BUSINESSCARDS

SOCIETIES

PRINCE ARTHUR LODGE, No. 333, A.F.& A.M, meets in the Masonic hall, Armstrong's Block Flesherton, every Friday on before the full moon. T. Henry, W. M. H. W. Hickling, Secretary.

CHOSEN FRIENDS—Flesherton Council Chosen Friends 314 meets in Clayton's Hall first and third Wednesday of each month at 8 p.m. Pay assessments to Recorder on or before the first day of each month. Chief Councillor, W. H. Bunt; Recorder, Mrs. L. A. Fisher.

DENTISTRY

DR. E. C. MURRAY L. D. S., dental surgeon honor graduate of Toronto University and Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario. Gas administered for teeth eXtraction Office at residence, Toronto Street, Flesherton.

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Veterinary Surgeon
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For service on lot 12, con. 9, Osprey, one purebred Shorthorn Bull. Terms 1.50. Also one pure bred Yorkshire Boar, Terms $1.00. All accounts must be paid to FRED TYLER, Manager. 1 Sep

Voluntary enlistment has taken thousands of men from office work. Conscription will take more. Office help is scarce will be scarcer very soon. Young women and boys under military age must fill the vacant places, and they need training.

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No. 3 Buckeye Traction tile ditching outfit; on machine is an 18 h.p. gasoline or kerosene engine, all in first-class repair. Will be sold on reasonable terms. For full particulars apply where machine is working, about two miles west of Saugeen Junction, or

—A. N. PRATT,
Laurel P.O., Ont.

Three Heifers Strayed

Strayed from Lot 1, Con. 9, Osprey, three year-old heifers—two red ones with some white spots on them, and the other a roan color. Last seen about the middle of June. Any person hearing or seeing anything of them, phone or write

au8 —GARNET MAGEE
Eugenia, R.R. 1.

HISTORY OF SALONICA

CITY HAS SELDOM ENJOYED BLESSING OF PEACE.

It Has Been Occupied by Many Conquerors During Its Troubled Career, and the Citizens Have Witnessed Every Kind of Warfare in Ancient Times and Now in the Great World Struggle.

FEW cities which have been storm centres in the present European war have had a more tumuluous history than Salonica, now a focal point of war events with the Entente Allies in possession. A condensed yet graphic recital of the powers and peoples which have held sway over the seaport is given by H. G. Dwight, who says: "Compared to its two great neighbors, Athens and Constantinople, Salonica is relatively a modern city. Founded originally as an Ionian colony, the place was first known as Therme or Therma from the hot springs which still exist in that eastern district of the bay. It fell into ruins when Darius overran Scythia and Thrace, and Xerxes reassembled his forces there preparatory to his invasion of Greece.

"During the great days of the Macedonian empire the city played no notable role, for Philip and Alexander the Great, held their court at Pelia. The present town was founded about 215 B. C., by King Kassander of Macedon, and named after his wife Thessalonike, half sister to Alexander the Great. The adjoining peninsula of Kassandra takes its name from the king himself, who founded another city on its shore.

"Under the Romans, Salonica grew greatly in importance. Made a free city, the capital of the surrounding region, it became the home of many Roman colonists, and not a few famous names associate themselves with the town. Cicero lived there for a time in exile. St. Paul was another temporary resident, whose epistles to the Thessalonians we still preserve.

"The Emperor Nero decorated the city with a colonade, a few of whose battered caryatides were visible there until a few years ago under the picturesque name of las encantadas—the enchanted women. They are now in the Louvre. Trajan erected a rotunda in honor of the Cabiri, for they, with Aphrodite of the Baths, were patrons of Pagan Salonica. Galerius, one of the associates of Diocletion in the purple, made Salonica his headquarters. Licinius, co-emperor with Constantine the Great, died or was put to death there in 324 by his successful rival. Theodosius the Great also lived there in 380 in order to keep his eyes on the Goths. During the Byzantine period Salonica became the second city of the empire. Its situation made it the commercial capital of the Balkan peninsula, and it rivaled Constantinople as a port of traffic between eastern Europe and Alexandria. But its wealth and its comparative remoteness also made it a frequent object of attack, Avars, Goths, and Huns came time and again to its gates. The Saracens captured and sacked it in 904. The Normans descended upon it in 1185.

"And it is not uninteresting to recall that among the most assiduous of these redoubtable visitors were the Serbs and especially the Bulgars. These neighbors owed much to Salonica, from whom they took their faith, and incidentally their alphabet, for it was from Salonica that S. Cyril and St. Methodius went forth to convert and to civilize the hardy mountaineers of the Balkans. The hardy mountaineers, however, lost no opportunity to take more merchantable loot from Salonica, though the city itself they never took for long.

"After the conquest of Constantinople in 1204 by the Franks and Venetians of the fourth crusade, Salonica fell to the lot of Boniface, Marquis of Montferrat, who made it the capital of an imaginary kingdom. In 1222 King Demetrius, son of Boniface, was driven out, with his Lombard nobles, by a Byzantine prince of Epirus. The ensuing 200 years were the most unhappy in the troubled history of the Thessalonians, who were fought over and bandied about by Greeks, Bulgars, Serbs, Catalans, Venetians, and Turks.

"The Turks first appeared upon the scene in 1380. They did not definitely take possession, however, until 1430. Then Sultan Mourad II., father of the conqueror of Constantinople, captured the town from the Venetians, gave it over to sack and massacre, carried off 7,000 of the inhabitants into slavery, and changed many of the churches into mosques or tore them down for use in his own construction. Some of the marbles of Salonica were carried as far away as Adrianople.

"For nearly 500 years the Turks remained in undisturbed possession. Yet it is, perhaps, not quite accurate to describe their possession as undisturbed; for during the latter part of that period the frontiers of the empire drew steadily nearer, while toward the end of it Macedonia became the scene of incessant revolutionary outbreaks.

"In 1904 the European powers attempted to solve the situation by making Salonica the seat of an international board that administered the finances of Macedonia and organized a well drilled and well equipped gendarmerie. This foreign surveillance, which threatened to become closer after the historic Reval conference of 1908, precipitated the Turkish revolution of the same year.

"The revolution was organized in Salonica and proclaimed there, the official ring-leaders of the movement being Nyazi Bey and Enver Bey, now Enver Pasha, Minister of War and guiding spirit of the Young Turks. In 1909 the progress of the revolution brought about the dethronement of Abt-ul Hamid II., who was thereupon exiled to Salonica. Nowhere else in the empire would it have been more difficult for him to corrupt his keepers or to escape, and he spent three and a half years as a prisoner in the suburb of Kalamaria.

"The outbreak of the Balkan war, in the autumn of 1912, made it advisable for the ex-sultan to be removed to Constantinople. He was most unwilling to return, however, and was only persuaded to do so by an emissary of the German ambassador, who took him through the Greek blockade in the despatch boat of the embassy.

"A few weeks later the Greek army entered the city, followed closely by a smaller detachment of Bulgarians. The final treaty of peace, sighed at Bucharest in 1913, adjudicated Salonica, with the remainder of the Chalcidice, and their strategic hinterland, to Greece.

"But it is apparently written that Salonica shall never long enjoy the blessings of peace. At all events, an army of the Allies, as we know, is now entrenched there. And he is a bold prophet who will foretell what may yet lie in store for the people of this historic city."

Want Public Works.

Despite the announcement of the Government that expenditures are to be cut to the bone and that the work on the Welland Canal and other big undertakings would cease, requests for the expenditure of public moneys for building railways and public works continue to come in to the Government. Some of the requests show a surprising lack of knowledge of conditions and make one wonder whether these people actually know the country is at war.

The British Government has made a request for 1,500 miles of rails for urgent military purposes in France and Canada is able to supply the whole demand if necessary without impairing to any extent her transportation facilities. This is the result of the railway building programme carried on by the late administration. There is this justification, however, that this extravagant programme was originated and developed in the piping times of peace.

To-day the Government is in receipt of applications for subsidies not only for steam railways, but there is a demand that a new door of expenditure be opened in the shape of subsidies for electric roads.

In view of the tremendous burden of war expenditure the Government has been endeavoring to stop completely the building of public works. It has been trying to concentrate the attention of the people upon the one thing worth while, the prosecution of the war. But the demands for railway building still continue to come in until wonderment arises whether the people who make such demands are not more intent upon these designs than upon the defeat of the Germans.

A Patriotic Chinaman.

This pretty little story, which seems to carry the stamp of truth, comes from an officer of the Canadian Patriotic Fund in British Columbia.

In a little town on the Fraser River lived an old Chinaman. He existed by doing odd jobs. When the patriotic fund was formed in that town John came to the chairman and said, "You catchee me job, I givee to help soldier's wife." The chairman, not knowing of any work for John at the time, said that he was sorry but he could not give him employment. A few days later John came again. Once more he said, "You catchee me job, me givee to help soldier's wife," and once again no employment was forthcoming. The third time John came to the chairman. This time his request was somewhat different. "You givee me name of six soldiers' wives; me go cut wood, no chargee," said John. "Me no get job, me no give money, but me cut wood." And so John is now giving a day a week to cutting the firewood for six soldiers' families and thus doing his bit for his adopted land.

The Michigan Special
Convenient Night Train for Detroit and Chicago

Particular attention is called to the convenient night train operated via the Canadian Pacific—Michigan Central Route to Detroit and Chicago. Leave Toronto 11.30 p.m., daily, arrive Detroit 7.50 a.m. and Chicago 3.00 p.m. Electric Lighted Standard Sleeper is operated to Detroit. Further particulars from any Canadian Pacific Ticket Agent, or W. B. Howard, District Passenger Agent, Toronto, Ont.

Fall Fair Dates

FLESHERTON	Oct. 6 & 8
Markdale	Oct. 9 & 10
Caledon	Oct. 3 & 4
Chatsworth	Sept. 13 & 14
Chesley	Sept. 18 & 19
Clarksburg	Sept. 18 & 19
Collingwood	Sept. 19-21
Dundalk	Oct. 11 & 12
Durham	Sept. 20 & 21
Feversham	Oct. 2 & 3
Hanover	Sept. 20 & 21
Holstein	Sept. 26
London (Western Fair)	Sept. 7-15
Meaford	Sept. 27 & 28
Mount Forest	Sept. 19 & 20
Orangeville	Sept. 18 & 19
Owen Sound	Sept. 11-13
Priceville	Oct. 4 & 5
Rocklyn	Oct. 4 & 5
Shelburne	Sept. 25 & 26
Tara	Oct. 2 & 3
Toronto (C.N.E.)	Aug. 25-Sept. 10
Walkerton	No Fair this year
Walter's Falls	Sept. 25 & 26
Wiarton	Sept. 25 & 26

Demobilization Of The Canadian Army

WHEN the Huns are at last driven back across the Rhine, and the Kaiser is brought to cry "enough"; when the thunder of the artillery ceases, and the boys in the trenches pass along the joyous words — "Home again" — how will Canada be prepared to receive her great army of soldier sons from overseas?

The re-absorption of this great body of men at the close of the war presents a problem more difficult than the one Canada solved in raising and outfitting her citizen army and sending it to the aid of the Mother Country. The fact that Canada's army is composed entirely of volunteers, obligates the Dominion with the duty of seeing to it that these men are properly cared for at the close of the war and judiciously guided back into civil life. Were the men representing Canada in the trenches professional soldiers, our obligation would be discharged with the last pay-day. But Canada's soldiers are not fighting for money, nor spoils. They came from the bench, the forge, the factory, the farm, the mine, the office and the counting house, in answer to the call of the Empire, in order that liberty and democracy might prevail in the world. They will expect to return to similar occupations, and it is our duty to see to it that they are properly assisted in doing so.

According to figures obtainable, the present recruited strength of our overseas forces is about 400,000. Taking it for granted that the war will continue for several months, and that the whole of our present enlistment, and even more, is used in this last drive against the Hun, what will we do with our men when the war is over and they return home? Will they be turned out to shift for themselves, and, if so, will the country be able to absorb such a large number without causing serious complications in our industrial and financial programme?

Only a superficial consideration of conditions in Canada makes it quite apparent that this problem of caring for our soldiers after the war is one of utmost importance and even if our Dominion and Provincial Governments, backed up by our leading statesmen and thinkers, give the problem serious attention during the remaining months of the war, we will be none too well prepared to successfully handle the situation.

Some of us are wont to belittle these after-the-war problems with the remark that Canada will be able to meet the situation and that the problems will solve themselves. They point to the fact that more than a million volunteer soldiers were absorbed in the Northern United States at the close of the Civil War, without causing any change in the economic conditions. As we read back through the history of that great struggle and the so-called re-construction period, it might seem at first thought that our cases are somewhat similar and that what happened in the States will happen in Canada. However, a close comparison of Civil War conditions and those which prevail in Canada, shows many broad differences.

The population of the United States at the outbreak of the Civil War was about 31,000,000, of whom something like 11,000,000 lived in the Confederate States. The census figures of that period show that upwards of two-thirds of the population in the Northern States was rural and this proportion also held in the Southern States. This was shown again in the enlistments in the Union Army, where a large percentage were attested from the farms. Up to the Civil War period and for many years after, the United States was emphatically an agricultural nation, with manufacturing limited to certain small districts in New England and the North Atlantic States.

Against this situation, we find that Canada's 8,000,000 population is about evenly divided as between urban and rural, while of our 400,000 soldiers recruited to date only 12% came from the farms and ranches, and taking it for granted that all of the farmers and ranchers will be re-absorbed onto the farms, what will we do with the remaining 88% of this army of ours?

It is interesting to note the occupational proportions of our overseas forces:

Professions	12,000
Merchants and employers	5,200
Clerical workers	42,000
Manual workers, skilled	128,200
Manual workers, unskilled	53,300
Students	8,400
Farmers	38,300
Ranchers	2,600
	290,000

The total enlistment since has been increased to about 400,000 but the proportions among the occupations of the recruits apparently remain practically the same.

What Canada needs above everything else is more farmers, for our consuming population is too large for our producing population. It would, of course, be close to Utopian if every one of our returning soldiers could be transplanted at once to our vacant land areas and enrolled on the producing side of our population. But it would be folly to expect that any large number of men who enlisted from the professions, the trades and the clerical positions, would be able to make good on farms or will have any desire to go onto the land. They lack the knowledge. Their temperament and modes of life have been quite different from those of the successful farmer.

A recent survey of labor conditions in Canada, which deals with present conditions and the prospects for after-the-war conditions indicates a possible demand for about 200,000 more men after the war. It is quite reasonable to suppose that 75% of the returning soldiers will require employment. It is estimated there are 200,000 munition workers now employed in Canada, and that only one-fourth of this number will be retained in this and similar kinds of employment after the war. Thus we find that Canada will be called upon to find employment for a large number of her returned soldiers and for the larger number of the present munition workers, and that she will have to provide the machinery to properly distribute and care for this large number seeking employment at the close of the war, if we are to maintain our prosperity and prevent serious congestion of unemployed in the cities and towns.

A majority of the returning soldiers will inevitably gravitate to the cities and commercial centres. Even the Civil War soldiers flocked to the cities, and it was not until several months after the mustering out began that the men were absorbed in any great numbers onto the farms. It is quite evident from this that it will be necessary to put forth every effort to develop and increase all branches of our industrial life to care for this flood of labor that will be sure to flock to the cities and towns.

After the surrender of Lee, the Union Army was demobilized at the rate of 300,000 per month. The largest return of soldiers was made during the three months of May, June and July, 1865, when close to 700,000 were returned to their homes. There was for a time a general rejoicing and celebration to welcome the "Boys in Blue"; then came the stern reality that these men must be provided with means of earning their living. Employment agencies for the returning soldiers were opened in every city and town. Many were received back to their old positions. Farms that remained idle or only partially worked during the war were put under work, providing employment for thousands of returned soldiers. But plans made for the soldiers were mostly local. In some places it was impossible to care for men properly, in other sections there was a need for more. The country was in a serious condition financially a situation which the statesmen seemed to think demanded more careful attention than that of making plans for the care of returning soldiers.

Taking it for granted that it will be possible to return the Canadian army to our shores in large numbers and within a short time after the end of the war, it would seem from the history of the Civil War that it would be more desirable to turn this great body of men back into civil life only in such quantities as the body politic could assimilate. This can only be accomplished through adequate plans worked out well in advance and administered by men who have expert knowledge of labor, industrial and financial conditions in all parts of the Dominion.

Among the most practical plans suggested is that of making a careful census of our overseas forces directly after the war is over to ascertain the employment requirements for the men upon their return to Canada. Such a census would show how many were desirous of returning to the farm or of taking up that class of work upon their return; it would show how many carpenters, masons, machinists, etc., would require employment and when they would be available.

There will be, as a matter of course, a number of men who will have positions awaiting them — others will have relatives or friends who care for them until such time as they have secured employment. Such men will not be a charge upon the country and could be mustered out among the first. But what of those who have no relatives to look after them and who have no resources upon which to rely during the assimilation period? The nation must certainly care for these men, and their number will be large, as shown by the enlistment from the laboring class.

It is estimated that it would require 400 large transports to bring back all of Canada's overseas forces within three months after the close of the war. As this number of large boats would be impossible to secure, it is quite evident that we cannot count upon returning more than a few thousand each month. The mustering out of the Union Army consisted for the mort part in sending regimental trains back to the place of recruiting, a task requiring only a few days duration. Canada can hardly count upon the return of all of her men short of a year or more after the close of the war.

The question follows, how are the men to be handled after they return to Canada? It would seem to be desirable that they be kept in camps or mustering-out depots until the proper authorities are satisfied they can be provided with employment. Under such a general scheme and with their care on this side provided for by proper provincial or sectional depots, there should be a minimum of difficulty in getting the men back into civil life.

The proposed plan of awarding a free homestead to soldiers, regardless of whether they have any agricultural experience, is fraught with many dangers, as Canada's experience after the South African war demonstrated. Such a plan merely feeds the government land to the hands of speculators, without fulfilling the object of caring for the soldier.

Again, most of these returning men know little or nothing about farming. True, the outdoor life they have led will, in a large number of cases, bring a desire for a continuation of this life. But some specially designed plan for co-operative community farming is the only way in which most of these men who lack agricultural education may hope to make a success as farmers. For those desiring to take up farming, the Government might well afford to maintain them for a year at a sectional camp, even providing for the support of their families in order that they might be given the instruction necessary to give them a chance to win success from the land. Once they have secured this education and are placed upon a farm, among neighbors of a similar type, there to receive continued advice and instruction and guidance from Government experts, there is hope that a majority will succeed.

All these problems must be studied carefully Their solution will require time and the best brains of our country The start should be made by the Government at once by the appointment of a commission, composed for the most part of civilians—for it must be remembered that the problems of demobilization of a large army of volunteers has to do with industrial, labor and financial problems, and that the military specialists will have completed their tasks and won the laurels when the war is over.

(Signed) J. S. DENNIS.

To Conserve Canada's Food

W. A. COOPER.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway Co. has played an important part in the interests of Canada in the world war in a great many ways, and has again been honored by the recent appointment of Mr W. A. Cooper, one of its prominent officials, to the Food Conservation Committee. Mr. Cooper has had considerable experience in dealing with foods, having been connected with the dining cars of the Canadian Pacific for twenty years, and his wide knowledge will be of much value to the Committee in the conservation of Canada's food stuffs. On this committee Mr. Cooper is associated with Judge Rose, Toronto; Mr. W. Wright, Toronto; and Miss Watson of the Guelph College. Mr. Cooper was born in 1871. After leaving school he commenced work with the Grand Trunk Railway as a junior clerk under the late William Wainwright, for whom later he acted as Private Secretary. Leaving that company in 1891 he joined the Canadian Pacific Railway service as Chief Clerk to the General Superintendent of the Eastern Division, and subsequently assumed the duties of Inspector of Sleeping and Dining Cars, from which he graduated in 1897 to Assistant General Superintendent, and in 1905 was appointed Superintendent. In 1910 Mr. Cooper was promoted to General Superintendent, and during the past four years has been Manager of the Dining, Sleeping, and Parlor Cars, operating also the station restaurants, and train news service. For the years 1908, 09, and 10, Mr. Cooper filled the position of President of the American Association of Dining Car Superintendents.

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