together to the thickness of cream and apply it to the spot. After twelve hours, remove it with a brush or penknife.

## THE GREAT WAR

The immediate result upon literature of the outbreak of the war a year ago was to call forth small hurriedly written books dealing with various aspects of the situation and of the background that lay close behind it. Then there began to come larger and more thoughtful volumes, looking further backward into the events preceding the conflict, and along with these, books telling the story of the war as it had developed or presenting the observations and conclusions of persons who had been somewhere in the vicinity of the front. Now we are having announcements of still more elaborate undertakings, works in several volumes, to cover the terrible affair in all its length and breadth.

The latest of these describes plans for a series to be called "The Great War." It is to consist of "non-partizan volumes on the causes of and motives for" the struggle, "the mobilization of the moral and physical forces of the nations engaged, the conduct of hostilities, and the final results. They are to be published by George Barrie's Sons (Philadelphia), and are to be profusely illustrated. The first volume, which has just appeared, is written by Professor George H. Allen, of the Department of History of the University of Pennsylvania. The succeeding volumes will be written partly by him, partly by Capt. Henry C. Whitehead, U.S.A. This volume has an Introduction by ex-President Taft, which contains a summary of the events preceding the outbreak and so of the volume itself. Beginning with a statement of the Principle of the Balance of Power and the Principle of Nationalities, Dr. Allen traces the application of those Principles from the unification of Italy and Germany to the present. This is followed by a chapter on the European nations as they were, politically and industrially, at the opening of the twentieth century, and then comes the record of the growing suspicion between England and Germany, culminating for the moment in the Morocco controversy, with what Germany in general regarded as a virtual defeat. The author then turns to the Balkans, and recalls their history, particularly since the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78.

This part of the tale occupies rather more than half the volume. The rest is given over to the momentous events that began with the assassination of Archduke Francis Fredinand on June 28 of last year, and to a consideration of the motives behind them. Dr. Allen is very quiet in tone, as when he remarks that even upon the view that the vital interests of a nation supersede its international obligations, "the German position regarding Belgium can scarcely be regarded as unassailable. He is also careful to present both sides of the case fully. Like some other recent students of the events of the end of July, 1914, he is inclined to place emphasis upon Russia's mobilization as an element in the final outcome. On the other hand, Germany's attempt "to create very rapidly a powerful navy" he considers a "capital fact for the investigation of the potential causes of the war."

It would be difficult to name another volume that attempts to do just what this one does and does it so well. Its impartiality is evident upon every page and is its author's knowledge of the tangled skein of events that at last tightened into the present knot. The illustrations, some of which are in color, are of persons and places of interest in connection with the great drama; reproductions of famous paintings of historic events, as the impressive one by Carl Wagner of "Bismarck Dictating Conditions to Thiers," of parts of the treaty of 1839 guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium, and of cartoons, including Tenniel's "Dropping the Pilot." In addition, there are a good array of maps and a comprehensive chronological table. The type is delightfully large and clear. Mr. Taft is well within the truth when he says: "If the other volumes, i.e., a second on the military preparedness of each belligerent country, a third on the diplomatic preliminaries, the mobilizations, the attacks on Serbia and the invasion of Belgium, and others on the progress of the War, are as clear, concise, and helpful as the one now published, they will constitute a real addition to the literature on this great world disaster."—New York "Evening Post."

## GILBERT PARKER'S NEW NOVEL

Sir Gilbert here repeats himself with excellent effect. Indeed, the old story is retold with so much gusto that we incline to doubt whether he himself realizes its elderliness. To a reader unfamiliar with "When Valmond Came to Pontiac," "The Pomp of the Lavillettes," or their companion-pieces, this might seem a creation of singular freshness and charm. Whatever we may think of Sir Gilbert's art, there is no denying his unction.

Nevertheless, whether consciously or not, he works upon a pretty narrow formula. Well he knows, or senses, the limitations of his audience, the many-headed and chuckle-headed populace. Well he understands that nothing is safer than to give it what it is used to, in slightly altered dress. And he finds satisfaction, even exhilaration, in his own easy master of the process. For he is essentially an entertainer, not an artist—a performer always conscious of his audience, and determined to keep them "with him." That he thinks himself a serious artist (as we believe he does) goes far towards insuring the continued zest of his performance.

St. Saviour's is a French-Canadian parish, very much in the country, of which a leading member, almost the leading member, is Jean Jacques Barbille, "miller and money-master." He is of decent Norman stock, and has inherited from several generations of habitant ancestors a good property and a vast conceit of himself. The little learning snatched from a year at a local university has dangerously increased his pride. He has a quick mind, but little power of coördination, fancies himself a philosopher, and is really no more than a self-centred sentimentalist. At thirty, on the voyage home from a "grand tour" through France, he meets and is romantically united to a beautiful Spanish girl. Of more than doubtful extraction, she is capable of good: but Jean Jacques is too much of the romancer and too little of the lover to satisfy her passionate need, and, after a dozen years, she leaves him, and their only child, a daughter, upon whom thereafter he centres his affection. She is to leave him in her turn; and presently the fortunes of Jean Jacques begin to crumble. One misfortune follows another, till finally all is lost but a few hundred dollars left him by generous creditors. He sets out upon a vague pilgrimage in the course of which he miraculously stumbles upon his dying wife, and later upon the grave of his daughter.

The long arm of coincidence is, according to Sir Gilbert's usage, recklessly extended throughout the narrative. Persons are always entering the room at the crucial moment, or chancing to witness the fatal embrace, the chance being a thousand-to-one shot. But this is all in the day's work to an entertainer who has command of his audience. Jean Jacques, the gasconading, but not ignoble hero, so familiar in the work of this populace romancer, moves creditably, if not credibly, upon his appointed scene, with fitting entourage of village worthies, chief among them an old Clerk of Court and the inevitable Curé. Most genuine as well as most endearing among them is the simple-hearted, yet not foolish, Virginie Pouchette, who gives the travel-worn Jean Jacques an aftermath of happiness in his declining years.—Selected.

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*The Money Master. By Gilbert Parker. New York: Harper & Bros.

## HOW ARMED FORCES ARE SUBDIVIDED

### What Technical Terms Which are Used in War Despatches Really Mean

Since the present war started many persons have been mystified by the technical military terms used in the despatches describing the operations at the front, and particularly the work of the Canadian troops.

It must be borne in mind that the composition of a unit for active service is completely different from that for militia work in peac etime, the battalions being increased in size, and put on a war footing, that is, put on the same basis of establishment and drill as the British regular army.

For this work the whole force is divided into a large number of units, running from a squad, which may only mean half a dozen men under a corporal, to an army division, with upwards of 18,000 men under a Major-General, but the sequence throughout is continued so that the responsibility is continued down without a break from the Field Marshal in charge of the forces to the last lance corporal. The numbers in these various units may change considerably under active service conditions, and naturally do so, with the inevitable wastage of war, but as far as possible the regular strength is kept up from reserves at the bases behind the fighting lines.

A unit may mean any number of men, being used as a generic term for a command, but is seldom used to designate a force larger than a battalion.

The smallest unit in regular work is a squad. This comprises about thirty men, half a platoon, and is in command of a non-commissioned officer.

The platoon itself is a quarter of a company, and comprises about 60 men, in command of a lieutenant.

The next gradation upwards is the company, which under the modern active service drill comprises 250 men or a quarter of a battalion. It is commanded by a major or a captain, mounted on service, and is divided into four platoons, commanded by subalterns.

An infantry battalion on war basis is composed of four companies of about 250 each, and with staff, comprises approximately 1,030 officers and men. Since the war started, each battalion has been equipped with a machine gun section of eight guns.

Continuing the organization upwards, an infantry brigade consists of four battalions complete, under a Brigadier General, with headquarters staff, making approximately 4,000 officers and men.

### THE ARMY DIVISION.

The really central organization of an army is the Army Division, which is the great fighting unit of a force in modern warfare. This is in command of a Major General or a Lieut.-General, with his staff, who act either as an independent force, or under the General Officer commanding the whole forces.

The Army Division comprises about 12,000 officers and men, with full equipment of artilery, cavalry, infantry and other forces as follows:

Divisional Artillery Headquarters.
3 Field Artillery Brigades, with 54 18-pound guns.
Field Artillery, Howitzer Brigade, with 18 4-7 Howitzers.
1 Heavy Battery and Ammunition Column, with four 60-pounders.
1 Divisional Ammunition Column.
1 Headquarters, Divisional Engineers and 2 companies of Field Engineers.
1 Signalling Coo.
1 Cavalry Squadron.
1 Divisional Train.
3 Field Ambulances.

This makes a total of 18,073 officers and men, with 48 machine guns and 5,592 horses.

The final unit in the composition of an army at the front is an Army Corps. It may be commanded by anything from a General to a Field Marshal, and comprises two army divisions, making a homogeneous force of nearly 40,000 officers and men. This is the composition of the Canadian forces now commanded by Gen. Alderson.

### ARTILLERY COMPOSITION.

The artillery, which plays so important a part in the present war, is divided into a number ofbranches, starting with the horse artillery, with light guns and mounted men pulling them, making an extremely mobue force.

The lighter artillery is the field artillery. With this a battery consists of 198 officers and men, and 6 18-pound quick firers.

A field artillery brigade, such as that commanded by Lieut.-Col. Creelman, consists of a headquarters staff, three batteries and an ammunition column, comprising 795 officers and men, and eighteen 18-pounders.

A heavy artillery battery comprises 198 officers and men with four 60-pounders. A heavy brigade comprises three batteries, with a total of 775 all ranks and 12 guns.

In addition to these there are howitzer batteries and brigades, made up along the same lines, and a number of other branches of artillery. These, however, are the main units employed in the present war, since very little cavalry is employed.

### BULLET FLIGHT PHENOMENA.

By the time a small-bore bullet reaches the muzzle of a gun it is moving forward at the rate of over 2,000 ft. per second, and making 2,400 revolutions in the same time, the velocity giving it an energy of about 1,700, the rotation of about 17 ft.-lb., together forming an enormous quantity to concentrate in a smal lobject weighing but a couple of hundred grains. The rotational energy enables the bullet to maintain its stability, and thus indirectly contributes to its ranging power by compelling it to travel end on, and constantly offer a minimal resistance to the air. Unfortunately, the whole of the kinetic energy of the gases is not transferred to the bullet, for at the instant the latter leaves the muzzle there is a tremendous rush of gases past it. This "muzzle blast" is an annoying thorn in the side of the ballistician, since, apart from the waste of energy, there is a tendency for those gases, with a higher muzzle velocity than that of the bullet, to shove the base of the latter out of line, and so cause the bullet to topple over. Even so, this could not occur were it not for the fact that it is impossible to make the muzzle of a rifle and the base of a bullet so accurate that the latter leaves the former simultaneously at all points, and it is the inevitable slight asymmetrical relationship between these parts that causes the initial tilting which the muzzle blast accentuates. Elongated bullets fired from a smooth bore are found to be travelling side on at a distance of but 2 ft. in consequence of this muzzle blast; hence the necessity in these long bullets of a very rapid spin. However, despite this rapid spin, the bullet still wobbles a little at the beginning of its flight, a fact which throws light on the aggravated traumatic effects occasionally seen after close-range firing. A spinning top is unsteady at the commencement of spin, it then "falls asleep," and so far as translation is concerned, becomes motionless; finally, towards the end, it staggers about and rolls over. Now a bullet is an aerial top, spinning several thousand times a minute on a layer of condensed air; like the toy counterpart, it wobbles at first, then becomes rigid, and finally, at the end of long flights, when its rotary speed has considerably fallen, it again becomes unsteady. This is one of the explanations why the aperture made in a piece of canvas by a bullet is larger at the beginning and at the end of a long flight than the aperture made at some intermediate point of flight. As the bullet leaves the rifle it is quite a different thing to what it was before the pull of the trigger; its surface is polished and grooved by friction with the barrel; in consequence of the explosion its tamperature is raised, and it is surgically sterile—that is to say, microbes and spores previously lodged in irregularities of its surface have been killed; lastly, it possesses momentum and energy, in virtue both of its rotation and its translation.

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# LOOKING FORWARD

*::: Copyright ::: Dr. Hugh Pedley*

*By Rev. Dr. Hugh Pedley*

### THE SYNOPSIS.

Fergus McCheyne, is a young Presbyterian minister, who spent one year and part of another in a town of three hundred people who worshipped in three separate churches, got tired of the meanness and triviality of sectarian competition, and accepted a call to one of the churches in Montreal. McCheyne is deeply interested in science, and has discovered a drug that puts animals to sleep indefinitely. Wishing to test the power of the drug on himself, he retires to a secret cave, and here he injects the magic potion and falls asleep.

Twenty-five years elapse, and one day Bishop Falconer finds the clue to the mysterious disappearance of Fergus McCheyne. The Bishop, accompanied by two companions, sets out, and together they find Fergus McCheyne in the secret cave, sleeping, and not aged or changed in any way. After spending a week in the doctor's care, McChenyne returns to the world, to find among other changed conditions that the Methodists, the Presbyterians and the Congregationalists have united.

### CHAPTER I.—CONTINUED.

There was one question bound to force itself upon him, namely: What was he to do with the great discovery? He had learned the secret of keeping the human powers unimpaired through long periods of unconscious existence. What use was he to make of this secret? Would the divulging of it be a benefit or a bane to mankind? There was room for debate. He could see how there might be advantages, and he could also see how there might be tremendous possibilities of evil. His blood ran warm as he thought how a man might have the joy of sowing the seed of some great movement, and then, after the lapse of centuries, wake up from sleep to see the harvest. Just think, he said to himself, what it would have meant to Wesley if, after a sleep of a hundred years, he could have awakened and seen how his work had gone to the uttermost parts of the earth; or to John Howard, if permitted to see the new era in prison life; or to Jeanne Mance, if allowed to come back to the Montreal of 1927; or to Robert Raikes, if it were given to him to behold the vastness of the Sunday School enterprise. And then his blood ran cold as he thought how in the hands of cowardly men the knowledge might be used to shirk the responsibilities of life, and how by selfish and designing men it might be employed to confuse the whole order of the world. So his mind was tossed from side to side until his heart was sore with indecision. At last the solution came. He was lying in bed one night in a wakeful mood when it occurred to him to recall the formula of his discovery. To his amazement he found it was clean gone from him. He put memory to the utmost strain. He racked it, and racked it. But it was all of no avail. The thing had vanished as if a great sponge had been drawn across the record. The next morning he made search amongst the papers that had been preserved since the former time, out found there was nothing to help him there. He secured a copy of the prescription for the restorative, thinking that perhaps, by the law of association, the thing he was after might be recalled. This, too, was without avail. For a time he was in a fever of vexation and despair. Then his mind became calmer, and in time he settled down to the conviction that this was the very best thing that could have happened. His perplexity had disappeared. A great responsibility had been lifted from his shoulders.

One morning a short time afterwards he was told that a number of gentlemen were in the parlor and wished to see him. Going down, he found himself confronted by a rather august company. They were chiefly university men, though there were others,—clergymen, journalists, business men. The principal of the university had evidently been chosen to act as spokesman.

"Mr. McCheyne," he said, "we are sorry to intrude upon you, but the importance of our errand must be our justification. We have thought it only fair to you to wait until the excitement aroused by your strange experience had in some measure died away. But you can quite easily understand how this experience has awakened the profoundest interest, not only in the popular breast, but also in the minds of scientific men. I have no doubt you have considered the question of the value of your great discovery, and its relation to human welfare. That the question is one of extreme importance we are sure you realize. If you have reached a solution we would feel honored should you deem it wise to take us into your confidence. If you are still in doubt, we are ready to give you any assistance that is in our power. We are here, I assure you, not out of mere personal curiosity, though that would be pardonable, but in the interests of scientific discovery and seeking the welfare of mankind."

To which discriminating and courtly address McCheyne made answer:

"Gentlemen, I appreciate the honor of such a visit. The question to which reference has been made has occupied my mind. It has been with me day and night. It has been the cause of unspeakable perplexity. I am thankful to say that the perplexity no longer exists. The question is with me still as an academic one, but it has utterly disappeared from the practical sphere."

The deputation looked at McCheyne with astonishment and at one another with consternation.

"We do not quite comprehend you," said the principal.

"I will explain," said McCheyne. "The fact is that my discovery has ceased to be."

"Ceased to be!" ejaculated one and all.

"Yes. Ceased to be. So far as the formula is concerned, upon which I bestowed so much labor, my memory is a tabula rasa. I cannot recall it, and I have no data by means of which it can be regained."

The Principal said, "Dear me!"

The Dean of the Medical Faculty said something about derangement of mnemonic cells.

The Dean of the Law Faculty, a venerable gentleman not without a leaning to the facetious, said:

"Well, Mr. McCheyne, you have, at least, one quality of a convenient witness."

The Dean of Economics said that there were lapses other than literary lapses.

The Dean of Philosophy said that the eccentricities of memory were as numerous as the stars in the heavens or the sands on the shore.

The Dean of Science heaved a sigh of disappointment, and the Dean of Theology remarked that there was at least one preacher that had waked up.

Then all went forth with an air of disappointment that made them look more like a group of students that had been pulled than the august and venerable company of learned men they were.

McCheyne gave a sigh of relief. He felt that his notoriety would soon be a thing of the past, and that his troubles were at an end. In this he was mistaken. The evening papers got hold of the news of the interview of the morning and published it with the usual lurid embellishments. One enterprising journal headed its account with the words, "A Fraud Exposed. Found Out at Last."

McCheyne was in the height of his disgust when the door-bell rang, and a visitor was announced. Going into the parlor he found himself confronted by a perfect stranger. The man was stocky in build, indeed somewhat exuberant in the matter of flesh. He was rather flashily dressed. He had a heavy jaw, an insinuating smile, an eye suggestive of the boring qualities of a gimlet, and a general appearance that denoted him to be one of those who have these two convictions—that nothing is impossible to a hustler, and that every man has his price. McCheyne was not favorably impressed. Nevertheless he received the visitor courteously.

"You are the Reverend Fergus McCheyne?" said the stranger.

"Yes."

"It is a great privilege to meet with so distinguished a man. My name, sir, is Humphrey Hustleman. My business, sir, is that of promoter. I work in the interest of knowledge. I work for the advancement of my fellow-men. I know a good thing when I see it. And when I see a good thing I know how to make the best of it. Now, sir, you have a good thing. You have a splendid thing."

"Well," said McCheyne.

"What's your price?" said the promoter.

"My price! Have you seen the evening papers?"

"Yes, and that's the reason I am here. I'm Johnny on the spot. My name is Hustleman. You knew what you were doing when you sent those College duffers about their business. They haven't money enough, the whole bunch of them, to run a fruit store, and they haven't sense enough to know how to butter their own bread. But I guess we understand each other. Now, sir, how much?"

"How much?" repeated McCheyne.

"Yes, how much? Twenty thousand?"

"Twenty thousand!"

"Not enough, eh? Well, make it twenty-five."

"Twenty-five for what?"

"For the discovery. For the formula."

"For the formula!" said McCheyne indignantly. "Didn't you see that the formula was lost?"

"Lost this morning, I guess, but found now. You can fool college men, but you can't fool Humphrey Hustleman. How much? Twenty-five thousand is a good deal, and there's risk. But I'll take the risk. Of course I'll expect you to sign an agreement that you will give the secret to no one else."

McCheyne began to grow hot. He saw clearly the man's game. He walked to the door and opened it, then he turned to the visitor and said:

"Good evening."

"What!"

"Good evening. Don't you understand English?"

"Twenty-five thousand is a pretty tall figure."

"Good evening."

"Say thirty, then."

"Good evening."

By this time Hustleman was taking the hint. He had got as far as the hall door. Once more he turned.

"Thirty-five," he said appealingly.

"Good evening."

With a look of chagrin and despair he turned on his heel and departed. McCheyne watched the retreating figure and muttered savagely:

"The curse of Canada go with you, and all your tribe."

Thus came to an end the great discovery. It was one of those children of human thought which, being born, breathe for a moment and then die. As the facts became known there were various comments. Some scoffed at the whole affair and characterized it as the cock-and-bull story of a demented parson. A great multitude of curious people were angry at the loss of what might have been the producer of limitless sensation. Scientific men regretted the loss of a new field of experiment. A few sensible people were thankful that so disturbing and perilous a factor had been permitted to slip away from the grip of human knowledge. McCheyne himself was glad to get his feet on firm ground, and enter once more into the wholesome labors and pleasures of normal every-day life.

### CHAPTER II.

### THE PROFESSOR'S ANALYSIS.

As McCheyne entered more fully into work, and as his duties were for a time of such a nature as to take him to different parts of the country and into various kinds of communities, he obtained a clearer knowledge of what the changed policy of the Church meant to the life of the nation. At the same time he grew more and more curious as to how the change had been brought about. It was a change that he himself, at the beginning of the century, had longed for and yet despaired of because of the difficulties that seemed to lie so obviously in the way. Congregationalism, as he understood it, stood uncompromisingly for the absolute self-sufficiency and self-government of the local church. Methodism was the champion of the Arminian theology, a rigid connexionalism, and an itinerant system for the ministry. Presbyterianism rested itself on the Augustinian theology, and on a view of the elership that was almost equivalent to a doctrine of Divine Right. Anglicanism made high, and, in many instances, absolute, claims for the episcopate, and seemed to be absolutely wedded to the Book of Common Prayer. The Baptists appeared to be severely uncompromising in regard to the mode of baptism and the independence of each church. How, then, was it possible that in a quarter of a century a basis of union should have been reached broad enough to embrace the entire constituency of the first three of these bodies, and also a very large number of those belonging to the last two? This was the question which McCheyne pondered, and concerning which he at times spoke to his friend the Bishop. On one of these occasions the Bishop said to him:

"Have you ever called upon your Philosophy Professor?"

"No; I knew he was living, but I did not care to intrude. Anyway, he has forgotten all about me."

"Forgotten! I'd like to see any student of his that he has forgotten. His memory is wonderful, and more wonderful still is the interest he takes in what men are thinking and doing. do not know any man better fitted than he to tell you of the factors and forces that conspired to bring in the new day."

"Thank you," said McCheyne. "Then I'll take the first opportunity of calling."

Which he did, and a day or two afterwards found himself in the Professor's study. He was not surprised to see some change in the appearance of his old teacher, but he was surprised to see so littlee change. For some of the people he had met the interval of twenty-five years had brought changes that startled and even shocked him, but here he saw an illustration of how the sympathetic heart, the alert mind, the spirit aglow, can almost defy the tooth of time.

"Good morning, McCheyne," said the Professor. "You have indeed become a very celebrated man, but it was a great sorrow to us when we heard that you were missing."

"And you haven't forgotten me. You know I did not specialize in philosophy."

"The greater the pity," said the Professor, with a twinkle of the eye. "You'd have been more likely to keep awake if you had."

In such personal talk and by-play the first few minutes were spent, and then McCheyne broached the subject of special interest. At once the Professor's eye kindled and he threw himself into the theme.

"Christian Union!" he said. "Oh, what a mess things were in in my young days. In Scotland, where I was born, the Presbyterians, having scarcely anybody else to quarrel with, quarrelled among themselves, and we had nearly a dozen different brands. And, by the by, there is a funny story told about three of these varieties. There was a small village that had no less than three Presbyterian churches, the Established, the Free, and the United Presbyterian, or U. P., as it was popularly called. All three were erecting new buildings about the same time, and when they were finianed each body was anxious to have over the door a significant Scripture motto. The Established Church had no difficulty, and set up the verse: 'The sanctuary, O Lord, which Thy hands have established.' The Free Church had no difficulty, and had selected the sentence, 'Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free.' But the United Presbyterians were in a quandary until a happy thought occurred to them, and their choice was 'Thither the tribes of God go U P.'"

The Professor ended the story with a merry laugh, in which McCheyne joined, and then went on:

"In Canada we had a reproduction of the same kind of thing. Most of the Scottish sects sent over seedlings to the new soil. Then what Scotland did for Presbyterianism, England did for Methodism, and there were many brands of Methodism in this country corresponding to those in the motherland. This state of things lasted for a time, and there was plenty of bitterness and jealousy. But soon wise men began to see the folly of it, and not many years went by before a process of coalescing set in, with the result that a good while before the century ended there was one Presbyterian and one Methodist Church for all Canada. Then there was a halt in the Union movement. It seemed as if we had reached the limit. But before the new century began some of the bolder and more prophetic spirits began to think of a larger synthesis."

"Yes," said McCheyne, "that was in my time. But most of us looked upon this as an intangible dream. For myself I hated the sectarian spirit, but I saw no way out of it."

"There were many of the same mind. But you will not think me egotistical when I say that I was one of those who had the vision and took the more hopeful view. This may have been due partly to my own temperament and partly to my position as teacher of philosophy in a great university. I am greatly influenced, too, by an address I once heard from a very eloquent Brooklyn minister. In that address he presented with great oratorical effect, and with a wide wealth of illustration, the idea of what he called the Slowness and the Suddenness of the Divine Method. He showed how, both in the material world and in the unfolding of human history, a twofold process had been repeated. Every great movement had had the two stages of preparation and consummation, the former going on quietly and for a long period, the latter coming swiftly and suddenly like the flash of the lightning. I say the address had a great influence upon me. It set me to watch with new interest the movements of the time. I saw that forces were prophetic, and that if one had wisdom to appraise these forces he could be a prophet. Now, in regard to this matter of Christian Union, what did I see? Many things. I saw that there were great movements, such as the Sunday School, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Christian Endeavor Society, and many philanthropies that were bringing men together irrespective of denominational distinctions. I saw that an educational system from the common school to the university was the common privilege of all the youth of the land. I saw that our hymn-books were purged of sectarianism. I saw that the men preparing for the ministry in all the churches were sitting at the feet of the same great leaders of thought."

McCheyne, who was listening with rapt attention, here broke in:

"Of course. Presbyterian as I was, I had the names of Anglicans, Methodists, Congregationalists, and all the others on my shelves, and on my list of text-books."

"Certainly," continued the Professor, "and as with you, so with hundreds of the leaders that were to be. I saw that the Press and the University were becoming less and less amenable to sectarian control. I saw that the influence of preachers like Spurgeon, Parker, McLaren, Beecher, Brooks, and great evangelists like Moody and Drummond, were bounded by no denominational lines. I saw the shuttles of friendship and marriage flashing from heart to heart. I saw attempts at federation of churches, attempts whose value lay not so much in what they accomplished as in the testimony they bore to the sense of a wrong that needed to be set right. And when I saw these things it became as sure to me as that there is a God in the heavens that all this new wine must take to itself new bottles. I said this twenty-five years ago. Men smiled, shook their heads, said I was an academic dreamer, that I knew nothing of the actual state of things in the churches, their loyalty to their own flag, their antagonism to one another. I took it all good-humoredly. I knew I had only to wait. And I waited. And now see what God has wrought. I have lived long enough to see the new era, and, I think, without any longer suspension of my faculties than may be found in a night's sound sleep.

TO BE CONTINUED.

## "CLEAR FOR ACTION!"

### Describing Just What Will Happen When the German Fleet Decides to Face Our Boys in Blue.

"Somewhere in the orth Sea" our Fleet is ready—ay, ready! For over twelve months they have waited for the foe who never comes.

Let us visit them in imagination, and see how a battleship looks when ready for its own grim business. First, a string of tiny flags streams out from the admiral's masthead. It stays there a moment, until every other ship in that vast line of vessels is showing similar bunting, and then trails down to the bridge once more.

And before the flags have touched the deck—almost before the captains of the ships have given the necessary orders—the quartermasters are shrilling with all the might of their sea-strengthened lungs the slogan that will set eevry man tingling with excitement: "Clear ship for action!"

EVERY MAN TO HIS POST.

Every single solitary soul on board, from the captain down to the latest-joined second-class boy, knows exactly where to go as soon as the words reach his ears. In less time than it takes to read these words the whole of the ships' companies are at their stations.

The sailors who form the upper deck complement of the ship repair to that deck, the bridges, and the boat-deck. They lower the davits for the boats into crutches made for their reception on the ship's side; they remove every pane of window-glass from the chart-houses and bridges; they strip the canvas weather-screens from the stanchions that usually hold them in place all round the shelter decks.

The boats, with the exception of a couple of cutters are lowered to the decks, filled with water, and then swathed with canvas to prevent splinters from flying from them, should a shell strike them. The great derrick that hoists the steamboats in and out of the ship is secured in place as low down as possible, so as to be well out of the way of passing missiles. Spars and booms and planks of wood are either passed down into the stoke-holds, placed behind armor out of the way, or else thrown clean overboard.

"WAY FOR THE GUNS!"

The anchors are secured more tightly into the hawse-pipes; the cables have extra slips put upon them so that, in the event of one slip being shot away, there will still be sufficient restraint upon the cable to prevent it running out and bringing the ship to anchor, perhaps at a most critical moment. The great capstan is unshipped from forward, and placed inside the fore-screen of ship the loose gear on the forecastle is all secured tightly into place on the foremost bulkhead, and the rails which prevent men falling over the side on ordinary occasions are lowered flat.

Then the great guns in the foremost turret sweep slowly round until they point as far aft as they will bear, so that it can be ascertained that there is nothing to get in the way of their fire on any bearing. The shrouds of the foretopmast are slipped from forward, and special stays set up to hold the mast. The great wire ropes used as swifters for the rigging are slipped, and special fighting stays shackled on to the necklace of the mast. These are in the nature of preventers, in case the ordinary shrouds get shot away.

READY FOR FIRE.

On the bridge the screens and glass are shifted, as stated above; then the conning-tower and lower steering-gear are connected up, in anticipation of the main wheel on the bridge being damaged. The screens round the conning-tower and the control-tops are rolled up so as not to hinder sight, while the range-finder and the various control instruments in these places are tcoiu,uning-to werandthcon trol-top r

Every hatch on forecastle and quarter-deck is shut down tight so that splinters of shell shall not penetrate to mess-deck or cabin, and so endanger the ship through fire. Leather hoses coil their great snaky lengths hither and thither across the decks with brass nozzles ready for handling. They are not turned on, but down below the great saltwater pumps are already pulsating as they wait to do their duty if required.

The signalmen shift their flag lockers from their exposed position on the bridge to the comparatively screened one of the fore part of the upper deck; a place of danger truly, but the only place from which signals can be quickly seen and as quickly answered. The wireless operators rig up their short-distance apparatus behind the armor of the after-turret's working chamber.

The carpenters assisted by cooks, writers, and stewards, make their way round the ship below decks, shutting down every iron deadlight in the ship, and rendering messdecks veritable death-traps with their darkness. Every door is closed and quickly tested for water-tightness; every hatch is screwed down into its seating as tautly as possible.

Sick-berth stewards flit from turret to turret with First Aid bags, in the use of which at least three members of each turret's crew are skilled. Bandsmen get down the stretchers from the racks overhead, and repair to their appointed stations for action.

Down in the bowels of the ship the stokers on watch close down all watertight doors and hatches, shutting themselves—save for telephone and furnace signals—completely off from the world above as far as communications and chances of escape in battle are concerned.

And then, even as the last pieces of loose gear are being stowed away, the bo'sun's mate pipes once more:

"Prepare ship for battle!"

PROTECTED BY CABLES.

The cables—all except just a few shackles for immediate use — are brought up from the great chain lockers below, and festooned around the inside of the ship's side at the places where the armor protection is thinnest. Great wire hawsers are snaked out and coiled together into a most effective entanglement, and secured to transverse bulkheads so that they shall form a protective shield to the thin plating.

Bags, racks, and hammock-nettings are taken to pieces, and sent below into some dim recess in the ship's underworld; mess-tables and stools disappear, and the sailors have to take their meals squatting on the bare deck. Rope hawsers are snaked in and out of the wire shrouds of the masts to prevent the wire-rope flying when cut through by shells; every piece of timber and wood is sent down to the coal bunkers to be used for fuel if needs be; and, greatest job of all, the topmasts and yards are sent down to the upper deck from aloft and securely housed there.

It is a terrible job, this striking of masts and yards. Sailors swing out perilously on what appear to be mere cobwebs of rope, and unshackle stays and lifts as fast as possible, securing lowering lines—three-inch wire hawsers—in their places, and then coming down through a hundred feet of space perched precariously astride the kicking, jumping yard, or topmast.

SCREWING IN THE FUSES.

Signalmen, too, swarm aloft and reeve fresh flag halliards to replace those displaced from their ordinary resting-places on the yards, and to rig a new long-distance masthead flashing-lamp on the stump of the lower foremast.

Magazines and shell-rooms are opened, and the racks in the turrets and casemates filled with shell. Gunners' mates are at the height of their busy season, as they screw fuse after fuse into the great lyddite shells—which are mostly kept unfused in the ship, and only fully prepared when an action is imminent.

And then, as the preparations for action are completed, all down the line a single pendant floats out from ship after ship, denoting that each is cleared for action and prepared for battle.

WAR'S RELAXATIONS.

(From the London "Daily Chronicle.")

Military etiquette is always relaxed in war time, and we are passing now through much the same phase as in Crimean days, when officers who had grown beards and acquired a taste for tobacco through long months in the trenches exhibited their beards and cigars in Piccadilly. Officers back from the front no longer bring their beards with them, but they smoke pipes in public places—a breach of decorum which would have been impossible before he war.

Worse even than that—in the opinion of the retired Colonel, who views the outrage moodily from the windows of the "Rag"—is that the subaltern has taken to carrying his own bag, and not infrequently exposes evidence that he has been shopping. London, Sir James Barrie once observed, is the only place he knows where a man may eat a penny bun in the street without attracting undesirable attention, and we may see the day when the one star officer will try even that experiment.



The British contingent in Serbia is commanded by Rear-Admiral Troubridge, and is making splendid practice with the guns every day. It is impossible for the Austrians to build trenches on the opposite side of the Danube. Here is seen Admiral Troubridge, and on the right Captain Kerr (who has received the D.S.O.), in one of the gun emplacements outside Belgrade.


**Rheumatism**

**A Home Cure given by one who had it**

In the spring of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Inflammatory Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who have it know, for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, and doctor after doctor, but such relief as I received was only temporary. Finally, I found a remedy that cured me completely, and it has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted and even bedridden with Rheumatism, and it effected a cure in every case.

I want every sufferer from any form of rheumatic trouble to try this marvelous healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address and I will send it free to try. After you have used it and it has proved itself to be that long-looked-for means of curing your Rheumatism, you may send the price of it, one dollar, but, understand, I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when positive relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write to-day.

Mark H. Jackson, No. 558B Gurney Bldg. Syracuse, N.Y.


## FARMERS TILL GROUND UP TO THE TRENCHES

### Private R M. Cushing, of the Princess Pats, Writes of Life at the Front

Interesting details of life at the front are given in a letter from Mr. R. M. Cushing, a grandson of Mr. Robertson Macaulay, president of the Sun Life who died a few days ago. Pte. Cushing belongs to No. 3 Company of the Princess Patricias (McGill reinforcements), and his letter is dated "Somewhere in France."

"There are three general posts for a battalion at the front," he writes. "One, rest camps, some five miles back of the firing line; two, billets, about two or three miles back; and, finaliy, the firing line itself.

"The battalion may spend about a month alternating between billets and firing line—says four days' stay in each; after that month or more, they will likely be sent to recuperate for a fortnight in a rest camp. We left Rouen in time to join our battalion just after it had finished a month in the trenches, and had gone into rest comp.

"We were at once divided up and allotted to the various companies of the battalion. I applied successfully to join my brother in No. 3 Co., where we are now most comfortably located.

LIFE IS PLEASANT.

"Life here is very pleasant; light drills and physical exercise, parades alternate with digging fatigues on trenches, road ditches, etc., but there is always in view the idea of letting the men recuperate here.

"Wonderful to relate, we rarely rise before seven a.m.! Food is good and plentiful; sports of all kinds are encouraged—although I must admit that personally I prefer a lazy life. There is a stream close by, where we may bathe; and about two miles away are army baths, whither we were taken yesterday.

"The procedure there was interesting; first leaving valuables in safe keeping, we undressed in a large room and entered huge vats of hot disinfecting water, where half a dozen men could be at the same time. These vats were about 8 x 10 feet across, and the water fully three feet deep. Thence, at our leisure, we went to cold plunge baths, about 12 feet long, 6 wide, and 2 1-2 feet deep. When dressing, we were at liberty to exchange our socks and underwear for other underwear which had been washed and fumigated. The latter precaution is very desirable, and causes many exchanges; insect pests are not unknown here, and in the trenches.

GET ENGLISH PAPERS.

"We live in shelters of canvas on wood frames painted to escape aeroplane observers, tent shaped, holding about 25 men. When we are all inside, with our rifles and equipment, there is not much spare room, I can assure you.

"English papers are sold by French urchins every morning, at about 4c. each, instead of the normal cent; but we buy them freely, both for news and because the paper is useful in cleaning mess tins after meals and wrapping up jam tins, etc.

"There is a member of the Sanitation Squad, known as "Sanitary Sam," who keeps a keen eye on uncovered food, dirt, etc.

"We often see German 'planes trying to secure information over our lines; only this morning we watched one venturesome flier come well over our territory, with shells bursting all about him. Nearly 100 must have been fired at him, and one of our planes chased him, but he escaped.

"The gun and rifle rarely ceases for any length of time; the boom of guns in the distance is so common that you hardly notice it. At night, too, you can see the great flares sent up by both sides to disclose any activity, and provide a mark if possible for the gunners and riflemen. But on the whole there is little doing at this part of the line and casualties are few.

"Last evening I saw a silhouette which might have inspired Gustave Dore. Against the Western twilight appeared the clean-cut black arches of a bridge over a large stream; a long approach to it on one hand, and on the other a line of tall gloomy trees. Up the approach, and over into the blackness under the trees, poured a long line of horses and men, guns, caissons, and supply waggons. Combines with the ceaseless rumble, it was enough to fire any imagination!

HEAVY CASUALTIES.

"A day or two ago we watched a rehearshal for an attack on an enemy trench; first there dashed forward bayonet-men; then came bombers escorted by more bayonets; lastly there came the working party carrying sandbags; barbed wire etc. To lend realism, it was ordered that some of the men should fall as casualties; these were fairly frequent among the first two parties—but when the working party dashed forward, carrying heavy handbags and wire under a hot sun, the casualties were awful to witness.

"The plight of those French people close to the lines is often pathetic. Often parents will send their children south to safety, while they themselves take the risks and remain rather than sacrifice their whole belongings.

"But the risk they run in staying is far from imaginary; my brother and I were in a town on pass a few days ago, when two shells burst over us, doing no damage, fortunately, except to property. The townspeople always get somewhat exited when such things occur, but not unnaturally they hate to leave home.

"The farmers keep up their tillage as usual, and that almost to the firing line. Crops are valuable, and one must take a chance.

"We see many British soldiers, and find them very friendly, helpful and sociable. It is very interesting, indeed, to talk to the regulars and hear stories of Indian experiences, Egyptian life, etc. We are close to men belonging to some of the finest regular battalions.

"Our own battalion is fast assimilating the new material, which old hands as a rule consider good, and I think we shall not do so badly should need arise."

## READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

THE DIGNIFIED RETORT.

"Why," asked the domestic economy expert, "do you not use up all your stale rolls in making a toothsome dessert?"

"Because," replied the housekeeper, with dignified reserve, "I did not raise my bread to be a pudding."—Baltimore "American."

"Well, I see that the President has recognized Carranza," volunteered the young man caller.

"Why shouldn't he?" retorted the sweet young thing. "Anybody who has ever see his pictures would know him in a minute."—Buffalo "Express."

Philanthropist (who has just dropped a penny in the cup)—"I imagine you have many disappointments and discouragements?"

Mendicant—"Yessum; that is the fourth one to-day."—"Life."

"There are no profane words in the Kickapoo language." But "Kickapoo" itself sounds like an epithet.—Toledo "Blade."

In Austria the express companies are called "Lebensmittelexportexpress-zugsgesellchafts." In spite of that an occasional jug gets through safely. —Kansas "City Star."

Just discovered that there is a town over in Jersey called Hohokus. Probably of Indian derivation, but we can't tell whether it is a grunt or a cackle. —Philadelphia "Evening Telegraph."

The Professor—"Humph! Dear me, I gave that young man two courses on the cultivation of the memory, and he's gone away and forgot to pay me, and I can't for the life of me remember the fellow's name. How provoking."—The "Pathfinder."

We are glad to learn officially that the heated spell was a great thing for growing crops. If it had kept up much longer we would have been unable to eat anything at all—Philadelphia "Inquirer."

PLAYING SAFE.

One of Australia's best landscape painters was out with his bags of tricks near Daylesford recently. He had pitched in front of an old two-roomed, wattle-and-dab hut, softened with a crimson-flowered creeper, which he thought would make an excellent little sketch. While he was working a tall, hairy man came out of the hut, and regarded him with some misgiving.

The hut dweller approached.

"Watcher doin', mister?" he asked.

"I'm painting your picturesque dwelling," said Patterson.

The hut dweller regarded Patterson dubiously for a minute, then went indoors. Presently he appeared with his wife, and the two advanced toward the artist. "Mind yeh," said the man, pointing to the painter, "I've got me witness—you're doing this at your own expense." —Pittsburg "Chronicle-Telegraph."

HAS ITS LIMITS.

"A farmer's life is very independent."

"I dunno whether it is or not," replied Farmer Corntossel. "I'm gettin' purty tired of havin' to be polite an' laugh at the same old jokes the summer boarders bring around every year."—Washington "Star."

TREACHERY.

"What made you distrust that Italian refugee? I thought he told a straight story.

"It sounded so, but when I questioned him as to his home and occupation, he said he was a street cleaner in Venice."—Baltimore "American."

READIBLES

HER HAPPY TASK.

Several members of a woman's club were chatting with a little daughter of their hostess.

"I suppose you are a great help to your mama?" said one.

"Oh, yes," replied the little miss, "and so is Ethel; but to-day it is my turn to count the spoons after the company is gone."—Chicago "Herald."

Bank Cashier—"This cheque, madam, isn't filled in.

Madam—"Isn't what?"

Bank Cashier—"It has your husband's name signed to it, but it does not state how much money you want."

Madam—"Oh, is that all? Well, I will take all there is."

Dr. Dudley A. Sargent, of Harvard, holds that sex is no barrier to military service—that a woman would make as good a soldier as a man. Dr. Sargent at a tea in Boston said to a group of flattered, smiling girls:—"Why shouldn't you, indeed, make as good soldiers as men? Look how resourceful you are. I know a young fellow who said to a girl doubtfully: 'I consulted a palmist last evening, and she told me I would marry a brunette within three months.' The girl, tossing her golden head, answered with a roguish smile: 'Well, I can easily be a brunette by that time, Jack.'"

"Now, this typewriter is equipped with all the summer attachments."

"Summer attachments?"

"A small mirror, a miniature clock and a thermometer; everything a girl has to consult frequently."

The newest of the new officers strolled into the sergeants' mess to have a look round. He looked exceedingly young and small, and had a complexion which a society beauty might well have envied. The middle-aged warriors were not at all pleased at having to "kowtow" to this stripling, and one gruff-voiced sergeant observed audibly: "And a little child shall lead us." The young officer did not appear to notice the remark, and left the room. Some time later, when the men had all settled down for the night playing cards, etc., he again entered, and, addressing the sergeant, said:—"You will assemble the men immediately for a twenty-mile route march. And a little child shall lead you; only he'll be on horseback, and you lazy fellers will walk."

"We are getting up a piano club, and—"

"Why not use an axe?" interrupted Cyrus K. Savage.—Kansas City "Star."

Under socialism we shall insist that laundries fold handkerchiefs so that the holes come outside. — St. Louis "Globe-Democrat."

Pat (watching recruits drilling) — "Begorra, it's a soldier I'd sooner be than a farm hand."

Mike—"And why so?"

Pat—"Ye'd be a long time workin' for a farmer before he'd tell ye to stand at aise. I'm thinkin'."—Boston "Transcript."

Mr. Benedict—"My daughter is the

"You criticise us," said the Chinese visitor, "yet I see all your women have their feet bandaged." "That is an epidemic," it was explained to him gently, "which broke out in 1914. Those are called spats."

"Did she thank you for the seat?"

"No; but as she settled down in it she begged me not to rise."

"I know two tunes real well!" boasted the poor whistler. "I am pretty sure one of them is 'Tipperary,' but I'm kinda afraid the other isn't."

"Do you think your boy will leave footprints on the sands of time?"

"He'd leave 'em anywhere. Just look at that carpet."

Gentleman—"I wouldn't mind helping you if I thought there was anything in you."

Tramp—"Gimme a dime, boss, an' see how quick dere'll be somethin' in me.'

"I heard Signor Bluffo sing 'Hamlet' last night." "Ah! Did you? Now, tell me—do you think Hamlet was mad?" "He must have been. There wasn't a hundred dollars in the house."

The Insolvent—"Tell me, is it a crime to be poor?"

The Lawyer—"Not in this State, sir. The charge for my opinion on the subject is five dollars. Pay my clerk, and go out quietly."

A lady in Idaho recently sent to an editor a poem bearing the title: "Will You Miss Me, Darling?" The editor returned it to the authoress with the following words written under the title :"If he does, he should never be trusted with firearms again."—Sutherlin (Or.) "Sun."


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1244.—A POPULAR STYLE.

Over Blouse Dress for Misses and Small Women.

For combinations of materials this style is especially desirable. It is lovely for the new soft cool cotton materials, or for crepe, poplin, challie, cashmere or serge. As here shown figured crepe




in blue and green tones was used for the underwaist, with green taffeta for over blouse and skirt. In white ratine, with batiste for the underwaist, this style is very pleasing. The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 14, 16, 17 and 18 years. The 16 year size will require 3 yards of 27 inch material for the underwaist, and 5½ yards for the overdress. The skirt measures about 2¾ yards at its lower edge.

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1451. — A SIMPLE ATTRACTIVE STYLE.

Girls' Dress with Chemisette Having Convertible Collar, and Sleeve in Either of Two Lengths.

Blue serge with trimming of soutache braid is here shown. It may be combined with red or blue in a lighter shade or with white or tan checked suiting, novelty mixtures, galatea and gingham are also good for this design. The chemisette is adjustable and could be made of lawn, organdie, batiste, lace or embroidery. The skirt is a six gore model, with plaited fulness at the panels, and the sleeve is good in wrist or elbow length. The collar may be closed high or rolled to form a deep neck opening. The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires 4 yards of 40 inch material for a 12 year size.

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1352.—A POPULAR STYLE.

Girls' Suspender Skirt and Guimpe.

As here illustrated, brown plaid gingham was used for the skirt, with white lawn for the guimpe, khaki suiting, linen, linene, galatea, ratine, crepe, voile, cashmere or serge are all good materials for the skirt. The waist may be of the same material, or of batiste, dimity, crepe, poplin, repp, lawn or cambric. The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 3 yards of 36 inch material for a 10 year size.

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1417.—A POPULAR STYLE.

Girls' Guimpe With Sleeve in Either of Two Lengths.

This model is good for lawn, batiste, crepe, crepe de chine, cashmere, voile, challie, linen, repp, poplin or silk. The front has tucks and a box plait at the centre. The sleeve in wrist length is made in bishop style, with a band cuff. In short length a turnback cuff forms a smart finish. The pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires 2 yards of 36 inch material for an 8 year size.

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1232.—A COMFORTABLE AND PLEASING FROCK FOR MOTHER'S GIRL.

Girls' Dress, With or Without Over Blouse, and With Sleeve in Either of Two Lengths.

Dotted percale in blue and white is here combined, with blue gingham. The waist is cut with body and sleeve in one, and finished in Moyen age style, is




attached to a plaited skirt. The overblouse has deep arm scyes, and its fulness is held in place by a belt. The sleeve in wrist length has a band cuff. It is equally attractive in short length with the turn back cuff. The pattern is good also for serge, cashmere, challie, or albatross, charmeuse or taffeta, crepe, galatea, chambrey or lawn. The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 5 yards of 36 inch material for an 8 year size.




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## ENGLISH

**Wife Attacked in Church.**

Charged with wounding his wife and with being drunk in a church, Martin Fahey, an ironworker, was fined $20 odd, at West Bromwich. The woman was kneeling in a Roman Catholic Church, when prisoner put his hand on her head and tried to cut her throat. She put up her hand to save her throat, and it was badly cut. Fahey was drunk when arrested at the church. He took the knife from his daughter's house, which he visited on his way to the church.

**Father's Vigil.**

Percival Brown, aged ten, who lay injured in a roadway for a whole night, has died at Welwyn Cottage Hospital. He was injured by the overturning of a trap driven by his father, a publican and hay dealer, of Walkern, Herts. At the inquest the father stated that the trap was overturned near Knebworth at 9.30 p. m. by a large covered motor-car, which did not stop. He remained dazed by the roadside with the injured boy until 5 a. m., no assistance arriving. A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

**Belgian Refugee's Adventure.**

A man named Frank Brown was sentenced by the Recorder at the Old Bailey, to eighteen months' hard labor and twelve strokes of the cat for robbery with violence from a Belgian refugee, Gilles Japsenne. Japsenne met a number of men at Walthamstow, and after visiting a public-house with them was invited to go to Tottenham Marshes. He did so, and was knocked down, kicked, and robbed. There were several previous convictions against Brown, who was only released from prison eleven days before the assault.

**No Distinction.**

At Thirsk, William Mullins, a railwayman, was fined 11s., including costs for causing a hedgehog to be worried by a dog. The offence was committed within a few yards of the Thirsk Cricket Club stand, occupied by a number of children. Inspector Ellis, R.S.P.C.A., said his society wished it to be known that wild animals, even reptiles, were not to be ill-treated.

**Too Conscientious.**

At Croydon Police Court, Stanley Adams, a young man living at Northwood Road, Thornton Heath, was fined £5, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment, for refusing to fill up the National Registration form. He said he could not fill it up as he conscientiously objected to militarism. The information asked for was for military use. He would go to prison in preference to paying the fine.

**Mother's Terrible Deed.**

The inquests were held at Northampton on the bodies of Mrs. Emma Alibone, of Moulton, and her eighteen-months-old son, both of whom died in Northampton hospital, where they were admitted suffering from severe burns. A police constable stated that Mrs. Alibone said to him, "I poured paraffin on myself and the baby and set us on fire." In the case of the infant, the jury returned a verdict of "wilful murder" against Mrs. Alibone, and found that Mrs. Alibone committed suicide during temporary insanity.

**Aftermath of Economy.**

Gradually since the beginning of the war, writes a London correspondent, shops in various parts of the Metropolis have been closing up. In Bond street, where an empty shop has hitherto been extremely rare, there are no fewer than fourteen tenantless. Fleet street shows many vacant shops, between Hammersmith Broadway and Kew Bridge there are seventy-four shops to let, while on the south side of the Thames in New Kent Road nearly one in every four shops is closed. In the last named locality some of the closures are due to the fact that their recent tenants were aliens, and to some extent the empty shops in other districts can be explained in the same way, but apart from these many English tradesmen have found business impossible under prevailing conditions and have had to close up. Ground landlords are blamed as partially responsible in exacting the whole of the rent paid in normal times, and leaseholders who let business premises are in an awkward position. They are unable to afford struggling tenants whose trade has shrunk away any relief since they in turn can obtain no abatement from the ground landlord, and they are called upon to pay income tax on the nominal rent, though they may really receive none, or only a small part, from the failure of their tenants. The call of the Government on the people to economise has apparently not been made in vain, but the consequence of the response is seen in so many shut up shops.

**Famous Old Hotel Closes.**

The last day of September terminated the existence of the Trafalgar Hotel at Greenwich, as it then passed into the hands of the governors of the Seamen's Hospital, to be used as a hostel for nurses. With its closure, another of the few remaining links connecting the past with the present will be snapped. At one time it was a fashionable resort, especially during the summer, and Liberals went annually at the close of each Parliamentary Session to eat whitebait there, while the Tory leaders resorted for the same purpose to the Ship, not far away. The present building is not an old one, having been erected in 1830 on the site of the Old George, but it was in many respects a remarkable structure. Built in imitation of Nelson's ship "Victory," it had great bow windows and verandahs, with a weather-boarded front. Each of its many dining rooms was named after some famous admiral, and over the doorway was painted the sailor's name—St. Vincent, Drake, Hawke, Frobisher, Hardy or Nelson. The Nelson room, however, was its chief glory, being a very ornate, and at the same time, singular apartment. It was fashioned on the lines of the stern gallery of the old "Victory," with canteen, capstan and carved balustrade. Greenwich has long since ceased to attract fashionable visitors, and with their desertion of the old town the Trafalgar, the Ship, and the Crown and Sceptre have fallen from their high estates.

**Taxi Driver's Offer.**

To prove that he was sober, Richard Robt. Rowland, a taxicab driver, who appeared at Bow Street Police Court, London, to answer a charge of drunkenness during his employment, had offered to read a newspaper upside down. Dr. John Morton, the divisional surgeon, did not, however, give him the opportunity not considering it necesary. The accused asserted that he had had but one glass of beer the whole day. He was fined £3 with 18s costs.

**Documents of State.**

Sir Theodore Cracroft Hope, formerly Public Works Member of the Government of India, who died on July 4, aged 84, left unsettled property valued at £19,495 gross. Leaving instructions in his will for the disposition of his library, he directed his executors: To see personally that such of the volumes of papers as are therein described as Class A are packed in tin-lined cases soldered down and are delivered to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, and that those described as Class B are effectually burned. Those described as Class A and so delivered over I bequeath to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India upon trust that they be retained in his safe custody and never opened for a term of thirty years and thereafter be held at the disposal of the Government of India so as to be available for historical and literary purposes.

**Record Herring Catch.**

The Lowestoft steam drifter "The Brothers" landed the record catch of the herring season at Scarborough. The nets contained 80,000 herrings.

**A Prolific Potato.**

A potato grown at Norwood, Kent, was cut in 23 pieces and planted on April 21st. Each piece grew, and when the crop was dug up a few days ago it was found that the single tuber had produced 267 potatoes, or about 30 lb. in weight.

**Work for Soldiers' Wives.**

Women conductors, all of whom are wives of soldiers, have begun work on the Birkenhead tramways.

**A War Precedent.**

Mr. Alfred Edmeades has accepted the unanimous invitation of the Winchester City Council to continue in the Mayoralty for another year. The last occasion on which a similar invitation was given and accepted was during the Crimean War.

**M.P.'s Salaries May Go.**

One of the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee on retrenchment is said to be that during the war payment of salaries to members of Parliament should cease except in cases where the member makes a private declaration that he cannot afford to be without the salary.

**Cruelty to Children.**

Nicholas Przemysl Petrograd Blades and Geo. Anzac Dipple are the names of children registered at Stepney and Plumstead.

**Famous Yacht Builder's Fortune.**

The late John Samuel White, the well-known ship builder of Cowes, I.O.W., left over £300,000 ($1,500,000.) He bequeathed £5,000 ($25,000) each to various London hospitals.

**Crime of the Night.**

Francis Johnson, employed in a cotton mill at Macclesfield, was fatally stabbed by her lover, John James Thornley, a railway lampman. Thornley entered the girl's house at night and killed her as she lay in bed. He was subsequently found wandering in the fields in a half-dazed condition. Jealousy is said to have been the motive for the crime.

**Always a British Subject.**

An interesting point under the Aliens Restriction Order was cleared up at Castle Eden, Durham. The prosecution allege that a man named Bernhardt Biron, who formerly resided in Heligoland, was a German subject, because on the cession of the island he failed to make a declaration that he wished to retain British nationality. The Secretary of State now wrote that he was disposed to consider that Biron did not become a German subject by virtue of the cession of Heligoland, and consequently was not an alien. Biron was therefore discharged by the magistrates.

**Lover's Suicide in Front of Girl.**

A remarkable story was told at Portsmouth at an inquest on Frank Jaggor (23), analytical chemist. The son of a Halifax fish merchant, he was stated to have had rheumatic fever last Christmas. He recently obtained a situation with a firm of wholesale druggists, and was engaged to Miss Hannah Davies, of Liverpool. Miss Davies stated that she came to lodge near the deceased at Southsea, and on the fatal evening they went for a walk. On returning, he appeared unwell, and was persuaded to go to his bedroom and lie down. He proposed taking some olive oil for a sore throat. A bottle wrapped in paper marked "olive oil" was close at hand, but witness, on opening and smelling it, declared it was something else. Deceased, however, declared it was all right, and struggled to take it from her. She screamed for help, and placed her hand before the deceased's mouth, but he succeeded in drinking some of the contents, and fell back. The landlady's daughter entered the room as witness fell in a faint. Witness afterwards saw the bottle was labelled "prussic acid." Miss Davies added that the deceased and herself were on most affectionate terms. They were to have been married on the following Saturday, and had taken a house at Southsea. Other evidence showed the cause of death was prussic acid poisoning. Two bottles were found in his room—one of olive oil and the other containing the poison. The jury returned a verdict of suicide whilst of unsound mind.

**Cow's Escapade.**

A cow entered the shop of Messrs. Edward Jackson and Sons, clothiers, at Reading, at the time the manager was serving a lady of 80 years. "She stood her ground like a man," said the manager. After making a tour of the extensivepremises the cow, by way of diversion, slid down a flight of twenty stairs into the basement, where she made a close inspection of the stores. Eventually she was persuaded to climb 15 steps, and left the premises by the back way, much to the disappointment of the large crowd which had assembled in the front. No damage was done to the contents of the shop.

**Betrayed by Tattoo Marks.**

A dust-begrimed coal heaver was brought up at West London on a charge of being a deserter from the R.F.A. He was found by a police-constable working in a coal yard, and when taxed as a deserter from the army said that he had never been in the army. At the police court, however, his arms, it was stated, were washed, and on them were found tattoo marks which revealed his identity. The magistrates remanded him for an escort.

**Told Two Tales.**

In a charge of stabbing against Lilian Stebbing, the wife of a policeman, at Nottingham, it was stated that the prosecutor, Samuel Blatherwick, in his "dying" depositions said that he wounded himself with a razor. Blatherwick, who recovered, swore that the woman attacked him with the razor. The magistrates dismissed the case.

**Expensive Trip.**

William Wenzel, fifty-one, a Leytonstone hairdresser, and his wife, a Norfolk woman, were convicted at Stratford as alien enemies who had travelled beyond the five-mile limit without a permit. The man had been in England twenty years. He was fined £50 ($250) or three months' imprisonment, and she was fined £5 ($25) or one month's imprisonment.

**Last of Franklin's Men.**

The death has taken place at Bodmin of Mr. John Berry, stated to be the last survivor of the Franklin Relief Expedition. He entered the Navy from the Greenwich School and was one of the crew of H.M.S. "Buzzard," which was dispatched by the Government to the Arctic and reached as far north as Point Barrow.

**Prompt Rescuer.**

Passing over a canal bridge at Droylsden, the attention of George Gee, a laborer, was called to a boy who was struggling in the water under the bridge. Gee plunged in the canal without divesting himself of his clothing, and dragged the lad, Thomas Masterton (14) to the bank. The lad had been fishing and overbalanced himself.

**A Fatal Shot.**

At Gateshead, Durham, at an inquest on Private John Thompson, of the 6th Durham Light Infantry, who was killed by a rifle shot fired from a tent occupied by Lance-Corporal Henry Mason, and Privates William Henry Wallace and Thomas Timble, of the 6th Durham Light Infantry, a verdict was returned of death by misadventure. The three men are under remand on a charge of manslaughter.

**Keeping the Lawyers Busy.**

A Parliamentary return just published shows that there are 493 county courts in England and Wales, and in addition sixty-eight places at which branch courts are held. The courts entering the largest and the smallest number of plaints in 1914 were Birmingham with 12,418 and Wooler with thirty.

**Founded Fund for Heroes.**

The death has occurred suddenly at Croydon of Mr. T. H. Roberts, aged 65, founder of the Balaclava Heroes' Fund, by which in recent years needy survivors of the famous charge were kept out of the workhouse.

**Veteran Organist Passes.**

One of the oldest church organists in Great Britain has just passed away at Halsall, near Ormskirk, in the person of Mr. William Jones. He was 81, and had held the position of organist and choirmaster at the parish church, Halsall, for over 60 years, resigning a few months ago.

**Also Among the Victims.**

At Southend Edward Rossiter, a well-known local horse dealer, was committed for trial on a charge of setting fire to a residence at Westcliff. He protested his innocence, and said that unless the fire was caused by enemy aircraft he was unable to account for it. It was stated that the premises were destroyed by fire during the early morning of the last Zeppelin raid. Pieces of bombs were produced, but owing to the rusty condition of the fragments the police expressed the opinion that the house was not fired by bombs.

**Scotsman Who Failed.**

An inquest was held at St Albans on the body of Malcolm Macdonald, aged forty-nine, wholesale draper, of 57, Cursland Road, Glasgow, whose dead body was found on the Midland Railway line near St. Albans with terrible injuries to the head. Dr. William Jack, of Glasgow, a brother-in-law of the deceased, produced a letter he received from deceased. In this deceased stated that after years of experience he was forced to admit that the business could not be successful. He feared he had been tricked and in his own conceit he had blundered fatally. He could not face the pain, shame, and loss he had caused. He added: "I go a distance from Glasgow hoping by some accident to end my trouble and render my insurance money available." Dr. Jack stated that deceased had been much depressed of late, but had never threatened to take his life. On the contrary he had definitely promised his wife that no such thing would take place. The jury found that deceased placed himself on the line with a view to self-destruction whilst of unsound mind.

**Their Prairie Home.**

At Willesden Court appeared three young desperadoes—according to the police evidence—who rented a hut in a field and used it as a thieves' cabin. The boys, all sixteen years of age, were Norman Sparrow, William Cecil Cutmore, a pupil at the Haberdashers' School and Eric Annand, a junior Civil Service clerk. They were charged with stealing a large quantity of property from tennis pavilions, and other robberies are being investigated. Detective-Sergeant Fox said the boys, who belonged to most respectable families, had completely furnished their cabin with stolen property. They had revolvers and other weapons, and had partitioned off a bedroom where they slept at nights. They had committed a number of robberies, and all the stolen property was taken to their cabin until an opportunity occurred to get rid of it. On one occasion they entertained the vicar of the parish to tea in the pavilion, the meal consisting of stolen food. The boys played cards in their cabin, and appeared to spend all their time there, robberies being committed in the early hours. The boys were remanded.

**Interrupted Honeymoon.**

Florant Clerbaut, a Belgian refugee, and Violet Annie Clerbaut, his young wife, were at Grimsby charged with, being aliens, entering a prohibited area without permission. Deputy Chief Constable Osborn said Clerbaut fell in love with the young woman, who was the daughter of a prominent Nottingham man. They were married, and went to Grimsby for their honeymoon, one of the best-known local families having placed a villa at their disposal. Unhappily they overlooked the necessity of procuring a permit to reside in a prohibited area. The defendants, who pleaded ignorance of the regulations, were allowed to return to Nottingham upon paying a small fine.

**Drama of Lost Identity.**

What may prove a case of truth being stranger than fiction has come to light at Leeds in connection with the remarkable story of a soldier's lost identity. It concerns a local man, whose parents have mourned him as dead for nine years, and they have now received a letter from a "Canadian" in Flanders in circumstances which leave little room for doubt that the writer is their long-lost son. Nearly ten years ago George Ernest Oldroyd, a young engineer, left his parents in Leeds and went to Canada. He wrote home saying he was working as cook for a party of engineers of the Canadian Pacific Railway out on the prairie. There was no news of Oldroyd for nine years. It now transpires that he was in a railway smash in Canada, and the injuries deprived him of his memory. As a piece of paper was found on him bearing the name, "Thorpe," he believed that was his name, whereas it was the name of another youth who went to Canada with him. Oldroyd joined the Canadian contingent, and recently in France met an old Leeds chum, who recognized him and told him his parents' name and address. By this means Oldroyd has got in touch with his father, Joseph Oldroyd, Stratford st., Leeds.

**Famous Pastor May Change Faith.**

The London "Chronicle" says:—It is probable that the Rev. R. J. Campbell, who has resigned his pastorate at the City Temple, may, before long, return to his original faith, and be received into the Church of England. If he does so he will become associated with Dr. Russell Wakefield, the Bishop of Birmingham, whose wide social sympathies and Liberal ideals are well known. Mr Campbell and Dr. Wakefield are in close sympathy on most questions of the day. Should Mr. Campbell decide to enter the Church of England he will arrange, in the first instance, to leave himself free for literary work upon which he is engaged. He would not have the ties which are inevitable were he the head of a congregation, but his great gifts in the pulpit would not be lost, while he would enrich religious thought by his pen.

**Motiveless Murder.**

The village of Swallow Nest, near Rotherham (Yorkshire), was the scene of a remarkable double tragedy. Lucy Martin, the wife of a collier and the mother of seven children, was hanging out clothes in the garden behind her house when she was killed by a shot in the head. A motor car was passing at the time, and neighbors who were attracted to the spot by the sound of firearms suspected that the motorist was connected in some way with the tragedy. A hue and cry was raised, and after a time the motorist was traced. Although in ignorance of the tragedy which had been enacted he remembered hearing the report of a gun as he passed through the village. Working on this statement the police entered the premises of a house overlooking the garden in which the woman was killed. In a bedroom, close by an open window, lay the dead body of an old man named John Johnson. He had a fearful wound in his throat, and by his side were a razor and a gun of the muzzle-loading type. Johnson, who was a miner, had been ill and depressed. He lived alone, and for several days prior to the tragedy no one had seen him. The dead woman was of a bright and cheerful disposition. Her youngest child was only a few months old. So far as can be ascertained she met her death as the result of a motiveless crime. On the impulse of the moment a depressed and out-of-work old man took two lives and made seven little children motherless.

**Crew Who Went Mad.**

Some details of an extraordinary occurrence at sea have been revealed by the arrival in the Humber of a Dutch herring lugger accompanied by a Norwegian steamer. It appears that the lugger was observed by the steamer about 130 miles off Scarboro' drifting helplessly about. The captain of the Norwegian vessel sent a small boat to the lugger to investigate, and the whole of the crew, including the skipper of the latter, were found, it is alleged, to be insane. They were taken aboard the steamer and brought along with their vessel into the Humber. The naval authorities took the matter in hand, and discovered from the ship's papers that three men were missing. The remaining ten men were questioned and it transpired that the missing men had been killed and their bodies thrown overboard. The crew of the lugger, it seems, had become frenzied with drink, and proceeded to dismantle the ship. The rails were torn down and thrown overboard, the hatchways wrenched away, and the decks practically cleared. The captain was unable to navigate the vessel, which drifted about until observed by the Norwegian steamer. The Grimsby police state that the crew of the lugger are still more or less insane, and are detained on board their vessel under charge of an armed guard. The Dutch Consul has been informed of the affair. He says the three men died as the result of wounds received during an affray.

**Died to Save Her Son.**

Mrs. Godfrey Phillimore, daughter-in-law of Lord Justice Phillimore, was drowned in the river Kennet at Reading while attempting to save the life of her eight-year-old son. The boy got into difficulties while bathing with his mother, and although she succeeded in bringing him to the surface, she sank herself when within a few yards of the bank.

**Canadian's Romance.**

A war romance reached its appropriate climax when Lance-Corporal Albert E. Graves, of the 5th Western Cavalry (First Canadian Contingent), was married at Guilsborough, Northamptonshire, to Miss Phyllis Bott. Graves was gassed at Hill 60, and was convalescing at a country place near Guilsborough, when he made the acquaintance of Miss Bott, to whom he was married after a five-weeks' courtship.

**Railwaymen and Rent.**

At a mass meeting of a Liverpool branch of the National Union of Railwaymen, it was unanimously resolved to resist the increase in rents as proposed by the local property owners' association. It was considered that landlords never enjoyed such prosperous times as now, and it was resolved to ask the Railwaymen's Vigilance Committee, representing 10,000 railway workmen, to consider "a pay-no-rent campaign" as the most effective means of resisting.

**A Notable Trio.**

The aggregate height of three brothers, hailing from Thames Ditton, who are now serving at the front is 19 ft. 5 in. Montague Hyatt is 6 ft. 7 ins. Roy Hyatt 6 ft. 5 1-2 in., and John Hyatt is 6 ft. 4 1-2 ins.

**Farmers Give to Red Cross.**

Over £700 ($3,500) was raised for the British Farmers' Red Cross Fund by an auction sale at Ellesmere (Salop), opened by Mr. William C. Bridgeman, M.P. A small donkey was resold over eighty times and realized £161 ($805.)

**The Poor Must Live.**

The Birkenhead Guardians are faced with an increase of £10,000 in estimates for out-relief. The reason assigned is that the Guardians have had to augment the weekly payment to paupers on account of the increased cost of living.

**Burnt to Death at 87.**

A woman 87 years of age, was burnt to death in a fire at Dockley Road, Bermondsey, London. The fire, supposed to have been caused by the upsetting of a lamp, broke out in the basement, where the woman lived.

**New Head of Woolwich Arsenal.**

The selection of a new superintendent for Woolwich Arsenal has fallen on Mr. Vincent Litchfield Raven, M. Inst. C.E., who after being a pupil under Mr. Edward Fletcher, late chief engineer of the North-Eastern Railway, gradually rose till he became assistant mechanical engineer in 1902 and chief engineer in 1910, with complete control of a department employing 18,000 workmen, together with the locomotive, carriage and waggon building and repairing establishments. Mr. Raven, who has been serving for some weeks at the Ministry of Munitions, is the son of the Rev. Vincent Raven, formerly rector of Great Fransham, Norfolk, and was educated at Aldenham School.

**M. P. Accused of Perjury.**

Col. Harland Bowden, M.P., appeared before the Oxted Bench on a charge of perjury. The summons was taken out by Sergt. Willard, a transport officer of the 16th Black Watch, who alleged that Col. Bowden, late in command of the Empire Battalions, committed perjury at a military court of inquiry at Warlingham on January 5 and 6. Willard, in a sworn affidavit, alleged that Col. Bowden made a false declaration at this inquiry in respect of a letter written by him (Willard), which he swore he had never seen, and which was afterwards found in the defendant's safe. The declaration (Willard further alleged) greatly affected the proceedings, and resulted in the King removing him from the service. The Bench found that there was no proof that Col. Bowden had seen the letter and they dismissed the case.

**"A Marvellous Man."**

When a ship's fireman was charged at Tower Bridge, London, with wounding Pan Ne Chebi, a native of Korea, Dr. Charsand, senior surgeon at the Seaman's Hospital, Greenwich, said the injured man had a chest wound three inches deep penetrating the apex of the heart and a lung. Both organs were stitched up, and, after being three days unconscious from loss of blood, the patient had completely recovered. He was a marvellous man.

**Sequel to Detective's Death.**

The trial concluded at the Central Criminal Court of Richard Gorges, ex-Army officer, charged with the wilful murder of Alfred Young, a Metropolitan detective, by shooting him with a revolver. Counsel for the defence said that the prisoner suffered from chronic alcoholism and the effects of sunstroke, and the prisoner, giving evidence, said that if he drank spirits it made him practically mad. On the day of the tragedy he had a variety of drinks. In the struggle with the detectives the revolver went off. Mr. Justice Low said that the point for the jury was whether it was a case of wilful murder, or, having regard to prisoner's condition and circumstances, manslaughter. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter, and the judge said the least he could do was to pass a sentence of twelve years' penal servitude.

**Tyneside Whaler Missing.**

Messrs. R. Irvin and Son, Limited, North Shields, havereceived a cable from Cape Town to the effect that the whaler "C.O.J." had been absent for a week, and that other whalers were searching for her. The firm has since learnt that these vessels have not been successful, and report having sighted wreckage, it is feared that the "C.O.J." has been lost with all hands. The vessel was one of a fleet of whalers built specially by Messrs. Smith's Dock Co. at their Southbank yard, to the order of the Southern Sealing and Whaling Company, Limited, in which Alderman Richard Irvin, of North Shields, and members of his family, are large shareholders. The crew consisted of Scandinavians and numbered 15 or 20 hands.

**Canon's Daughter Killed.**

Miss Grace Mabel Cronshaw, aged 30, daughter of Canon Cronshaw, rector of Tarleton, Lancashire, met with a tragic death. She was cycling with her brother, Prebendary Cronshaw, of London, who was over on holiday. When coming from a country lane into the main road from Liverpool to Preston, she was knocked down by a motor char-a-banc and killed instantly in the presence of her brother.

**Will Women Emigrate?**

The after-effects of industrial organization for war purposes—and principally the displacement of male labor by female—are engaging the close attention of a "Section" at the British Association's meetings. What is likely to be the effect of the substitution of the million women for men as wage-earners? asks an English paper. All the indications point to a vast industrial competition. This for the reason that women workers do not lose sight of marrying, and seldom regard their occupation as their life's work. Moreover, the tendency to keep skilled men away from the recruiting offices and even to bring them back from the trenches, shows pretty clearly that it is mainly unskilled labor that will be affected. This is quite bad enough to call for urgent measures. The report which the British Association has had under consideration contains the suggestion that women should be persuaded to emigrate. There is at all times a preponderance of female over male births, and with the further loss of manhood caused by the war, emigration for women might well prove the solution of a great national menace.

**Too Much Love.**

A young woman who had received treatment at an institution for the blind in Edgware road, London, became so attached to the lady superintendent that she persisted in following her everywhere, and even when she was ordered by a magistrate to cease annoying the lady she persisted in her conduct, until she became, as a lawyer put it, "like an evil spirit hovering about." Another attempt will be made to induce her to show her affection less obtrusively.

**Major Made Double Rescue.**

A gallant act on the part of Major K. Eustace Jameson, of the Royal Field Artillery, was the means of saving two lives. A six-year-old boy fell over Brandon Bridge (Suffolk) into the river Ouse. He had gone under twice when Driver Canham, an artilleryman who was in full uniform, dived into the water from the bridge. He was soon in difficulties, when Major Jameson, who was having tea, heard cries for help. Fully dressed, including leggings and spurs, the major dived in from the bank and, being a strong swimmer, reached Canham, who still retained hold of the boy. After a great effort Major Jameson got both to the bank, Canham being then in an exhausted state. Major Jameson is the son of Lieutenant-Colonel John Eustace Jameson, commanding the Third 24th Battalion London Regiment. His gallantry, as well as that of Canham, is being brought to the notice of the Royal Humane Society.

## SCOTTISH

**Tragic Return From Front.**

The eleven-year-old son of Pte. W. Leadingham, of the 5th Black Watch, was drowned while fishing from the cliffs at Arbroath. The father, who had been at the front for eleven months, obtained leave of absence and arrived home to find that his son's body had just been recovered.

**Factory for Making Radium.**

The production of radium, an industry hitherto largely monopolized by Austria, is now being carried out in Scotland. Mr. John S. MacArthur, who is responsible for the venture, has established a factory in the vicinity of Loch Lomond, and has got together a trained staff.

**Not a Submarine.**

The coast-guardsman on duty at Ardlamont, Kyles of Bute, had his attention drawn to an object travelling along the surface of the water. On the tide receding, later in the day, it turned out to be a whale about 16 feet in length.

**Seven Months After.**

The death occurred in Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, of Hugh Bell, miner, Craigfoot Terrace, Grangepans. Bell was one of six men who were involved in a serious gas explosion which occurred in a pit at Bridgeness seven months ago. His spine was injured, and he was badly bruised. He leaves a widow and two children.

**When the Crane Fell.**

A fatal accident occurred at the granite quarries near Peterhead. William Reid was in charge of a steam crane, which was placed at the edge of the quarry. While in the act of raising a stone the crane overbalanced and fell to the bottom of the quarry, fully 100 feet below. Reid was carried with it, and killed instantaneously. He was unmarried, and resided at Longhaven.

**"Blucher" Survivor's Suicide.**

Karl Klein, a German sailor and prisoner of war at Stobs Camp, near Hawick, was found dead in hospital there, having hanged himself with his leather belt, which he had attached to one of the windows. Klein, who is said to be one of those who were on board the "Blucher," which was sunk in the North Sea, had been in a depressed state for some time. He was about twenty-six years of age, and married.

**Was Mutiny Veteran.**

The death is announced at Edinburgh of Color-Sergeant Patrick Macnamara, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, and late drill instructor of the 4th V. B. Royal Scots. He was 22 years in the Army, 11 years served in India and four in Africa. He served all through the Mutiny, and was mentioned in despatches for bravery and saving the life of his commanding officer during the North-West Frontier campaign, for which he received the meritorious medal.

**Chance for the Thrifty.**

The problem of transport in these days of no excursions or cheap tickets is serious and pressing. Thanks, however, to the happy thought of the Albion Motor Car Company, people in Scotland are able to go to London for ten shillings. What an opportunity for the ambitious Scot to leave his native heath to tempt fickle fortune in London! The company, who are building motor lorries for the Government at their place in Glasgow, send up two convoys of ten lorries each per week, and they have during the summer carried passengers at the price mentioned. The privilege has been freely sought during the summer months, and the fares, which are handed over to the Scottish Red Cross and the Y.M.C.A. have by now amounted to almost £100.

**Farm Fire Incident.**

Damage estimated at between £1,500 and £2,000 was caused by fire at the dairy farm of East Seaton, near Arbroath, on the estate of the Hon. F. J. Bruce, and tenanted by the trustees of the late Mr. John Barr. While the Fire Brigade were on their way out from Arbroath, one of the horses dropped down dead, and another was injured by falling, and had to be carried back to Arbroath on a float. The remaining horse was released, and a large crowd from the town, who were making their way to the scene of the fire, hauled the fire engine from Cliff House, where the breakdown happened, out to East Seaton, almost a mile distant.

**Medical Student's Ghastly Crime.**

A medical student named William Juta, a native of South Africa, shot himself in a room in the South Africa Union, 15 Buccleuch Place. A note was found lying on a table in the room in Juta's handwriting stating that he had shot his wife, child, and mother-in-law, and that their bodies would be found in his house at 21 Falcon Avenue. The police were at once informed, and on proceeding to the address indicated they found that the sensational statements made in the letter were only too true. Juta is said to have been depressed at the results of examinations and may have been in financial difficulties. Mrs. Juta, it is stated, was formerly a Miss McGregor, of Carnoustie.

**Flight-Corporal Drowned.**

A drowning fatality has occurred at Montrose, the victim being Wm. Hayden, a corporal in the Royal Flying Corps. Hayden, accompanied by two other corporals, was proceeding to the headquarters at Panmure Barracks, and while on the west side of the dock, he fell a pace behind, with the intention, his companions thought, of taking the other side. They almost immediately heard a splash in the water, and it is conjectured that Hayden in the pitch darkness had either slipped on the quay or mistaken the distance from the edge.

**Four Killed on Railway.**

A distressing railway accident, by which four surfacemen lost their lives, occurred in the vicinity of Drem Station. The victims were: George Russell Hamilton (25), and George Alex. Howden (59), residing at Dirleton; and George Paterson (45), and Patrick Pearson (25), residing at Chapel Farm, North Berwick. The accident occurred on the branch line between North Berwick and Drem, about half a mile east of the latter station, where the men were at the time engaged in repairing the permanent way. The branch line at this point takes a sharp bend, and it is thought that owing to the noise caused by a goods train travelling east the surfacemen had failed to hear the approach of the 1.43 p.m. train from North Berwick to Edinburgh, with the result that they were knocked down by the engine and killed. All four men were married, Paterson being survived by a family of six, and Howden by a family of three.

**Was Pioneer Minister in B.C.**

The death took place at his residence in Glasgow of the Rev. Dr. Thomas Somerville, minister of Blackfriars' Parish Church. A native of Torr Hall, Bridge-of-Weir, where he was born in 1839, Dr. Somerville, like many another successful preacher, was the son of a farmer. He completed his course for the ministry in the old College of Glasgow, and was licensed in 1863. After serving for a time as assistant in St. James's, he was ordained by the Presbytery of Glasgow in February, 1865, and afterwards proceeded to British Columbia as the first minister of the Church of Scotland there. Returning to Scotland six years later, he was called to St. David's, Kirkintilloch, and in 1873 was presented by the Lord Provost and Magistrates to the charge of the College Church in High Street, a quaint old building which has long since disappeared. When the College was removed westward to Gilmorehill, the congregation of the College Kirk went eastward to Dennistoun, where a new church was built and the old name of Blackfriars was revived. Dr. Somerville is survived by his widow. A son is the Rev. Munro Somerville, of Drumelzier.

# LETTERS FROM READERS

### CONSCRIPTION.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—I assure you that I read with pleasure your editorials weekly. You will pardon me when I state that I cannot see why you should write so hard against conscription. If you are a father, with sons in the trenches, then I will ask you to pardon me. But I assure you that every one I have spoken to when I speak in favor of conscription who have sons or husbands in the trenches all say, "Yes, yes, conscription is the only square deal." I have one son and a son-in-law in France, a daughter in London, England, and a son in the 40th Battalion at Valcartier. Then why should my honest, temperate ones fight for shirkers and men discharged for drunkenness. Two hundred and fifty men discharged from the 25th Battalion as misfits, 200 of the 250 discharged as drunkards. What a record! Only the men with red blood and of clean moral character are allowed to fight, and the bums and shirkers allowed to stay at home to propagate our future generation. Conscription would stop all this. Alcohol could not then keep a man at home. No; no, you are not voicing the feelings of the wives and parents of our empire when you run down conscription.

Do you know I dread to see a telegraph messenger, in case it is a message from Ottawa with fatal news. Oh man, what a difference it makes when your own flesh and blood is on the firing line. I could not, if I wanted, and would not if I could, call my bairns from doing their duty.

When speaking at the recruiting meeting one month ago at Halifax, I told them of an old friend sixty years old who volunteered this spring. I received a post card from the front in France. He was an ex-Life Guardsman. I mentioned this at the meeting as an incitement for the young men to follow suit.

You are on the wrong path. Speak to your friends who have their own flesh and blood in the trenches, ask them if it is pleasing to know that their own folks are fighting for the volunteer system. Why should my folks fight for other men who are fit to fight, but won't. I should like to read your comments on this. I do not seek publication as a letter writer. I thank you for the many happy, instructive hours I have spent reading your splendid editorials, excepting, of course, the ones on conscription. Wishing you and your paper every prosperity.

PHILIP A. FREEMAN.

Halifax, N.S.

### WHY CHURCH UNION?

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—In a recent issue of the "Witness" you published a letter with the above title. Certain reasons were therein given why the proposed union is greatly to be desired. It was urged that agreement in the essentials of Christian doctrine and similarity as regards polity made union between Presbyterians and Methodists comparatively easy. Another reason for union was the lamentable and discreditable divisions that exist in our Protestantism. And again it was urged that mixed Protestant marriages, which in many communities are fast becoming the rule rather than the exception, constituted a reason for the consummation of the union.

The writer would like now to suggest some additional reasons why this happy chance of bringing into one church home three great denominations should not be lost.

One of these reasons is that under present conditions much unchristian rivalry exists. Opponents of union are loath to admit this, and would like to make themselves and others believe that sweetness, disinterestedness and an unalloyed desire for the glory of God characterizes our Protestant denominational life. But many of us know better. We know that in almost every field where several denominations occupy the ground a fight is on. Ministers who would personally prefer giving their full strength to preaching, teaching and pastoral work amongst their own people are dragged into the struggle through the jealousies of church officials and members. No minister can afford to let a brother minister make the first call at the home of the newly-married or be first to knock at the door of the family recently arrived. On the surface this zeal may seem commendable. No one would deny that it is the duty of Christian ministers to shepherd diligently the flock of God. But denominational rivalry tends almost irresistibly to vitiate ministers' motives in that it is a continual incentive to seek first, not the glory of God, but the glory of a particular church. This stumbling block ought to be taken away. Church officials, too, and members ought to be delivered from the jealousy and bitterness so easily engendered by denominational aggressiveness.

Then there is to be considered the impoverishment of our church life resulting from the existence of so many denominations. Some people seem to feel a kind of holy horror of a big, wealthy, numerically powerful church. If this attitude is reasonable it would be wise to set limits to the growth in wealth and numbers of our particular denomination. But nobody thinks of doing that. However largeness of resources is not a bad thing in itself. It may involve temptations and dangers, but what advance or development does not? Every useful invention, every discovery has brought in its train new temptations and new dangers. But nobody therefore proposes to abolish inventions and discoveries. Neither should we propose to keep the church of Christ perpetually shut up to the days of small things. If there are dangers in bigness there are more and greater dangers in smallness, as many a dwarfed congregation and dwarfed minister could testify. Because of the fewness of their numbers and the smallness of their equipment many congregations find it impossible to organize their work in any satisfactory manner. The Christian Endeavor and Epworth League in such congregations remind one of the American army in which, according to some wag, everyone is at least a colonel. After the offices are filled there are no members left for the rank and file. And much might be said with regard to the small material resources of such congregations—the smoky stoves, the dingy walls, the frayed upholstering, the two-by-four dimensions of their sanctuaries.

In the last place, if there were time to go into it, is the argument from Scripture. Opponents of union maintain that the Bible does not stand for the organic unity of the Body of Christ. They would have us believe that the Scriptures teach the doctrine of unity in diversity, or the poetic notion that while separate like the billows we may be one like the sea. Perhaps it may suffice to quote in this connection one or two passages. St. Paul writing to the Corinthians says: "For it hath been declared unto me of you, my brethren, that there are contentions among you. Now this I say, that every one of you saith, I am of Paul; and I of Apollos; and I of Cephas; and I of Christ. . . . For ye are yet carnal; for whereas there is among you envying and strife and divisions are ye not carnal and walk as men? For while one saith, I am of Paul; and another, I am of Apollos, are ye not carnal?" This looks more than a little like the beginning of denominationalism in St. Paul's day, and seems to show that the Apostle viewed it with strong disapproval.

J. N. BECKSTEDT.

Lansdowne, Oct., 1915.

### BAPTISTS AND CHURCH FELLOWSHIP.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—The "Witness" editorial on Christian non-fellowship, of Sept. 14th, favored a progressive union of the churches based on Christian brotherhood. Approving the acceptance by the Congregationalists of Canada to join the Presbyterians and Methodists in organic union, you add that "Baptists could obviously not be invited so long as they hold what are called close communion views," etc.

As a Maritime Baptist, having quite exceptional opportunities for knowing the views and practices of the United Baptists, I can assure you that since the union of the Baptists and Free Baptists in 1906, open communion is becoming the prevalent practice. I understand that the Baptists of Western Canada are also quite generally in accord with the open communion views. Everywhere, I believe, in this respect, the independence of the local church in its practice is unquestioned. It is sufficient for my purpose in this letter to show that Canadian Baptists are not tied up to close communion.

Now, it is true also that the tendency in Baptist polity is towards more power of legislation in the general bodies; that is, towards what you have called being "presbyterianly" governed. Home and foreign mission administration and ordination of minister involve interdependence, and the claims for efficiency are thrusting aside many traditional ideas. That other denominations are allies of the Baptists in the Lord's fight against the mighty has been felt with great force in the Laymen's Movement and other campaigns, and it was not long ago, but not in Canada, that an interdenominational communion service was held in a great city and in a Baptist church. We do not think that close communion can be regarded as the bar to union.

In each denomination there are one or more distinctive features which are held to warrant a separate organization. Baptists point to the great commission of our Lord for their warrant for a church membership of believers, and the baptism of such believers by immersion.

These two, within the ellipse of New Testament authority, are the foci of Baptist doctrine. If these constitute a bar to union with other Christians we may properly ask whether this bar is of reinforced concrete, or of the "let-down" sort.

In our experience of union as United Baptists, it was agreed that there should be no sacrifice of principle on either side. That led to some investigation as to what was principles, and what customs or traditions.

It is evident from the history of the Church, from recent union movements, and from the nature of the subject, that Church Polity is largely a matter of growth. Various elements have entered into church organization and development, even from the first, as has been clearly shown by Principal Lindsay in his "The Ministry in the Early Centuries." Modifications of polity then are admittedly proper when holding with the essential principles of the Gospel. By violating thees principles Rome drove individuals, churches and national churches into revolt and independence.

In considering a possible rapprochement of Baptists and other denominations, the writer conceives that Baptists might agree to a fuller emphasis on "presbyterianly" governm nt. That is, in church polity they might exercise a measure of freedom in the interests of a union based on brotherhood.

On the other hand, those distinctive principles which are identical with the commands of our Lord are unimpeachable, and to honor and observe them the Baptists would cordially welcome all the faithful. Instead of following the "spirit of the times," which takes liberties with the very words of Jesus, removing thereby the offence of the cross, the union of Christians must follow the spirit and ordinances of Christ.

Show Baptists where they have departed from the Word and testimony, and they are bound to return. To this standard alone can the rallying be made for a union which shall honor Christ. As all press towards the common centre each will be nearer his brethren and the union for which Jesus prayed shall be realized.

UNION.

Note.—Charles Spurgeon, one of the greatest of Baptists, presided at interdenominational communion services in his great tabernacle.

### RESURRECTION OF THE BODY.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—Apropos of your editorial in your issue of the 14th. inst., respecting the resurrection of the dead, I should like, through the columns of your esteemed paper, to offer to your readers some reasons why all Christians, educated or otherwise, should have an intelligent and unwavering belief in the literal resurrection of the human body.

In all matters of religious discussion it is well for us to heed the words of the prophet Isaiah: "To the law and the testimony: if they speak not according to this word, it is because there is no light in them." Not the creeds formulated by ecclesiastical councils, but the inerrant Word of the living God is the correct standard by which all religious beliefs should be tested. We may therefore properly inquire: Is the doctrine of a literal resurrection taught in the Bible? It is the hope of Old Testament saints. The patriarch Job had this confidence: "For I know that my redeemer liveth, and that he shall stand at the latter day upon the earth: And though after my skin worms destroy this body, yet in my flesh shall I see God: whom I shall see for myself, and mine eyes shall behold and not another." Job 19: 25-27. Observe that Job believed that he would see God in the flesh after his body should be destroyed. Abraham believed in a literal resurrection, "By faith Abraham, when he was tried, offered up Isaac: Accounting that God was able to raise him up even from the dead." Heb. 11: 17, 19.

The resurrections recorded in the Bible are literal resurrections of the body that had died. To wit, the son of the widow at Zarephath, whom Elijah brought to life; the Shunamite's son, raised by Elisha: Lazarus of Bethany; Jairus' daughter: the widow's son of Nain.

The strongest ground for belief in a literal resurrection of the human body is found in the resurrection of our Lord. That was a literal resurrection. Said he to his disciples, on his appearance before them after his resurrection; "Behold my hands and my feet, that it is I myself: handle me and see; for a spirit hath not flesh and bones as ye see me have." Luke 24: 39. This was said to allay their fear, and correct their error, for they thought they had seen a ghost. In that matchless treatise on the resurrection, the 15th. chapter of his first epistle to the Corinthians, which I would commend to all your readers for careful study, Paul thus expresses his conviction: "Now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the first fruits of them that slept. For as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive." As we have borne the image of the earthly, we shall also bear the image of the heavenly." Vs. 20, 22, 49. "For our citizenship is in heaven; from whence also we look for the Saviour, the Lord Jesus Christ: Who shall fashion anew this body of our humiliation, that it may be transformed like unto his own body of glory." Phil. 3: 20, 21. R. V. In the foregoing passages of Scripture we are taught that the resurrection bodies of believers will be the same as that of our Lord. The firstfruits of a crop constitute at once a sample and pledge of the full harvest. So our risen Lord as the firstfruits of His mortal followers, is an earnest and guarantee of their resurrection. As He was raised from the dead, so will they be. As His resurrection body consisted of flesh and bones, animated by the Eternal Spirit, so will theirs. As with that body He ascended into heaven, so also will they. "For if the Spirit of him that raised up Jesus from the dead dwell in you, he that raised up Christ from the dead shall also quicken your mortal bodies by his Spirit that dwelleth in you." Rom. 8: 11. See Jno. 20: 24. If it be urged that this view does not accord with the teaching of I. Cor. 15: 37, I would answer that here, and in the verses following, Paul shows that the personality of the natural body is preserved in the resurrection body, with this important difference: "It is sown in corruption; it is raised in incorruption: It is sown in dishonor; it is raised in glory: it is sown in weakness; it is raised in power: It is sown a natural body; it is raised a spiritual body."

If the objection be urged that this conception of the resurrection is too materialistic, the answer is that it is no more so than the doctrine of our Lord's incarnation. "The Word was made flesh and dwelt among us." It is no more materialistic than the fact of the translation of Enoch and Elijah, who were taken up bodily into heaven.

If the Bible teaches us to believe in a bodily resurrection, and it is quite evident that that event is still in the future, the question naturally arises: What of the present state of those who have died? It is quite evident from the story of the rich man and Lazarus, and from the teaching in Phil. 1: 23, and II. Cor. 5: 6, 8, that the spirits of those who have died in Christ are now present with Him. These spirits Christ will bring with him, on His descent from heaven to resurrect the bodies of departed saints, and translate those who are then alive upon the earth. I. Thess. 4: 13-17.

The man of faith can see no difficulty in the way of the resurrection of the bodies that have been cremated, or lost at sea and devoured by sharks. "With God all things are possible." He who made the first man out of the dust of the earth, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, that he became a living soul, can gather up the scattered particles of man's mortal body after it has returned to its earthly element, and out of these fashion any object that suits His purpose. According to the teaching of both science and Scripture nothing is annihilated. Matter changes its form, but does not pass out of existence. A log that has been burnt no longer exists as a log, but the material out of which it was made has been changed into gas and ash and other matter, and made to mingle with the earth and air. So it is with the human body. In its disintegration it perishes as a body, but it does not perish absolutely. Having this truth in mind, and convinced of the emphatic statement of Scripture that the body shall be raised incorruptible, we should not stand in dread of cremation as a means of disposing of it.

CHAS. SEGSWORTH.

Fort Frances, Ont.

## PRESS OPINIONS

### THE GREAT ANGLO-FRENCH LOAN

(London "Times.")

"The successful conclusion of the Anglo-French loan in the United States is in itself an event of such magnitude in our relations with America that any purely financial criticism on the precise terms of the loan must take a secondary place. All the circumstances of the financial operation are unprecedented. We ourselves never before in modern history have sought a foreign loan. No country ever before has placed a loan for anything like such an amount abroad, not even in England, and it is safe to say that none of our enemies could borrow such an amount in the United States at any price.

"We regard it as an expression of American confidence, and in such circumstances need not scrutinize it too jealously if the terms are rather high. If we criticise anything it would rather be the 2 percent underwriting commission. If New York is ever to become in peace times a serious rival to London as an international money centre it must learn to do things cheaper than that."

### NOT DOING FULL DUTY.

(Toronto "Globe.")

Mr. N. W. Rowell is emphatically right when he says that Canada in raising less than two percent of her total population is not doing her full duty. And raising two percent is a very different thing from putting that number in the battle line. The Dominion has only one-fourth of her 160,000 men actually at the front.

### SUFFERING ARMENIA.

(New York "Evening Post.")

The report of the American Committee on Armenian Atrocities not only confirms previous accounts but throws the responsibility for repeated persecutions squarely upon Constantinople. The first statements concerned murder and torture chiefly in Van, Trebizond, and the Caucasus region, where they might have been traceable to irresponsible Governors. It is now clear that by general orders the Turkish Government has tried to strip all the provinces of Armenia of their population, and that nearly 1,500,000 people have been set marching towards the Mesopotamian wilderness to live among Arab and Kurdish savage tribes. The consequent suffering is vividly set forth in the 20,000 words of original narratives sent to the Committee from all parts of Armenia. There is already in this country an American Armenian Relief Fund Committee, which has issued repeated appeals for assistance. The most effective action that can be taken by the neutral nations of the world is in exerting moral, if not diplomatic, pressure upon the German Government to check its ally. German representatives in this country should already be able to let Berlin understand how severely it will suffer in public sentiment if it does not attempt to call a halt upon Turkey's ruthless official orders and her deliberate inflaming of ruthless tribes. When the Kaiser first extended a friendly hand to Turkey in 1898, following the atrocities denounced by Gladstone, it was hoped that he might exercise the restraining influence now so much needed.

### GERMANY AFTER THE WAR.

(New York "Journal of Commerce.")

When the European war closes, Germany will find it necessary to resume relations with other countries. No nation in this age can maintain an independent economic system, and Germany least of all nations has sought to do so. When she resumes trade relations her danger will be that with current capital destroyed, and with no adequate means of providing for the restoration of usual business relationships upon the necessary scale, she will find herself hopelessly crippled. She cannot look with success to her past sources of supply in London and Paris, and she is likely to find relatively little aid available in the neutral countries. Germany now depends practically entirely upon her own internal resources, both of current manufactures and of capital. Outsiders cannot determine exactly how rapidly she is trenching upon either, and residents of the country, as already noted, are deprived of the usual standards of comparison. Her leaders under these conditions are likely to come to the end of her strength without much warning, and unexpectedly, both so far as their own people and the outside world are concerned. When the German nation does thus reach the limit of its endurance for the present, recovery is likely to be much slower and more difficult than in the case of other countries. The "economic laws," which are said by some to have been successfully overridden by German organization and combination, have a way of reasserting themselves. German conditions after the war are likely to furnish a striking illustration of the way in which this process makes itself effective.

### MAY RAISE THE "LUSITANIA."

(Washington "Times.")

Engineers in England are seriously discussing the possibility that the "Lusitania" may be raised from the ocean bed. She lies at a depth of 300 to 400 feet, on a bottom that is supposed to be hard enough to have prevented her becoming packed in mud and grown into the sea's floor. This is in many cases the greatest difficulty about raising a ship.

The "Lusitania" and her cargo are estimated to weigh about 40,000 tons, which is a greater weight than has ever been dragged up from the sea's bottom. Moreover, the depth at which she lies is perhaps 100 feet greater than any at which divers have ever successfully operated. But it is suggested that greater power and bigger appliances might cope with greater weight; while there have been recent improvements in diving paraphernalia which might make the work possible, despite the great depth. Especially is it claimed that a spherical diving machine has been perfected in which men could go to much greater depths and still work, using artificial light to guide them.

Most plausible of the plans proposed is that which looks to attaching cables to the ship and lifting her a few feet and then towing her inshore to shallower water till she would again rest on the bottom; then lifting her again and taking another towing step upward; and so on until she should be brought to such a depth of water that ordinary diving apparatus would serve the salvers. The problem is considered to be, at least, one of whether the cost would be greater than the value of the salvage.

### THE WARLIKE CZARS.

(From the London "Daily Chronicle.")

The Czar, who has assumed supreme command of the Russian forces, comes of a family renowned for courage. Alexander I. was in the fighting line at Austerlitz, and exposed himself so recklessly that he escaped death only by a miracle, while in the battle before Dresden he was splashed by the blood of General Moreau, who was killed at his side. His successor, Nicholas, was described, even by an enemy, as "absolutely ignorant of fear," and Alexander II. not only exposed himself as fearlessly as any of his soldiers in the Turkish campaign of 1877, but literally sacrificed his life to his unconcern for suffering, when he fell by the assassin's bomb in 1881.

### GAFFNEY WHINES.

(New York "World.")

"The efforts of the British press to involve me," says T. St. John Gaffney, "are due entirely to the fact that I am an Irishman." Odd that the "British press" hasn't fallen foul of the many other Irishmen in our diplomatic and consular service!

### WHAT THEY DID BLOW UP!

(Brooklyn "Eagle.")

As a German naval expert admits, their submarines have not succeeded in blowing British commerce from the seas. But at least they have blown to bits Germany's reputation for civilization, and that was quite an achievement.

### DID FORD SEE IT?

(New York "Sun.")

If Mr. Henry Ford has ever seen General Sam Hughes, of Canada, and noticed the set of his jaw and the gleam in his eye, he, the Detroit submarine inventor, will realize that the Minister of Defence is in grim earnest when he wants to know by wire or wireless whether Mr. Ford, who has had some profitable business dealings with the Canadian Government, has said that he "would tie a can to the (loan) commission and pack it back to Europe."

### EXIT DUMBA.

(New York "World," Oct. 6th.)

Nothing that former Ambassador Dumba has said in a long time has been so obviously sincere as his remark: "I hope I have seen the last of the American reporter." If it had not been for an American reporter in the service of the "World," Dr. Dumba, instead of being on his way home with a safe conduct in his pocket, might still be doing business here with both hands, "disorganizing, holding up, and perhaps entirely preventing" lawful industries of various kinds. As a result of the work of this reporter, we are now seeing the last of Dr. Dumba.

The little scrap of paper without which Dr. Dumba, late Ambassador from Austria-Hungary to the United States, could hardly hope to get home in safety, was delivered yesterday to the State Department at Washington by Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British Ambassador. It is called a safe conduct. The nations that issue this safe conduct control the sea as against Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey. Must it not be humiliating for a diplomatic representative of a belligerent without power on the ocean to be sent away for arrogance, incivility and wrong-doing here, and then be dependent upon the forbearance of the enemy, acting in response to our request, for immunity from capture? It ought to be, but is it?

### CONTRASTING WAR METHODS.

(Boston "Herald.")

The English bulldog rarely barks. He is a silent fighter. So is his master. There has been something portentous about the silence of the British army in France, of the great fleet which has swept the enemy's flag from the seas. Nobody knows where the fleet is, and to this day, nobody appears to know with certainty whether the 'Audacious' is afloat or at the bottom of the sea, and silent decimating of submarines has demoralized the German offensive.

In official pronouncements there has been vast reserve. Neither British nor French have said much about "when the war is over." In this, they have at least avoided setting precedents and establishing principles; but the Germans have been communicative as to their plans and purposes.

The German discusses the question, "Shall we annex Belgium and Poland?" Recently, in the Reichstag, an official of the treasury stated with emphasis that Germany fully intended to make the Allies pay for the war. "The losers must pay; those who forced the war upon us will pay its costs," he said, with detail and particulars and comment on the hardship it might be to later generations.

This is a bad diplomatic blunder. Suppose the Allies win; what defence against heavy indemnities can Germany have, in the face of her officially announced intention to exact them in case she won? How can she appeal from her own programme of "The losers must pay?" She has barred herself from any status quo ante argument.

### WHOLE FAMILY ENLISTS.

(Calgary "Albertan.")

There are not very many cases on record in Canada as yet where an entire family has been cleaned up of its male members by the recruiting officer, but this is the case with the Bartlett family of Lethbridge. The parents of this family of former Kentishmen have given their four sons to the colors, as well as four sons-in-law, and they are left at home alone, while their boys are left on active service.

### AGGRESSION PUNISHED!

(New York "Evening Post.")

Germany's first formal repudiation of aggressive conquest appears in the note that a Silesian woman has been sentenced to a long imprisonment for proposing to a Russian captive.

### NOT VERY "NEUTRAL."

(Manchester "Guardian.")

What is described as "an uncensored story" is told in an American paper whose news is generally to be trusted. In the Wall Street district the other afternoon a man who stopped at a news kiosk to make a purchase saw a pile of German papers—that is to say, American papers published in the German language—with big headlines from which he could learn, though he understood little German, that the Russian army had been "Gesnickersneed" or "Gewringnecked," or something else to that German paper's satisfaction. With a sudden impulse he took a five-dollar bill from his pocket, seized the mass of German sheets and rammed them deep in one of the cans placed in the gutter by the street cleaning department and marked "Deposit Waste Paper and Rubbish Here." Putting the five-dollar bill in the newsdealer's hand, he said: "Young man, ich strafe those papers. Let 'em stay in that can and the change is yours."

### INVASION OF CANADA.

(Hamilton (Ont.) "Times.")

Mr. Will. B. Storer, a wealthy citizen of New York, who for many years has spent his summer holidays in New Brunswick, and who is said to be a most reputable man by the St. John, N.B., "Telegraph," has given an interview in which he expresses the decided opinion that Canada is in danger of an invasion from German and Austrian reservists in the United States. He says that the number of these is probably over a million, that there are eight million Germans and five million Austrians in that country. Many of these are actually engaged in a propaganda on behalf of their own countries, that they are bitter and desperate, and the reservists well drilled and ready for anything. Mr. Storer says: "I believe that Canada is in great danger of invasion at any moment by hundreds of thousands of the many millions of Germans and Austrians at present in the United States. Should the United States declare war upon Germany, Canada, and every province of it would be as certain of invasion as that night follows day. Whether or not the United States and Germany go to war, I have no doubt that the question of invading Canada by armies of trained soldiers of Germany and Austria—reservists in the United States—is uppermost in the minds of the United States enemies of the Allies." Mr. Storer further says that

"There is a tremendous German propaganda going on all over the United States; and if photographs of such German activity could be seen in the picture houses of Canada and other parts of the Empire there would be such a rush to the standard of England and her allies that the question of the war's duration would be settled in a short time. What would the people here in New Brunswick think if they were told that the German reservists in the United States had information, with photographic illustrations, of the chief rivers, railway and passenger bridges of every province in the whole Dominion? What would they think if they were told that they had exact information as to whether New Brunswick could be more successfully invaded from the United States through the river counties or through Charlotte county or the city or county of St. John? What would Nova Scotians think if they were told that the same class of England's enemies had all information as to how most successfully they could gain an entrance to Halifax and other chief towns and cities of that province? What would Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and the provinces farther west think if they were told that the unfriendly Germans had exact information of every ten miles of the boundary between the United States and Canada, with no protecting forts almost from the Atlantic to the Pacific? Whether Germany and the United States go to war or not, should not Canada be armed to her last eligible man? It appears to me that even home defence demands that to the fullest extent."

Mr. Storer describes the various hyphenated movements going on in the States, the fomenting of strikes, the placing of infernal machines on board vessels, the various other plots, and declares that "should Germany and the United States go to war the invasion of Canada by German and Austrian reservists by the hundreds of thousands may be considered as certain. This will bring the war closer home to you Canadians, and then you people will have a better idea of why Canadians should go to the support of England's cause by the hundreds of thousands rather than in the hundreds and thousands.

### COL. WATTERSON IN PROPHETIC GARB.

(Toronto "Globe.")

There are many eminent Americans who unreservedly express their sympathy with the Allies and their hope that German militarism will be crushed, but few are so outspoken as Col. Henry Watterson, the veteran Kentucky journalist, who recently, when interviewed by the "Globe," declared that he was no clammy neutral, and added a few observations about the Kaiser that would make the Colonel distinctly persona non grata were he to visit Berlin. Col. Watterson not only believes the Allies ought to win, but he is quite convinced they will win.

"Marse Henry" has a well-established reputation as a prophet. One of the best bits of forecasting to which he has ever given expression was published in his paper, the Louisville "Courier-Journal," sixteen years ago, on the outbreak of the Boer War. On that occasion he wrote:

"Whether in the frigid zone or in the tropics, the British Government has adapted itself to the wants and even the foibles of the people, and made them feel the inestimable value of the British birthright. What it once was to be a Roman citizen it is to be a British subject in the nineteenth century. The feeling that the majesty and power of England are extended over every one of her hundreds of millions of subjects, and the assurance thus given them of all the rights and privileges of life, are things that Americans, who have been in the habit of looking upon themselves as a little better than Britons, have not thoroughly realized. It is fully understood elsewhere, as is shown by the enthusiasm with which the colonists are hastening to help their titanic mother strike down the puny forces of the Boers. The lesson is an impressive one. It teaches not only that the Boers must inevitably be overcome, but that it will be infinitely better for them as well as for the remainder of South Africa. Civilization has a great deal of work to do in the Dark Continent, and the best workers should do it. The English stand head and shoulders as colonizers above Germans, French, and Portuguese, who divide the territory with her. Under them not only the natives will receive the largest possible liberty, but the Dutch themselves will feel the quickening influence of a higher and better civilization. The Boers may be conquered, but they still will be permitted to rule themselves, though they will not be allowed to rule other people. Their unprogressive, wasteful, tyrannical, and corrupt government will give way to an enlightenment that will lift them into a higher plane of life. They are fighting now against their better destiny, but it is not conceivable that they will fight long, and it is to be hoped they will not."

The Boers to-day realize that to be a part of the British Empire is something worth fighting and dying for, although it is only sixteen years since they battled stubbornly to prevent incorporation in that Empire. Not since the Highlanders who fought at Culloden for the Stuarts scaled the Heights of Abraham for the Hanoverians fourteen years later has there been seen so sudden and so complete a reconciliation as that of Briton and Boer. The plans of Germany to detach South Africa from the Empire have utterly collapsed, and the man who, above all others, brought about Germany's undoing is General Botha, a Boer. "Marse Henry" never said a truer word than when he told the readers of the "Courier-Journal" in 1899 that under British rule "the Dutch themselves will feel the quickening impulse of a higher and better civilization."

### BELGIUM AND BULGARIA.

(New York "World.")

The key of victory in the war is Bulgaria in the east, as in the west it is Belgium. The one is the ancient highway to Constantinople; the other is the road to Paris. The deathless fame of Belgium as the bulwark of democratic civilization may presently be matched, in reverse, by the shame of Bulgaria as its would-be betrayer.

Belgium owed existence and neutrality to all the powers, and kept her faith to all by defending them. Bulgaria owes nothing to the Teutonic concert of Europe, which twice thwarted her development; but all she has and is she owes to Russia and England. Her great university, her half-million children in school, her freed church, her dreaded war power, her swift material growth, are based on Russian arms and the good-will of British Liberals as keepers of the liste. But for them her territory would be under Turkish rule, her peasants might still be living in darkest ignorance and poverty, or dying in massacre, like the Armenians, without a nation, a flag or a name.

Should Bulgaria enter the war beside Gladstone's "unspeakable Turk," she would not have even the excuse of force majeure, which Belgium might have offered for letting the invading legions tramp her soil unhindered. In her King, it would be an exhibition of baseness almost unparalleled. In her people, mainly pro-Russian in their sympathies and gratitude, it would be a spectacle of political cowardice, in yielding to an alien King and an imported court circle, for which future generations would find it hard to invent a formula of palliation.

### PRESIDENT WILSON AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

(New York "Evening Post.")

President Wilson's declaration favoring woman suffrage in New Jersey, for which he announces that he will vote as a citizen of that State, has been expected, but the effect of it cannot fail to be great. Say what one will, it is a notable event when the President of the United States gives his adhesion to this cause. And the fact that he has taken a long time to make up his mind lends weight to the arguments to which he has at last yielded. Politically, Mr. Wilson's action will plainly save him annoyance and embarrassment. His position is now put beyond question; and hecklers and party opponents will not need to bother him further, as respects this issue.

### THE SAME OLD TURK.

(Philadelphia "Record.")

The latest Turkish story is that British intrigue has stirred up disloyalty among the Armenians. Was it British intrigue that led Moslems to massacre Armenians in Adana? There was no pretence of an Armenian rising at that time. Did British intrigue cause the widespread Armenian massacres of 1894-6? Was it British intrigue that caused the Bulgarian atrocities in 1897 that resulted in the war with Russia, against which Ferdinand seems disposed to turn his kingdom now, and led to Bulgarian independence? The Turk's military partners may for the sake of the joint business say what they please about him, but the world knows the Turk perfectly well, and the Young Turk proved some time ago to be no improvement on the Old Turk. Early in the war Turkish troops attacked Nestorians in Persia and Armenians in the Van and Erzerum region.

### A HAPPY CHANGE OF MIND.

(Edmonton "Journal.")

The speech of Premier Massey of New Zealand, in which he declared that after the part they had played in this war there would have to be a changed attitude of mind towards the people of India and Japan, is of great importance, especially as he seems to have given expression to popular sentiment. Because they were so close to Asia, New Zealand and Australia have had a great deal to say about the Asiatic peril. In the interests of the Empire and of civilization a broader outlook was very desirable, and if it is to come now, it will be one of the most welcome results of the war.

### SHOULD STICK TO HIS LAST.

(Brooklyn "Eagle.")

Sooner or later the cobbler who does not stick to his last wishes he had done so. There is no case more clearly in point than that of Mr. Ford. Scarcely had we ceased smiling at his baby submarine, before he ventured into more deep water. Now he finds it necessary to become explanatory, if not apologetic. He tells the Canadians through the Toronto "Globe" that he must not be considered pro-German for anything he may have said in connection with the war loan. He adds that he is only a plain American citizen, who is averse to the loan because it violates the neutrality we Americans are trying to observe.

None so blind as those who will not see. Without a doubt Mr. Ford tells the truth when he says he would give every dollar he has in the world to stop the awful carnage, but what he will not see is that he would have this country become the ally of the central empires and of Turkey. He would have us abandon our neutrality and take a hand in the war almost as effectively as though we became one of the belligerents. He should stick to his last.

THE 'WEEKLY WITNESS' is printed and published at No. 226 Craig Street W., in the City of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of Montreal.
All business communications should be addressed John Dougall & Son, and all letters to the Editor should be addressed 'Editor of the 'Weekly Witness,' 'Witness' Block, 226 Craig St., Montreal, Que.