

The Huntingdon Gleaner

FIFTY-SEVENTH YEAR

THURSDAY JULY 10th, 1919

HUNTINGDON, Que.

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SHOWING THE WAY

The British dirigible R-34 accomplished the flight across the Atlantic ocean in 108 hours—four days and a half. Success in the venture was never doubted by the crew and the promoters, and to the everyday individual the only question was that of time. Lieut.-Commander Reid's sea-plane voyage to Europe by way of the Azores showed that the trip from continent to continent was quite feasible with favorable weather conditions, and Alcock and Brown's aeroplane flight from Newfoundland to Ireland proved that the ocean could be crossed in less than a day. To the R-34 belongs the honor of the first flight from Europe to America. The great balloon is a lighter-than-air craft and as such was subject to delays by the vagaries of the weather. The distance flown was 5,634 miles. A direct, uninterrupted flight from East Fortune, Scotland, to the landing place at Mineola, L.I., would have been half that distance. The R-34 carried more than a score of persons. Flying machines of its type are safe craft, if slower than the heavier-than-air machines. The flight that ended Sunday morning demonstrates that air craft are suitable for commercial and tourist purposes. Scheduled voyages are assuredly things of the near future. If the R-34 can do 5,634 miles in four days and a half, she should, with favorable weather and other conditions, be capable of making a direct Atlantic flight in at least three days. Her return trip may be much shorter than her great pioneer flight.—*Montreal Gazette.*

Flesherton, Ont., July 4.—A really remarkable instance of the mother instinct in birds, vouched for by several observers, had its beginning and end at the C.P.R. station here. Robins built a nest in a freight car which stood on the side track for some days, and the mother robin laid her eggs therein. When the car was moved the railway men noted that the bird persistently followed it, and on every opportunity visited the nest. The number of the car was noted, and railway men passed on the story. After some time the car was returned here, and the young came forth at their home station.

Toronto, July 6.—The police raided a colored men's club late tonight at 51 Simcoe street, and arrested inmates on charges of gambling on the Lord's Day. Among those caught was a former soldier with artificial hands and legs, who handled the cards with ease. The police let him go.

Berlin, July 5.—Prince Eitel Frederick, of Prussia, second son of the former German Emperor, has sent the following telegram to King George: To His Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland: In fulfillment of the natural duty of a son and officer, I, with my four younger brothers, place myself at Your Majesty's disposal, in place of my imperial father, in the event of his extradition, in order by his sacrifice to spare him such degradation.

Florence, Italy, July 5.—One person was killed and seven were injured late today in a renewal of yesterday's rioting over the high cost of living. There has been much firing by the carabinieri detailed to keep order, and the ransacking of shops has been resumed. All workers are idle under a general strike order. During the day goods of all kinds have been distributed to the people, under the supervision of the mayor and the military command. All commodities have been reduced from 50 to 70 per cent. The red flag has been hoisted in many places, here and elsewhere, in the Romagna district, by what are termed local Soviets.

Rome, July 6.—Shop-keepers here, learning that the riots throughout the Romagna district were spreading to other cities, decided today to reduce their prices to fifty per cent, without waiting to be forced to that course by mob violence.

TEETH AND HEALTH

Dentists Are Awakening to the Call of the Child.
(Reproduced, with the approval of the Oral Hygiene committee of the College of Dental Surgeons of the Province of Quebec, from an article by Dr. Edwin F. Bowers.)
There is more truth than humor in the cheap pun that says "one can be what one chews." We used to esteem the teeth more as adjuncts to a pleasant smile than as practical aids to long life. We regretted their loss more because of the conspicuous cavity their absence developed than because we believed them to be valuable in preserving health and happiness.
We are now realizing the tyranny of teeth, especially bad teeth. We are learning the painful lesson that to spare the brush spoils the teeth and sometimes the child who owns them. All over the country medical men and dentists are co-operating in perhaps the most important task of conservation in the world; they are awakening to the call of the child.
Science is now emphasizing the importance of teeth in preparing food for digestion. It is also calling attention to the very intimate connection between decayed teeth and a large number of diseases that apparently have nothing to do with teeth. A little reflection serves to show that improperly masticated food due to bad teeth, or lack of teeth, is a primary cause of malnutrition, resulting in anemia, neurasthenia, and the entire pernicious host of symptoms that follow chronic indigestion and auto-intoxication from intestinal absorption.
Almost every germ of a general infectious nature can be found in the cracks and crannies of hollow teeth waiting and watching for a favorable opportunity to jump out and pounce upon the insufficiently protected or fatigue-weakened organism. Measles, chickenpox, whooping cough, mumps, scarlet fever, diphtheria, influenza and smallpox have bred in the fertile soil of decayed and neglected teeth, and have manifested their presence by starting the particular kind of trouble for which evolution has designed them.
So great an authority as Dr. Osler, one of the world's most competent medical men, declares without reservation that more diseases are brought about by neglected and decayed teeth than by excessive indulgence in alcoholic liquors, and that there is not one single thing more important to the public in the whole range of hygiene of the mouth.
No regular family investment will have the economic importance, or earn more in the way of physical and mental dividends, than prompt and efficient dental care.
Only in the rarest instances are poor teeth inherited. In fact, we are coming to the conclusion that Nature, unless there be a distinct scrofulous taint, creates all children free and equal, physically speaking; so bad teeth signify neglect, bad habits, uncleanness, ignorance and carelessness.

It is asserted that forty per cent. of all absences from school attendance are brought about because little Johnny or Susie has a previous engagement with a toothache. This is very interesting, as it touches us in our most vulnerable spot, our pocket-book. Taking New York city as an example, 67,000 children fail in promotion to higher grades each year owing to deficient scholarship, blamable to compulsory absence from the class-rooms. So 26,800 of them are kept from school on account of pain or ulceration in their teeth.
To teach the young idea how to shoot, costs thirty-six dollars a year a youngster; so that when these children have to duplicate a year's work we lose a million dollars.
The loss of that sum causes mental suffering to the parents who have to earn it; but the greatest sufferer is the child himself, who not only has to bear the pain, but becomes apathetic and discouraged at his lack of progress, and seizes the first excuse for leaving school and swelling the ranks of unskilled workers.

Between the sixth and twelfth years, those golden years of satchel and shining, morning face, the teeth are most helpless and dependent. During this period the first teeth are lost—their loss being accompanied by considerable decay—the permanent teeth meanwhile coming in. Tooth nutrition is interfered with by the pressure of the second tooth pushing upward. In addition to all this misery the poisonous germs from diseased teeth lower the child's vitality, making him more susceptible to infectious diseases. This is one of the chief reasons why the children of the poor succumb more rapidly to these disorders than do the children of wealthier families. The poorer parents have no knowledge of dental prophylaxis, nor money to pay for the same if they had. Consequently disease germs find ready entrance into these unclean mouths, and establish most favorable grounds for growth and propagation.
The first of the permanent teeth, the six-year molar, is by far the most important tooth we have, or have had; for when it is lost nature, in her bungling way, makes a determined effort to close the vacant space by foreshortening the jaw. This throws the entire articulation "out of joint," and is the chief cause of irregularities in the other and later teeth. If these six-year molars were preserved, few children would ever develop "bird" or "fox" faces, or become mouth breathers.
One of the most common and stubborn diseases of the teeth—although found more frequently in adults than in children, is Riggs' disease. This usually begins as a simple inflammation round the necks of the teeth at the gum margins, and gradually but steadily progresses to the jawbone itself. It is accompanied by the formation of pus and final loosening of the teeth in their sockets, or their eventual loss.
Preventive dentistry has added not only to the length of life, but also to its breadth and depth, measured in terms of efficiency and happiness. It will be remembered, Schopenhauer defines as freedom from pain.

Scientific dentists all over the world now believe that at least 80 per cent. of all dental troubles can be prevented by properly caring for the teeth from infancy to old age. The day is rapidly approaching when a toothless, snaggle-jawed individual, with a prominent breath or a lump on his face that resembles the rear elevation of a billiard ball, will be arrested on sight by the medical police, and rushed post haste to a dental clinic, there to be detained until he is once more fit to be at large among his fellow-men. This is only fair to himself and to the society he infests.

WORK

Work is God's greatest blessing to man. Until you have learned to look upon your work, not as a curse, not as drudgery, not as a treadmill which you are compelled to turn laboriously every day, you cannot be really happy, you are missing the best that is in life. No honest work need be drudgery, whether it be sweeping streets, making collars, or painting famous pictures. Art is nothing but doing a thing in the best way it can be done.
Each one of us can be an artist at his and her work. All we need to do is to put our whole heart, our whole enthusiasm, our whole souls, our whole talent into doing it with the greatest care, the greatest skill and the greatest efficiency we can command. Until we do this we can be neither successful nor contented, for Providence has ordained that, in order to be happy, we must do the best and the most we are capable of. Loafers, whether rich or poor, do not know true happiness, do not know the sense of satisfaction which comes from work well done and done with a will. Whether we find pleasure in our work or whether we find it a bore depends entirely upon our mental attitude towards it, not upon the task itself.

Continuation of the Subscription List for the Huntingdon Agricultural Society, Division A—

Godmanchester (West end), collected by Wm. Arthur—John E. White \$25, Geo. P. Elder \$5, Jas. Nesbit \$5, A. B. Barrie \$5, Wm. Arthur \$5, Fred M. Pease \$4, Ed. Tallon \$4, W. L. Carr \$2, A. A. Lunan \$2, John Tannahill \$1.50, J. J. Tannahill \$1.50, Peter Stark \$1, Edgar Thornton \$1, W. P. McArdeal \$1, W. A. White \$1, W. F. McDonald \$1, J. A. Carr \$1, R. S. Marshall \$1, x Members: Thomas Helm, J. H. Brady, C. Robert Rutherford, Alf. Desjardines, W. C. McArthur. Total subscriptions, \$67.00; memberships, \$19.00—total \$86.00.

Elgin, 1st concession, collected by D. H. Brown and C. E. Ewing—D. H. Brown \$5, C. E. Ewing \$5, F. L. Brown \$5, Jas. Hay \$5, David Ewing \$4, Keith McIntosh \$3, W. S. Hay \$2, Harry Dear \$2, Wm. Seaward \$2, And. Coffey \$2, J. W. Watson \$1, G. F. Carr \$1, John Jamison \$1, Miss Kate Fee \$1, M. Toben \$1, Thos. Wood \$1, Fred J. Donnelly \$1, W. A. Barrie \$1, J. A. Scriver \$1, M. Platt \$1, David Booth \$1, D. K. Gordon \$1, Findley Harvey \$1, Peter King \$1, Jos. Burditt \$1, Howard King \$1, Malcolm Hamilton \$1, John Graham \$1, Sam. Patterson \$1, Maxime Laglois \$1, S. J. Seaward \$1, W. A. Donnelly \$1.
Total subscriptions \$59, Members \$3, Total \$62.

ELGIN—2nd. Concession collected by D. A. Macfarlane.
D. A. Macfarlane \$10, Wm. Gibson \$5, N. M. Paul \$5, W. F. Stark \$5, R. Todd \$5, And. Elder \$5, Macfarlane Bros. \$5, Wm. Murray \$5, Geo. E. Smailx \$5, C. A. Gavin \$5, W. Clarkson \$2, Wm. Wattie \$1, Chas. Wattie \$1, Robt. Clark \$1, Jas. Armstrong \$1, W. M. Paul \$1.
Total \$62, subscriptions 1, membership Total \$63.

ELGIN—4th. Concession collected by Arch. Bell and D. A. Macfarlane.
D. G. Macfarlane \$10, Arch. Bell \$5, D. A. Macfarlane \$5, John Paul \$5, Clarence Macfarlane \$5, Andrew Stark \$5, James Merson \$5, W. R. Cooper \$5, Wm. Shearer \$5, James Pelton \$5, Jas. Bell \$5, W. G. Morrison \$5, John Boldovitch \$5, Pat. McCallum \$3, John G. Henry \$2.
Total \$75, 1 membership, total \$76.

HINCHINBROOK, Collected by V. Leggat—Vernon Leggat \$5, John R. Leggat \$3, Jos. Gamble \$2, Wm. Farquhar \$2, A. Travisee \$1, O. Travisee \$1, W. A. Jamieson \$1, V. Johnston \$1, Eugene Lalonde \$1, Arthur Herdman \$1, James Ernie \$1.
Members—D. W. Johnston, John Patterson. Subscriptions \$18.50; members \$3, Total \$21.50.

HINCHINBROOKE—Collected by W. G. Gibson, W. G. Gibson \$5, N. J. Goldie \$2, Leslie Arthur \$1, W. G. Watson \$1, John Granger \$1, Wm. Gibson \$1, Thos. Jolly \$1, John Oliver \$1, J. Arthur \$1, V. Middlemiss \$1.
Subscriptions \$12, Members \$3, Total \$15.

ST. ANICET—Collected by Henry Stewart and A. Campbell, Henry Stewart \$5, D. A. Campbell \$5, A. C. MacDonald \$5, Alex. N. Stirling \$5, Wm. A. Cameron \$5, D. J. Stewart \$5, M. W. Leehy \$5, John Leslie \$4, Alex. Chretien \$2, Hugh McPherson \$2, Jas. McGibbon \$1, Peter Ferguson Jr. \$1, Robt. Rolfe \$1, Michael Smythe \$1, Angus Campbell \$1, John Leehy \$1, Jos. Clark \$1, Thos. Woods \$1.
Subscriptions \$49, Member \$1, Total \$50.

Collected by Oliver Bondville, Neil D. Currie \$10, Oliver Bondville Membership \$1, Total \$11.

DUNDEE—Collected by D. Cameron, Stratt Cameron \$5, Ernest Watterson \$5, Hugh Cameron \$3, Albon McArthur \$2, Dan. Cameron \$2, Wm. Napier \$1.
Subscriptions \$18.

CHATEAUGUAY COUNTY, J. P. Cavers \$5, John Graham \$5, P. A. Finlayson \$2, J. G. Winter \$2, total \$14
BEAUHARNOIS COUNTY, McDonald and Robb, \$20, N. A. Ostiguy \$5, Total \$25.

CROPS IN FRANKLIN COUNTY

From present indications the potato yield in Chateaugay and nearby towns will be greatly reduced from that of last year, due in a large measure to the unfavorable weather conditions which prevented early planting and continued wet weather damaging a large area which had been planted. In some sections the farmers were more favored in the matter of getting the seed into the ground, but later on it became evident that this did not prove of material advantage, as when the stalks appeared above ground it was observed that many hills had "missed," in fact in some instances this condition prevailed so extensively as to require replanting large areas. Experienced growers say that in their observations partially replanted fields rarely prove profitable, as the vines of the earlier planted stock "smothers" the later growth and retards maturity. The numerous rain-falls has kept the ground so wet that seed has rotted in the ground to an alarming extent and many farmers will not go to the bother and expense of attempting to replace the damaged seed. Another annual condition is that up to July 1st a number of growers had not planted their fields, so that one thing with another there is every reason for the belief that this will be a "lan" potato year throughout this section. To offset this, however, nearly all the farmers report the condition of the hay, grain and corn crops as excellent, the hay crop especially giving every promise of being an abundant one. Clover shows remarkably prolific growth, and haying will be under way in many sections next week. With haying and hoeing occupying their attention at the same time there are strenuous days ahead for the farmers, who will need all the "daylight saving" it is possible to secure in order to properly care for their crops.—*Chateaugay Record.*

London, July 3.—The Prime Minister Mr. Lloyd George, delivered in the House of Commons this afternoon an explanation of the peace treaty, which he described as "the most momentous document to which the British Empire ever affixed its seal. Though showing the effects of his long labors at Paris and lacking his usual fire, the Premier at times made impassioned utterances, and was loudly cheered. His announcement that the former German Emperor would soon be placed on trial before a tribunal sitting in London was cheered most of all, while his presentation of the Anglo-French convention, providing for British aid if Germany should attack France unprovoked—a convention analogous to one between the United States and France—was greeted with unrestrained applause.
I do not think anyone can claim that the terms imposed constitute injustice to Germany, unless they believe justice in the war was on the side of Germany. Having regard to the uses Germany made of her army, there is no injustice in scattering and disarming it. If the Allies had restored her colonies to Germany after the evidence of ill-treatment of the natives, and the part the natives have taken in their own liberation, it would have been a base betrayal. Then take the trial of those responsible for the war. If wars of this kind are to be prevented, those personally responsible for them, who have taken part in plotting and planning them, should be held personally responsible. Therefore the Entente decided that the man who undoubtedly had the primary responsibility, should be tried for the offences he committed in breaking treaties that he was bound to honor and by that means bringing on the war. It was an exceptional course, and it is a pity it was, because if it had been done before there would have been fewer wars. The Allied countries unanimously decided that a tribunal—an inter-allied one—should sit at London for the trial of the person chiefly responsible for the war. Those guilty of submarine outrages ought to be punished, for their officers knew they would be held personally responsible for offences against the laws of war.

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The Huntingdon Gleaner

Published by Leslie W. Sellar

Huntingdon, Que., July 10th, 1919

Notes of the Week

The session of parliament ended on Monday. A vast amount of business was transacted during the 5 mos. it lasted, and a great deal more could have been done were it not for the propensity of so many members to talk. The government grew stronger as the session continued, owing more to the imbecile course of the Opposition than that their proposals were not open to serious criticism. The overhanging cloud of increased debt, and the certainty that heavy taxation will have to be imposed to meet interest on it, has the tendency to subdue party feeling. It is time for united effort not for strife. The mere fact, that to cover engagements, the last act of the members was to vote one hundred and sixty-two million dollars, making in all 700 millions granted, was enough to make even careless men consider whether Canada is drifting. Those who favor reviving the party lines that existed before the war are not patriots. The question before the electors is not, whether they are going to be again ranged as Liberals or Conservatives, but how the ship of State is going to be steered clear of financial rocks.

All the speeches delivered in favor of free trade have not influenced public opinion in its favor as much as the evidence extorted from manufacturers by the committee on the high cost of living. The revelations as to how they manipulate their books to conceal the amount of profit on their capital were amazing, even more so than their admissions as to charging for what they make from 25 to 100 per cent. more than cost. It is useless to say the duty does not increase cost of clothing when a tailor swore he paid 40 per cent. to the custom house on cloth he bought in the States. The evidence taken about the Paton mills is enough in itself to justify, at least, a tariff for revenue. Sir Thomas White evidently intends getting at the profiteers by a special tax on their undue gain.

The British steamship *Monarch*, was plowing her way on a trading voyage, when a submarine popped up to fire a torpedo at her. With great presence of mind, her captain, steered the ship directly at the German to run her down, which certainly would have been her fate had she not promptly dived. Captain Fryatt saved his ship and all on board. The commander of the submarine reported to headquarters the conduct of Fryatt, contending his trying to sink him was an act of war unfitting a merchant ship and therefore he was liable to punishment. Being on the lookout for him, a submarine sighted his ship and sent him to a court-martial at Bruges and sentenced to be shot for trying to sink a German submarine. His body has been exhumed, taken to England, given a state funeral in St. Paul's Cathedral, and buried with fitting tributes. For doing what any brave sailor would do to save his ship and comrades Fryatt died.

Airships which do not depend on wings for floating in the air are called dirigibles. They have a large bag filled with hydrogen, the lightest gas available, which holds up the car beneath, containing crew and machinery. To carry much weight the gasbag or balloon, has to be of immense size. The British admiralty last year ordered the largest dirigible so far planned, the bag being 640 feet long. It was designed to carry a crew to bomb Berlin. The craft was unfinished when the armistice rendered it unnecessary. The government, always experimenting with the navigation of the air, considered she would be useful in testing crossing the Atlantic. After various trial trips, which were satisfactory, she started from her shed at East Fortune, a place between the Firth of Forth and the Clyde, on the 2nd July and steered straight for New York. From the time she left Scotland to her arrival on Long Island, she had unfavorable weather, fog and head winds. What troubled her most was thunderstorms, electricity being developed unpleasantly in the huge bag. The rate of travel varied from 33 to 100 miles an hour. Thick clouds hid the Atlantic, of which only occasional glimpses were had. On the bay of Fundy a violent gale was encountered which tried the nerves of her crew, who numbered thirty. On Sunday she was over the landing place that had been prepared on Long Island near New York city. The landing was made without difficulty. The distance traversed was 3600 miles, which was done in 108 hours, four and a half days. She started from Scotland with 15 tons of gasoline, and had only enough to carry her 90 miles farther. The experience gained was not quite favorable for air navigation, storms and fogs on the Atlantic making it extremely risky. Improvements in the shape and equipment of airboats were suggested. Today the dirigible started on her return voyage, sailing over the city of New York and then steering for England taking the southern route. The chief complaint of her crew was they were not allowed to smoke and were too nervous to sleep right.

The general excuse for strikes is the higher cost of living. Were that really so, why do the strikers demand shorter hours? Were it only higher wages they had need of, why ask also for shorter hours? We read of strikes for from 40 to 55 cents an hour, and the demand is invariably coupled for a 44 or 48 hour week. The pretence of increased cost of living seems to be a cloak for laziness. Excepting those engaged in mines, rolling-mills, or the like, the demand for an 8-hour day bespeaks love of idleness. The extreme is reached by strikers on the Pacific coast who are asking for a 6-hour day at a dollar an hour.

Reports from Germany are favorable. There appears to be a general disposition to make the best of the peace terms. The assembly is expected to ratify them.

The medical profession throughout the world will be interested in the announcement from London, that the causative germ of influenza has been discovered by a group of British army medical officers working in France. The report of these army doctors to the Medical Research committee has just been published. Eminent practitioners here, after studying the reports of the various experiments made by the army doctors, accept the conclusions as verified and substantiated.

134,500 American soldiers had been brought home at the end of June, and 238,000 Canadians.

In Germany and England there are those who protest against a trial for the Kaiser, and we may also expect to hear from the United States. That the junkers and jingoes should wish to save their friend and confederate is natural, but that Englishmen should fear to make him a martyr is difficult to understand. He is accused of being the leader who brought about the Hell and misery of a war. In justice to himself, to the German public, and to humanity he and his confederates must be tried and the punishment must suit their crime.

West of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, is having her usual crop of forest fires.

The eight-hour day is not turning out to be all the workmen thought it would be, and in the building trades of Montreal many are deserting the union for a nine hour day.

Everything but greed is blamed for the high cost of living.

The Privy Council has decided Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta can have divorce courts.

In Rome and Florence riots have occurred against the high cost of living, mobs sacked shops and the police were compelled to use fire-arms to restore order.

On July 2nd the British super-dirigible R-34 left her moorings at East Fortune, Scotland, and after a successful trip landed at Mineola, N. Y., on the 6th. The last day of the voyage was very trying, owing to head winds, fog and electric storms, so that in order to play safe, an American destroyer followed her down the coast. At any time ready to take her in tow. She, however, reached her destination and landed without mishap.

The R-34 was built in a little village near Glasgow. Her length is 640 feet and her height 79 feet, very nearly the same size as the ocean liner *Adriatic*. She carries two million feet of cubic gas, five Sunbeam engines which develop 1000 horse power, 8000 gallons of gasoline and will lift 59 tons. She averages about 70 miles an hour, and brought with her a cargo of thirty flying men and mechanics. This is the first of these monster craft to land in America and it is safe to predict that very soon a gas which has a much greater lifting power will be made in sufficient quantities to be of use for aerial navigation, then these machines will begin running as regularly as the ocean liners.

The Handley Page biplane which had been got ready at Newfoundland to make the trans-Atlantic flight for the Daily Mail prize, left her aerodrome and joined the R-34 as she passed over Newfoundland, steering a course for New York, and travelling at a greater speed than the dirigible. She was soon far ahead, but while over Nova Scotia her engines gave trouble and the pilot decided to land, near Parrsboro. Unfortunately she made a bad landing and destroyed her under carriage. This immense biplane has a wing-spread of 127 feet, and fuselage (tail) 63 feet long; she is propelled by four 350 H.P. Rolls Royce engines and carries 30,000 pounds. She left with 2500 gallons of gasoline on board. When repaired she will likely continue her flight.

Bishop Farthing preached in St. James church on Sunday, a large number were present.

On Sunday evening one of the large plate glass windows was broken in the Yellow store, it was caused by a horse taking fright and running against the window shattering it completely.

Election of School Commissioners passed off quietly on Monday, Dr. M. A. Cooper and Alex Gibson replaced Douglas Lang and J. L. G. McGerrigle in the Village, and in the Parish Gordon Cameron was re-elected, with Melville Kerr replacing Archibald Cameron, no voting took place.

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The medical profession throughout the world will be interested in the announcement from London, that the causative germ of influenza has been discovered by a group of British army medical officers working in France. The report of these army doctors to the Medical Research committee has just been published. Eminent practitioners here, after studying the reports of the various experiments made by the army doctors, accept the conclusions as verified and substantiated.

134,500 American soldiers had been brought home at the end of June, and 238,000 Canadians.

In Germany and England there are those who protest against a trial for the Kaiser, and we may also expect to hear from the United States. That the junkers and jingoes should wish to save their friend and confederate is natural, but that Englishmen should fear to make him a martyr is difficult to understand. He is accused of being the leader who brought about the Hell and misery of a war. In justice to himself, to the German public, and to humanity he and his confederates must be tried and the punishment must suit their crime.

West of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, is having her usual crop of forest fires.

The eight-hour day is not turning out to be all the workmen thought it would be, and in the building trades of Montreal many are deserting the union for a nine hour day.

Everything but greed is blamed for the high cost of living.

The Privy Council has decided Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta can have divorce courts.

In Rome and Florence riots have occurred against the high cost of living, mobs sacked shops and the police were compelled to use fire-arms to restore order.

On July 2nd the British super-dirigible R-34 left her moorings at East Fortune, Scotland, and after a successful trip landed at Mineola, N. Y., on the 6th. The last day of the voyage was very trying, owing to head winds, fog and electric storms, so that in order to play safe, an American destroyer followed her down the coast. At any time ready to take her in tow. She, however, reached her destination and landed without mishap.

The R-34 was built in a little village near Glasgow. Her length is 640 feet and her height 79 feet, very nearly the same size as the ocean liner *Adriatic*. She carries two million feet of cubic gas, five Sunbeam engines which develop 1000 horse power, 8000 gallons of gasoline and will lift 59 tons. She averages about 70 miles an hour, and brought with her a cargo of thirty flying men and mechanics. This is the first of these monster craft to land in America and it is safe to predict that very soon a gas which has a much greater lifting power will be made in sufficient quantities to be of use for aerial navigation, then these machines will begin running as regularly as the ocean liners.

The Handley Page biplane which had been got ready at Newfoundland to make the trans-Atlantic flight for the Daily Mail prize, left her aerodrome and joined the R-34 as she passed over Newfoundland, steering a course for New York, and travelling at a greater speed than the dirigible. She was soon far ahead, but while over Nova Scotia her engines gave trouble and the pilot decided to land, near Parrsboro. Unfortunately she made a bad landing and destroyed her under carriage. This immense biplane has a wing-spread of 127 feet, and fuselage (tail) 63 feet long; she is propelled by four 350 H.P. Rolls Royce engines and carries 30,000 pounds. She left with 2500 gallons of gasoline on board. When repaired she will likely continue her flight.

Bishop Farthing preached in St. James church on Sunday, a large number were present.

On Sunday evening one of the large plate glass windows was broken in the Yellow store, it was caused by a horse taking fright and running against the window shattering it completely.

Election of School Commissioners passed off quietly on Monday, Dr. M. A. Cooper and Alex Gibson replaced Douglas Lang and J. L. G. McGerrigle in the Village, and in the Parish Gordon Cameron was re-elected, with Melville Kerr replacing Archibald Cameron, no voting took place.

Two valuable farms are changing hands in this vicinity, Albert Ogilvie having disposed of the fine farm on the Chateaugay river, which was for many years in the possession of Mr. Brodie. W. L. Gebbie is also negotiating for the sale of the farm previously owned by Mr. Hugh Gebbie, situated across the English river opposite Howick village. This is one of the most productive farms in the community. Both farms will be in the hands of French Canadians. Mr. Campbell Steele, now owner of the Arthur Smith village residence, is about to rent his farm on the Chateaugay river to Mr. Tom Bott, who is vacating Mr. Gebbie's farm. Mr. Steele will occupy his village property in the fall.

The Howick Council has passed a by-law prohibiting slaughter-houses not made in conformity to the laws of the Quebec Board of Health.

Miss Mitchell gave a most interesting address in Howick church, Sunday morning, on behalf of Foreign Missions. Miss Bennett of Immanuel church, Montreal, assisted the choir with the solo *Nearer My God*.

The council proposes to use over 600 bags of cement on new cement walks this summer. There is some difference of opinion as to who is responsible for the repair of the English River bridge connecting the village and the parish. The expense will eventually be equally divided probably between the two.

The Farmers' club has been excessively active this week, having through Mr. A. C. Vance, handled a car load of salt. On Monday night they held a special meeting in Howick to perfect plans for the immediate placing and the control of a clover huffer recently purchased.

A large number of new hay loaders are to be seen this fine weather, which are a great saving of labor and materially quicken the work.

Ste. MARTINE

Last Thursday, at a special session of the local council, the by-law to complete the macadam between Ste. Philomene and Howick, with a bituminous road, was unanimously adopted, and a copy immediately sent to the Department of Good Roads at Quebec on the 4th. A reply was received, stating the council will be authorized to call for tenders, as soon as the engineers can have them prepared.

Haying is general this week and the temperature is suitable. Fine hay is being cut, and the quantity has brought down the price, farmers offering fine hay at ten dollars. Buyers are scarce. The crop will average more than a ton to the arpent; many stacks will be seen, for no farmer has barns enough to cover all his hay and grain.

Horimidas Mahou's farm was sold again this week. This is the third time in four years; the price was \$7500.

ATHELSTAN.

Shortly after 2 o'clock, Friday afternoon, the factory whistle alarmed the villagers who found the cause to be that the roof of Dr. Rowat's stable was on fire, presumably caused by a spark from the smokestack of the box factory, which had started that day. The roof being dry and a breeze blowing nothing could be done to put out the flames, which spread to the stable and shed of Mrs. Wm. Anderson. The neighbors were active, but with buckets could do no more than save Mrs. Anderson's house, and quench embers that, borne by the wind, fell on other houses. In the course of an hour the buildings in which the fire started were burned to the ground. No animals were lost; the doctor's horse was got out just in time. Besides his stable, the doctor lost the old shed erected by McGinnis brothers, used for storage purposes. His loss is placed round \$1000. Mrs. Anderson had stored in her shed 20 cords of hard maple, which was reduced to ashes. Her loss, like that of Dr. Rowat's, is to some extent covered by policies in stock companies. Had the wind not been blowing in the direction it did, the village would have suffered severely. The prompt response of neighbors, and hard work under intense heat, contributed to prevent many being homeless, for incipient blazes started at the church sheds, Mrs. Brown's, Mr. Johnston's, and Mr. Busby's.

VALLEYFIELD

On Saturday afternoon St. Mark's Sunday school had their annual field day, the scholars assembled at the church and headed by the Valleyfield Band, marched to the Queen's Park, where they were to have spent the afternoon. They had just reached the ground when a sharp thunderstorm broke over the district and compelled the crowd to make a hurried return to the church hall, where the children were served with their refreshments. At four o'clock the weather had cleared sufficiently to allow the athletic part of the program to be carried out on the Gault Institute campus, and everything passed off successfully.

Valleyfield Lawn bowlers engaged St. George of Montreal on Saturday afternoon, on the home green. Unfortunately the start was somewhat delayed on account of the heavy rain, but about half-past four o'clock the green was in good order and the game was

proceeded with. Five rinks came from the city, but the home players proved too much for the visitors and beat them by but nineteen shots. Valleyfield is scheduled to play Outremont on Saturday, but it is doubtful if the engagement can be fulfilled on account of the train service.

Monday the town was visited by the famous Sparks circus; they were located on the Exhibition grounds and two performances were given, at 2 and 8 o'clock. The usual parade through the town took place in the forenoon and attracted large crowds. The huge tents were filled at each performance and every turn was better than its predecessor. There were many other side shows as well as the menagerie which proved a big drawing card.

GODMANCHESTER COUNCIL

Met on Monday. A claim of \$6.30 from Joseph Racine for repairs to his auto was passed. John H. Smellie was appointed special officer to have the Clark and Tannahill discharges cleaned, also Wm. McCartney to see to the Hall creek and its branches. William McCartney's bill for the Brown bridge was ordered paid with \$50 for extra foundation. Authority was given to borrow \$1000 to give O'Connor Bros. for roads. The report of H. S. Tannahill was left on the table until the Curran creek and side-line ditches are cleaned. The revision of the valuation-roll was taken up. Council adjourned to 18th to accept tenders for roads and complete revision of roll.

HUNTINGDON VILLAGE COUNCIL

Met Monday evening; Mayor Crawford, Councilors Small, Boyd, Faubert, Braithwaite, Hunter and O'Connor present.

Moved by Small, seconded by Faubert, that the County rate, amounting to \$302, be paid.

A letter was read complaining about the drainage at the corner of Bouchette and Wellington streets. It was decided the council should meet on Tuesday evening at the corner and examine the drain.

Moved by Faubert, seconded by Braithwaite, that the council charge the Merchants' Bank contractor \$25 for water during construction.

A good deal of time was given to the discussion of roads and sidewalks. Mayor—At our last meeting we decided to ask Mr. Dunn to be present at this meeting, and as he is now here, we will proceed with the matters pertaining to light and water.

ORMSTOWN PARISH COUNCIL

Met Monday, all present. Louis Emmond, road officer stated there was a large stone on the 4th range of Jamestown road blocking the water in the road ditch, orders were given to have the rock blasted out.

Hector Frappier complained that Ed. Kearney was not brought in for his fair share of the Frappier branch of the Black Brook.

Thos. Winter was appointed special officer over complaint of Hector Frappier with orders to report at next council.

Delvida Shink, and Severe Shink, complained of being compelled to pay too much in the Dubeau Branch of the Scully discharge, and asked that a new Procees Verbal be made.

Thos. Winter was appointed special Officer over the complaint with orders to report, or draw up a proces-verbal for next meeting.

Moved by Collum sec by Williams that application be made to the road Department at Quebec, for money at 3 per cent to resurface about 6800 ft of the Ormstown side-road.

Procees verbaux governing the Maissoneuve extension of the Winter Branch of the Allard Discharge, Cameron Branch of the McArdle Creek and Rutherford Branch of the Baird Creek were presented by Thos. Winter special officer, all were homologated without change.

By-Law No 61 ordering the graveling of the balance of the upper Ormstown concession, River Outard and 3rd range of Jamestown roads was passed.

Tenders for the graveling of one mile of the Tullochgorum road were received from Didier and Supernat at \$5200. Henry Winter \$6900, and Howick Paving Co. at \$7515.10 for the whole of the road 3.313 miles.

Mr. Winter, withdrawing his tender the other two were sent in to Quebec for their selection.

Moved by Greig, sec by Collum that the Howick Paving Co. be given a note for \$2000 for four months as an advance on macadam work, Howick Paving Co. agreeing to pay the interest on this note until money is received from the Government.

The Mayor and Secretary were authorized to borrow \$1000 on note for current expenses.

Councillors Greig, Collum and Bergevin reported on meeting the Franklin Township council with a view to divide the 6th range of Jamestown road.

Moved by Williams, sec by Rodger that this council offer the Franklin council to accept the dividing of this road as follows: to take the first quarter from the Jamestown Side road and the 1st quarter from the Seigneurie Line, on the first half from the Jamestown side road.

Philias Brault asked that about 21 acres of the Brault Branch of the Black Brook be cleaned out.

Moved by Greig, sec by Bergevin that the Rural Inspector be ordered to examine this complaint and have this portion cleaned out if necessary.

Messrs. Henry Winter, Jas. Elliot, John Maw, John Ligget and Arthur Beaudin asked the council to grant a sum of money towards a Soldiers' memorial.

The mayor replied steps had been taken. After considerable discussion it was moved by Greig, sec by Rodger that the council grant \$1000 towards some commemoration of the boys who were engaged in the late war overseas.

Road accounts for ditching, repairing of roads, cleaning of discharges, etc. amounting to \$998.55 were ordered paid.

ORMSTOWN VILLAGE COUNCIL

Met Monday evening, Chambers and D'Aoust absent.

Messrs John Maw, Arthur Beaudin, John Ligget and Henry Winter, appeared before the board asking what they intended to do towards their request for a grant of money towards a proposed soldiers' memorial, stating the Parish council had voted \$1000 and that they would like the Village to join with them and vote a like amount. After considerable discussion it was moved by Sadler sec by Lindsay that the Village council grant \$1000 towards a proposed Soldier's Memorial the resolution carried, Barrington dissenting and the Mayor protesting against it.

Moved by Lindsay, sec. by Barrington that half the cost of the watering of the streets during Show week be paid by the council.

The secretary was asked to communicate with parties who had been creating a disturbance on the streets.

Moved by Lindsay sec by Cook that the following accounts be paid: John Duncan, pay sheet for June \$28.63; Insaunc account of Amanda Lussier \$100; M. Lalonde \$5.98; J. E. Barrington \$5; Building and Jury fund \$112; Fuel Controller \$50.

Ottawa, July 6.—Rails claimed by train crew and passengers to have been loosened by means of the deliberate removal of the bolts, spikes and nuts from the fishplates, a crime which is blamed on two Austrians discharged from employment, caused the wreck of the first section of the eastbound train on the C.P.R., near Stone Cliff, between Massey and Aderard, at one o'clock this (Sunday) morning. The Austrians were taken into custody. Two killed, 1 injured.

A party of soldiers were camping out and doing manoeuvres. An Irishman was left in charge of the dinner. He accidentally upset the contents of a teapot into the soup, but he did not want to tell them he had spoiled the dinner, so on their return he remarked "If you chaps find any tay-larks in the soup, shur an' it's mint."

FRANKLIN CENTRE

The Lord Bishop of Montreal paid a visit to this community last Monday evening. The Episcopal church was far too small to hold the congregation. An eloquent and spiritual address was given by the Bishop. The theme of the address was service for God and one's fellow creatures. His Lordship also spoke about the need of true Christian living, pointing out that religion, if worth anything at all, was worthy of being taken into one's daily life. The service of Confirmation was held, and fourteen people were confirmed. The service of Reception was also held, when six people were received into the Church of England in Canada, from the Roman Catholic church.

The shed at the Episcopal church has been shingled and renovated. It looks well and is a credit to the workmen, Mr Rowe and Mr Barr.

The U.S. government has material of one kind or another in France valued at a billion and a half dollars. There is everything from complete railroads to Ford cars. It was offered to the French government, which could only promise to pay 300 millions. The director in charge replied: "If France will not pay a fair figure," the director added, "we will take the stuff out of the country and sell it elsewhere."

London, July 6.—The Germans whom the British, French and Belgians wish to put on trial include: Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, for deportations from Lille, Roubaix, Tuingo, and other places.

General von Mackensen, for thefts, incendiarism and executions in Roumania.

Von Euelow, for the burning of Anderne and shooting of 100 people.

Baron von Der Lencen, head of the German political department of Brussels, who was concerned in the murder of Edith Cavell and Captain Fryatt.

Admiral von Capelle, for responsibility for U-boat outrages.

Lieut. Wilhelm Wernher, Commander Valentiner, for sinking hospital ships.

Major von Manteuffel, for the burning of Louvain.

Major von Euelow, for the destruction of Aerschot and the execution of 150 civilians.

Gen. Olsen von Cassel, for cruelties at Lieubet.

Ruheben. Major von Goertz, for cruelties at Magdenburg.

The brothers Niemeyer, the bullies of Holzminde and Clauthal camps, who ill-treated British prisoners.

Gen. von Tesny, for the summary execution of 112 inhabitants of Arlon.

Gen. von Ostrowsky, for the pillage of Deynze and the massacre of 163 civilians.

Gen. von Liman Sanders, for massacres of Armenians and Syrians.

German manufacturers, for receiving stolen machinery from France and Belgium.

Two brothers, named Roehling, who were arrested by the French in Saar Valley. Vast quantities of stolen machinery, covering nearly 20 acres, were found in their possession.

Admiral Von Tirpitz, who was responsible for the U-boat outrages.

Hinchinbrook Council

Met on Monday, all present. On motion of Leggett seconded by Coulter 82 bills for road work were passed, also Insaunc account \$380, County Rate \$600.56, E. Irvine 4196 ft macadam \$4737.72, less 10 per cent.

Moved by Anderson seconded by McNaughton that A. W. Sullivan, C.E. be reappointed Special Superintendent on the petition of Jas. Massey.

Moved by Ross seconded by McCormick that the Procees Verbal prepared by A. W. Sullivan regulating a water-course in the 6th Range be laid on the table till next regular meeting.

Moved by Coulter seconded by Anderson that the report of R. S. Feeny Special Superintendent appointed on the petition of Robert Boyd be adopted and that he be given an extension of time, till the 21st to bring in a final report.

Moved by Coulter seconded by Anderson that the Secretary advertise for tenders for building three miles of gravel road.

Moved by Ross seconded by Anderson that the Secretary advertise for tenders for rebuilding Clear Brook Bridge west of Rockburn and the McNaughton Culvert on the Boyd Settlement road.

Moved by McCormick seconded by McNaughton that the Secretary prepare specifications for a concrete bridge at Rockburn.

CARD OF THANKS

Mr and Mrs John Cruickshanks take this opportunity of thanking the friends and neighbors who helped to put out the fire at our place.

BORN

At Athelstan on June 30th to Mr and Mrs Jas. M. Wallace a son.

To Mr and Mrs Chas. W. Minshall of Tilsonburg, on June 21st, a daughter (still-born).

DIED

At Huntingdon, Que. on the 9th July, William H. Kyle, Aged 65 years. Funeral at his late residence on Friday, (to-morrow) July 11th, at 2 p. m. (new time).

On the 5th July, at his late residence, Holton, Que., Henry Hope, in his 72nd year. Interment in Beech-ridge cemetery.

At Glenelg, on June 23, Cecil, infant son of Mr and Mrs Angus Stark, age 14 days.

At Glenelg, on June 26, Earnest, infant son of Mr and Mrs Angus Stark, age 17 days.

Ten dozen Ladies' Silk Waists, sizes 36 to 44, Black, White, and good colors. Newest styles, the Silk Waist Bargains of the season, \$2.

Every Man's Bargain

Men's Sport Shirts, White and Colors 75c.
Men's Tweed Work Pants, sizes 34 to 44, \$2 pair.
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PATTERSON & Co. Advocates, Barristers & Solicitors City and District Bank Building 180 St. James street, Montreal. Mr. Patterson will be at Moir Hotel, Huntingdon, first Saturday of every month. W. Patterson K.C.

J. G. LAURENDEAU, K.C. ADVOCATE Moir's Hotel first Saturday of each month.

NUMA E. BROSSOT, K.C. Advocate Recorder of the city of Valleyfield, Valleyfield, P.Q. Will attend all the courts in the District of Beauharnois and Montreal. Phone No. 60

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J. C. BRUCE, General Insurance Agent, Huntingdon, Que. Fire, Life and Accident Insurance, County Building.

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The Huntingdon Gleaner is published weekly on Thursday, by Leslie W. Sellar, residing in the village of Huntingdon, Que., and printed at his office in the Brown building, Chateauguay street, in said village. Subscription \$1 per year. U.S. subscribers \$1.50. Papers discontinued when the time for which they have been paid expires. No exception to this rule so that subscribers who desire to continue receiving the paper, should renew before their subscription has expired as denoted on the address label. In changing address, be sure to give name of former post-office.

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WORLD UNREST Continued from Previous Issue

The Buenos Aires Soviet South America also contributes its tale of labor unrest. Such unrest has appeared at several points on that continent, but its most serious manifestations have arrived at Buenos Aires, the capital of the Argentine Republic. Ever since last January, Buenos Aires, which in the New York of Argentina, has been crippled by a logshoreman's strike. This strike was the signal for an avowedly revolutionary movement, a "Soviet government of Argentina" being proclaimed by the social revolutionary elements. A general strike was simultaneously proclaimed throughout the Republic and destructive rioting occurred in Buenos Aires and other Argentine cities. The disturbances were finally suppressed, thanks to the vigor of General Dellepiane and the loyalty of the Argentine army. The revolutionists were arrested wholesale, many being killed in the rioting, and about 2,000 were deported.

This movement was apparently confined mainly to the foreign population. The foreign element in Argentina is, however, very large, immigration into the Republic having been heavy for many years. Buenos Aires is almost as polyglot as New York. The arrested Soviet supporters are overwhelmingly of foreign extraction, mostly Russian and Spaniards, the Soviet "President" (killed in the fighting) being a Russian named Wald. Only about 20 per cent. of the prisoners proved to be genuine Argentines. There is clear evidence that the outbreak was abetted and financed by Soviet Russia.

Although order has been restored in Argentina, the port strike has not yet been settled and Soviet propaganda is known to be going on. A convention of Socialists from all over Latin America has been scheduled to meet in Buenos Aires some time in the late spring, and Socialists admit that measures for a general "forward" policy throughout Latin America will be then elaborated.

Egyptian Unrest Egypt has lately passed through a wave of rioting and incipient insurrection. Beginning in and about Cairo, the disturbances spread like wild-fire all up and down the Nile valley. Railways and telegraph lines were systematically cut, isolated British officers were attacked and murdered, and the confusion was rendered more acute by the irruption out of the desert of swarms of Bedouin Arabs bent on plunder. The British government admitted in Parliament that all Egypt was in a state of insurrection, though the determined efforts of the large British garrison in Egypt seem to have restored relative order to the country.

These disturbances, however serious, are not surprising, for unrest in Egypt is nothing new. In fact, Britain has been faced with popular discontent ever since she conquered Egypt in 1882. Notwithstanding the enormous maternal benefits of British rule, and about the beginning of the present century a strong Nationalist party with the slogan "Egypt for the Egyptians" came into existence. The aim of the Nationalists was independence and their tactics were so turbulent that the British were compelled to use sharp coercive measures. Egypt's strategic situation, especially the control of the Suez Canal, rendered its retention of the British Empire necessary.

The outbreak of the European War dealt a body-blow to the good relations of Boer and Briton in South Africa. Altho Botha and his followers joined with the Unionists in expressions of loyalty and pledges of support to England, the Nationalists called for a policy of strict neutrality. When Premier Botha ordered general mobilization for an expedition against German Southwest Africa the Backveldt farmers flamed into insurrection. This Boer revolt was far more serious than was known at the time. It was soon crushed, but it left an evil legacy of race-bitterness behind. The Nationalists kept up their propaganda. Their theory was of course destructive of anything like British Imperial unity. Nevertheless, Nationalism continued to make headway. The general elections of 1915 were a bad blow to the Botha government. The results by parliamentary seats were: South African Party, 54; Unionists, 40; Nationalists, 27; Labor Party, 4; Independents, 5. Subsequent by-elections further increased the Nationalist strength, while the Laborites and Independents generally acted with the Nationalists. Premier Botha was in a quandary. He and his party were no longer in a majority. Instead of resigning, however, he made a working agreement with the Unionists, and South Africa has since been governed by a patriotic coalition, just as Australia has been governed by a patriotic coalition of Hughes Laborites and Liberals over the anti-war Labor faction. North Versus South in China.

For months past China has been holding a peace conference of its own, a convention of Northeners and Southerners in an endeavour to heal the schism between North and South that has troubled Chinese political life ever since the establishment of the Republic in 1912. The quarrel between North and South is, of course nothing new. It has vexed China for centuries. The vast mass of the Chinese people remaining politically inert, with scant interest in or comprehension of the momentous political changes which have been passing over their heads the past seven years. This is what gives a certain theatrical unreality to the

complicated series of revolutions, dictatorships, and coups d'etat which have taken place since 1912.

Korea Aspires to Independence. Meanwhile, the neighboring region of Korea, though formally incorporated into the Japanese Empire since 1910, is being troubled by a native movement against Japanese domination and in favor of independence. Japanese rule has unquestionably conferred great material benefits upon the country, raising it economically from the backwardness and decrepitude into which it had fallen. There has been a very large Japanese immigration into Korea, the population of Seoul, the capital city, alone containing more than 50,000 Japanese, more than one-sixth of the total population. But the natives do not appear to have become reconciled to their new status and the news of the Versailles Peace Conference with its outstanding principle of "self-determination" of peoples has roused a lively ferment in the Korean population. Denied an opportunity to lay their case before the Peace Conference, the Korean Nationalists started a "passive resistance" movement which spread all over Korea and frequently degenerated into mob outbreaks against the Japanese authorities. Current reports as to conditions in Korea are highly conflicting, the Japanese stating that the disturbances were not serious, and that relative quiet had been restored, while Korean and foreign missionary advisers report much bloodshed, wholesale arrests and persistent opposition to Japanese rule.

The Flurry Over Lower California An official statement given out at the end of March by General Amado Aguirre, Mexican Under-Secretary of Development and Agriculture, has raised a question containing the possibility of diplomatic exchanges between the United States and Mexico, and, in lesser degree, the possibility of diplomatic exchanges between the United States and Japan. General Aguirre stated that Japanese corporations were making arrangements with the Mexican government for the acquisition of land tracts in Lower California which were to be the scene of Japanese agricultural settlement and exploitation. These land tracts were said to be those which had been acquired by an American corporation, the California-Mexico Land company of Los Angeles, under the Diaz regime but which the present Carranza government of Mexico declared reverted to the Mexican government under the terms of the new Carranzista constitution of 1917, and as such subject to the free disposal of the Mexican government.

This immediately raised two issues. In the first place, the United States has never recognized the right of Mexico, by the promulgation of a new constitution, to confiscate foreign interests lawfully acquired under the old Mexican Constitution. The American Government has categorically stated on several occasions that it will not acquiesce in such confiscation and that it intends to uphold vested American interests. Thus, if the land which the Mexican government contemplates leasing to Japanese corporations be that of the American company, the transaction may be made the subject of a diplomatic protest by the American government as concerning land which the American Government contends is the lawful property of American citizens and of which the Mexican government has not the right thus to dispose.

The second issue raised is one of much broader scope, involving as it does America's attitude toward Lower California under the general policy of the Monroe Doctrine. America has always taken a lively interest in Lower California. This long, narrow peninsula, extending southward nearly eight hundred miles from the American border, is geographically a natural continuation of our Pacific Coast. It is an arid land with a scanty population (52,000—less than one inhabitant per square mile), but it possesses one excellent harbor on its Pacific side—Magdalena Bay, which in foreign hands, would be a dire menace to our Pacific Coast. Magdalena Bay has already figured in our diplomatic history notably in 1912, when a Japanese fishing corporation sought to establish a concession on its shores. The American Government immediately took diplomatic action and our Senate adopted the famous Lodge resolution, which declared: "That when any harbor or other place in the American continent is so situated that the occupation thereof, for naval or military purposes, might threaten the communications or safety of the United States the Government of the United States could not see, without grave concern, the possession of such harbor or association which has such a relation to another government, not American, as to give that government control for national purposes. To be sure, it appears that the lands today in question are not anywhere near Magdalena Bay, being situated in the Mexican portion of the Imperial Valley, just south of the American-Mexican border—assuming, of course, that the lands referred to by General Aguirre are solely those of the Los Angeles corporation. But the attitude of the American Government has all ways indicated clearly that it would not view with equanimity Japanese interests in any part of Lower California. That was explicitly stated by Senator Lodge during the debate in 1912. Furthermore, in 1911, when an American company owning land in Lower California asked our State Department how our Government would view a sale of the company's land to Japanese purchas-

ers, Secretary Knox replied: "It is difficult for me categorically to answer the inquiries you make, but I ought not to disguise the fact—very likely fully realized by you—that such a transfer would be quite certain to be interpreted in son quarters in a manner to cause a great outcry. Such a result would be so obviously a cause of regret to the Government of the United States that it appears unnecessary for me to make further comment in response to your request to know the feeling of the Federal Government in the premises." The sale never took place.

In the present case the "outrage" which Secretary Knox foresaw has already occurred. Numerous protests have been voiced from the Pacific Coast, and Senator Phelan of California has uttered a vigorous warning against the creation of a "little Japan" right on our borders, whence a stream of clandestine Japanese immigration might infiltrate into California.

Mexico and Bolshevism This Lower California matter is only symptomatic of Mexico's deplorable condition and of its unsatisfactory relations, not merely to the United States but to other countries. The Carranzista Constitution of 1917 has invoked indignant protests throughout the civilized world. Its summary "nationalization" of Mexico's natural resources without compensation to foreign owners is sheer confiscation, utterly contrary to existing standards of international comity. Indeed, many well-informed observers of Mexican affairs assert that the Carranza government is not merely seeking to win jingo support by raising the slogan "Mexico for the Mexicans," but that it is also pandering to revolutionary socialism in a manner that threatens to make Mexico a centre of Bolshevism and a source of dangerous contagion to its neighbors. These assertions are made by Americans, Europeans, and Central Americans. A Guatemalan official, Senor Eduardo Feran, recently stated, "The Carranza constitution of Mexico is virtually identical with the Bolshevist constitution, or constitution and Russia is no more dangerous to the world to-day than is Mexico, except that Mexico has not so large a population, nor are there so many intelligent men devoted to the movement there as in Russia." Certain it is that Alvarado, one of the leading figures in Mexican public life to-day, is a convinced social revolutionist, while one of President Carranza's closest advisers is an American radical believed to be high in the councils of the I. W. W.

WARNING TO TYRANTS. Premier Lloyd George argued that it was not vengeance "to take every possible precaution against a recurrence of the war, and to make such an example of Germany as will discourage ambitious rulers and peoples from ever again attempting to repeat this infamy. The German people approved the war, and therefore it was essential in the terms to show, if nations enter into unprovoked wars of aggression against their neighbors, what lies in store for them. Within living memory France has been invaded twice by Germany. With her population of sixty or seventy million, France had legitimate reasons for feeling nervous apprehension when the British and American armies left. I do not agree that the treaties showed lack of faith in the League of Nations. After all, the League would have no value unless it had behind it strong nations prepared at a moment's notice to stop aggression. After alluding to the disposition of the colonies and to the labor convention, Mr. Lloyd George, reviewing Great Britain's part in the war and the treaty, described it as a tremendous achievement. He was not sure that the great commonwealth of nations known as the British Empire yet realized the great part it had in the achievement. He then passed, in brief review, to the men who joined the colors, the money raised and the sacrifices of men and material made by the Empire.

"It is a great record," he concluded. "Let us rejoice, but rejoice as men under no delusion that our troubles are ended, but rather like men who feel that the first and worst of our troubles are passed and that the spirit courage and resolution which enabled us to overcome them will also enable us cheerfully to face what is to come. Let us not waste strength prematurely in fighting each other. I say with all solemnity that, if we wish to save this country from sinking under "s burdens and the world's, we must make most effective use of the resources of the country and the Empire." The ex-Kaiser is to be tried in London.

Paris, July 3.—The total French losses in killed and missing on land and sea, as officially established up to the day of the armistice, November 11, 1918, amounted to 1,366,000. The losses of the French army were 1,089, 700 killed and 265,900 missing, or 16.2 per cent. of the total mobilized force of 8,410,000. The losses of the navy totalled 10,735, of which 5,521 were killed and 5,214 are missing. The losses in the navy were 4.19 per cent. of the complement. Brussels, July 3.—The first lot of 300 German prisoners of the war left Brussels yesterday. They will rejoin their units and prepare for their repatriation.

NEW FIELD FOR TRADE

FRANCE WILL WANT GOODS FROM DOMINION.

The Great European Republic Has Been Deeply Moved By the Cooperation of Our Country in Winning the War, and Business Relationships Are Bound to Become Much Closer In the Future.

WITH Canada entering the period of reconstruction when war industries must be readapted to peace activities and new trade secured, it is encouraging to note the possibilities of greatly improved commercial relations with France. At the recent meeting of the Canadian Reconstruction Association at Montreal, Senator Beaubien emphasized the desire of the republic for increased trade with the Dominion. "Deeply moved by Canada's effective co-operation in the war," he said, "France seems anxious to show her appreciation of our efforts. Inspired by that desire, the Comite Franco-Americain, which is presided over by Monsieur Gabriel Hanotaux, and whose principal object is to extend to the fields of industry the close relations now existing between Canada and France on the fields of battle, has called the attention of its Canadian section to the great trade opportunity afforded in reconstruction further suggested that this commission should negotiate with the French Government "with a view of having France, as a nation, purchase large quantities of such standardized products with the understanding that the orders for such materials would be handled by Canada in the same manner and through the same channels as war orders."

In supporting measures for greater trade with France, Senator Beaubien submitted some striking figures of our present exportation to prove that large orders can be secured from the republic. Within the last two years orders have been placed in Canada for very large amounts of metallurgical products. One enquiry received by a consulting engineer in Montreal was for no less than 250,000 miles of cable exceeding in price \$10,000,000. Tremendous quantities of material are required by the French state railways, including: Wheels for locomotives, Straight axles for locomotives, freight and passenger cars, Bent axles for locomotives, Locomotive steam cylinders, Cast steel lubricating boxes, Cast iron lubricating boxes, Iron, brass and bronze castings, Round, flat and square steel bars, Steel castings, Steel billets, spring steel, Helicoidal and spiral springs, Steel shapes, Sinks, cut and wire nails, Iron fittings, spare parts for freight and passenger cars, Copper and steel fire-box plates, Rails, bars and splices, Traction chains and hooks, Drawn and seamless steel, copper and brass tubes.

During September enquiries were received at the French Chamber of Commerce for shoes, hardware, lumber, foodstuffs, canned goods, prepared furs, glassware for electric light, lard, bacon and smoked ham, toys, maple syrup and tree felling and cutting machines.

The present demand for window sashes and doors alone in the devastated areas in France would supply a splendid market for Canadian factories. After all, prior to the war and even up to two years ago, the major part of ready-made wooden doors sold on the Canadian market were manufactured in the States; most of the windows, the middle west, many even from the State of Washington. A substantial proportion were made out of Canadian lumber. In other words, American doors dominated the Canadian market despite the fact that these articles had to bear the extra cost of long railway haul and of Canadian duty which alone added practically one-third to their cost price. The reason for this is that the American state of things Senator Beaubien declared was the failure of Canadian manufacturers to standardize their products. As he said, "with their enormous markets the Americans can specialize in one product and by producing enormous quantities reduce cost price to a minimum." Standardization is one of the outstanding features of British and American trade preparations. The question should be given the earnest consideration of Canadian manufacturers.

STRASBOURG.

Capital of Alsace-Lorraine Liberated By the French.

"Strasbourg was a town of Germany, the capital of the imperial province of Alsace-Lorraine, and a fortress of the first rank." So the guidebooks used to describe it, and they would assuredly go on to tell that it is situated in a fertile plain at the junction of the Ill and the Breusch, some 370 miles southwest of Berlin, and thirty miles east of the French frontier. After all, such a description, for conciseness, at any rate, could not well be improved upon, but there is a wealth of story behind it all. The Ill and the Breusch, as they have flowed together at Strasbourg through all the centuries, have seen much history. They were undoubtedly the British and American trade preparations. The question should be given the earnest consideration of Canadian manufacturers.

The Romans, as was so generally their custom, replaced the Celtic settlement with a fortified station. They gave it the name of Argentoratum, and in after years, it became an important military post, and the headquarters of the Eighth Legion. It was here that the Emperor Julian, for a time, in the fourth century, stemmed the tide of the barbarian invasion by a decisive victory over the Alemanni; but, about fifty years afterwards, Argentoratum and the whole district now called Alsace fell into the hands of that people. Later on, towards the end of the fifth century, the town passed into the possession of the Franks, and it was the Franks who gave it its present name, Christianity, of course, came with Clovis, the Frank; and it was chiefly in consequence of its ecclesiastical difficulties that Strasbourg gained such prominence in medieval times. The Bishops of Strasbourg were princes of the church, not at all given to democratic views, and they early fell foul of the good citizens of the town. Strasbourg had prospered as the years had passed. Its citizens had grown wealthy, and the more the bishop tried to assert his authority the more firmly were the citizens convinced that such ecclesiastical rule was inconsistent with their full development. And so from protest added to protest they went to open warfare. The conflict was finally decided, by the battle of Oberhausbergen, in favor of the citizens, in 1262, and Strasbourg gained a full recognition of its position as a free imperial city, a status which had been conferred upon it by the German King, Henry of Swabia.

Once freed from the dominance of the church, Strasbourg set about organizing an internal revolution. Its citizens had always favored the democratic view of things, and the Government of the city was not democratic enough to satisfy them, so, towards the middle of the fourteenth century, they secured the admission of the guilds to the municipal councils. Thereafter, Strasbourg flourished more than ever, and when it had to make the choice between the old and the reformed religion, in the sixteenth century, it listened readily to the preaching of Martin Luther, accepted the teachings of the Reformation, and, through all the troubles which followed, was peculiarly immune from the miseries endured by so many of its neighbors, far and near. So its history comes down to the memorable day, in 1681, when Louis XIV. marched against the city, and not only seized it, but, in spite of all protests, kept possession of it, and had his title confirmed and recognized by the Peace of Ryswick, in 1697. The next great incident in the history of Strasbourg was its siege and capture by the Prussians, in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-1. The siege lasted seven weeks, and the city, with its garrison of 17,000 men, finally surrendered, on Sept. 28, 1870. As to the rest of the story, the world is perhaps more generally familiar with it than with the story of most cities.

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