MARKDALE STANDARD

VOL. 36 — MARKDALE, ONT., THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1916 — WHOLE NO. 1850

The Markdale STANDARD

is published on Thursday by C. W. RUTLEDGE, Markdale, Ontario.

Subscription, $1 a year; copies going to the U.S. fifty cents extra for postage. Twenty-five cents added when not paid in advance. No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the publishers.

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London Weekly Free Press, Weekly Advertiser	3 00
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BUSINESS DIRECTORY

MARKDALE.

J. W. PATTON, J.P.
Notary Public, Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Business strictly confidential.

W. J. DAVIS
The Painter and Paperhanger, Markdale. Estimating and contracting done. The latest designs in Wall Paper kept and furnished.

R. J. SPROULE.
Fletcherton Conveyancer, Appraiser, Valuator and Money Lender. Deeds, Mortgages, Leases and Wills drawn up and Valuations made on Contest notice. Charges very low. Apply to R. J. Sproule, Flesherton.

F. E. MACLOUGH
Barrister, Solicitor, Etc. Offices Markdale. Money to Loan.

THOMAS BAILEY HENRY
Barrister, Solicitor, Etc. Markdale; Toronto. W. E. Raney, K.C.

W. A. ARTHUR
Markdale. Block (over Post Office). Entrance of building.

R. C. ARMSTRONG, M.B.
Graduate of Toronto University and University of Medicine over the Post Office. Hours, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and after 6 p.m. Phone connection by telephone with Post Office.

DR. H. M. BOYD
Graduate of Toronto University, Faculty of Medicine. Office: Kingston, Ont. Late Surgeon on the General Hospital, Cape Town, South Africa. Phone connections.

FRATERNAL.

A. F. & A. M.

Hiram Lodge, No. 490, G. R. C., Markdale, meets in Masonic Hall, McFarland Block, on Tuesday evening on or before the full moon every month. Visiting brethren cordially invited. C. R. King, W.M.; J. G. McDuff, Secretary.

C. O. O. F., No. 399.

Court Markdale, Canadian Order Chosen Friends, No. 399, meets fourth Tuesday in the month in Ennis' Hall at 8 o'clock. A. Jackson, Chief Councillor; R. W. Ennis, Recorder.

SAUGEEN LODGE, No. 327, I.O.O.F.

Meets every Friday at 7.30 p.m., in their hall, Main street. Visiting brethren always welcome. W. J. Howard, N.G.; W. C. Davis, Sec'y.

COURT GREY, 1151, C.O.F.

Meets every second and fourth Wednesday of the month in Mathews' Hall, at 8 p.m. Visiting brethren always welcome. Wm. Anderson, C.R.; A. McEachnie, Fin.-Sec.

MARKDALE, L. O. L., No. 1045,

Meets in Sarjeant's block on Thursday evening on or before full moon in each month. Visiting brethren made welcome. Everett Walker, W. M.; John McFadden, Secretary.

DR. J. S. SHEPHERDSON,
Veterinary Surgeon.

Graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College, Faculty of Veterinary Science, University of Toronto (Dominion Civil Service Veterinarian). Office in Astley block. Phone 86. 99-25.

AUCTIONEER.

B. H. WALDEN
Licensed Auctioneer for the County of Grey.

All sales promptly attended to. Farm sales a specialty. Arrangements for sales may be made at Standard Office or by Phone 44a. B. H. Walden, Markdale.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED
In all countries. Ask for our INVENTOR'S ADVISER, which will be sent free.
MARION & MARION,
364 University Sts Cor. St Catherine St. Montreal

DR. DeVAN'S FRENCH PILLS A reliable Regulating Pill for Women. $5 a box or three for $10. Sold at all Drug Stores, or mailed to any address on receipt of price. THE SCODELL DRUG CO., St. Catharines, Ontario.

PHOSPHONOL FOR MEN. A Vim and Vitality; for Nervo and Brain; increases "grey matter"; a Tonic—will build you up. $3 a box, or two for $5, at drug stores, or by mail on receipt of price. THE SCODELL DRUG CO., St. Catharines, Ontario.

Read at Stephens' Drug Store

Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months' residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64388.

Why He Changed His Name.

In correcting the exercises of her class a teacher recently observed a new nam inscribed on one of the papers—Will Evans. She looked around the class, but could see no new boy. Not a little puzzled she requested Will Evans to stand. Up jumped Will Jones, and the teacher got more puzzled still. "Your name's Jones," she said, "not Evans!" Will looked not a little abashed, and shifted uneasily from one foot to the other. "Please, ma'am," he said, "it's owing to family trouble. I didn't do it, please, ma'am." "But," she said sternly, "I repeat your name is Jones." "Please, ma'am," said the boy, "it's changed now ma's married the lodger."

GREAT PROGRESS MADE IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA

British Columns Pursued the Enemy As Far As the Vicinity of Neu-Etengule.

A despacth from London says:—The following official statement was issued on Wednesday:—

"General North reports that the British columns which crossed Nyassaland into the German East Africa frontier on May 25 pursued the enemy in the direction of Iringa as far as the vicinity of Neu-Etengule. A number of prisoners, some ammunition and a quantity of stores and supplies were captured.

"Colonel Murrey, commanding the Rhodesian column which is investing Namoma, reports that the garrison at that place broke out of the town on the night of June 2, suffering heavy casualties, and leaving behind several of their number, who were made prisoners. Among those was the German Commandant, who had been wounded by our fire.

"The German natives levies and carriers are demoralized and are deserting, while the population in the areas traversed are welcoming the British troops.

"Our losses in the course of the operations have been small."

WILL GERMANY SELL HER FLEET?

RATHER THAN RISK A CRUSHING NAVAL DEFEAT.

German Ships Will Have to go Before the Allies Will Make Peace.

The value of Germany's Fleet may be roughly estimated at $1,000,000,000. At least, it cost Germany this amount to build it. For all the use it is at the present moment that fleet, with the exception of the submarines and the torpedo-boat destroyers, might just as well never have been built at all.

It is suggested that in desperation Holland, Denmark, Spain, and China. There are others, but they are not worth mentioning in this consideration.

Customers in Plenty.

There is a good market, then, for any nation with battleships for sale any units. If she wants to sell warships to America, Chili, Brazil, or Denmark she must get them to those countries.

It is easy, of course, in the case of the countries with a Baltic sea-board safely to pass over a few Dreadnoughts, for there Germany has only to fear our submarines; but it is not easy in the case of America, South America, or China. The last-named Power may be left out of the reckoning; it is impossible to conceive of any circumstances in which Germany could pass one of her ships through our cordon in the North Sea and the Mediterranean.

But the possibilities as regards America and South America are not conditioned by the same handicap. The German Fleet need only thread the German Fleet will come out and make a fight for it; but there is not the slightest reason for believing that such a tragic course will be adopted. Far more likely is it that bankrupt Germany will look carefully round, to see whether her doomed Dreadnoughts cannot be turned to commercial value.

Gained by a Loss.

When the Goeben and the Breslau stood in danger of being cornered in the Mediterranean, they did not stand and fight, but ran into the Dardanelles, where they were safe, and at once passed into the possession of Turkey, thereby removing the last scruples of that Power to joining the cause of the Central Empires. By this move the Germans lost two important warships, but they gained the adhesion of a million bayonets.

But if the German Fleet neither comes out to fight nor chooses to remain in harbor, what alternative is there left to it?

Germany, if the worst comes to the worst, can sell her fleet.

The idea is not so laughable as it may sound, and the sapient folk who may ask with derision "To whom can Germany sell her fleet?" may be promptly and effectively answered. Germany can sell her fleet to the nations not at war.

What are these nations? They are American, the various republics of South America, Norway, Sweden, its way through the North Sea.

How could it do this without running the risk of a great naval battle? The answer is, it could not hope to escape meeting our fleet, but it would be in that meeting that Germany could rely on some of her warships getting through our cordon.

Assume the German Fleet, escorted by torpedo-destroyer flotillas, and accompanied by submarine flotillas, sallied out of the Kiel Canal into the North Sea and divided into two portions—the one to give our fleet battle, the other to make good its escape. Would anybody dare prophesy that some units would not succeed in getting away?

Remember that it is unlikely that we should risk dividing our fleet to pursue the escaping units, or that we should venture too far out of the North Sea for fear of being led into a mine-field. In these circumstances the chances of units of the German Fleet escaping would be wholly in Germany's favor.

Once they reached a neutral port of course, they would be interned; but that is just what they would want for we could not touch them then, and they could wait until the end of the war, when Germany might have every hope of selling them.

Already Being Debated.

It is all very well to say that Germany would not be allowed to save any part of her fleet by selling it, but you know the old story of the man sentenced to be hanged. When his friends said to him, "Don't worry, they can't hang you!" he replied, "Quite so, but they are going to!"

Supposing Germany got two Dreadnoughts interned in Holland, two in Denmark, two in Sweden, four in America, and five in South America, do you think it would be easy for the Allies to overcome all the scruples of those nations to parting with them? We could, if we liked, compel Germany to give them up to us, but the question is, would we?

At any rate, there is reason to believe that the idea of selling her fleet—or such parts of it as she could save from a battle in the North Sea—is one of the contingencies which is now being seriously debated by the German authorities. The value of a Dreadnought is, roughly, $15,000,000. The sale of thirteen Dreadnoughts, which is all that Germany could hope to save from a battle with us, would bring her in, in round figures, about $200,000,000.

There will be a lot of bargaining done at the Peace Conference, and, if objection were taken to the sale by Germany of her escaped Dreadnoughts, the amount thus secured might be included as one of the items in the peace balance-sheet.

From Our Point of View.

We should, of course, prefer to fight the German Navy to a finish, but it would be absurd for us to expect that such a battle would not be attended by heavy losses on our side, which losses would be fewer in proportion to the number of combatant enemy Dreadnoughts engaged. If a proportion of the German Fleet was simply bent on escaping to neutral ports, then our losses would be so much less, and we would have, in consequence, little reason to deplore the business attitude governing the strategy of the Germans.

It it be objected that this suggestion of Germany selling any part of her fleet is improbable, I would ask whether it is any more improbable than that the German Fleet would deliberately sacrifice itself in a battle to the finish with us, or any more improbable than that it would remain in the Kiel Canal in order that at the conclusion of the war it might be meekly handed over to the Allies?

No; the probabilities are that Germany will either try to get part of her fleet interned in neutral harbors in order to sell those units for each which, in her hard-up state, she will badly need, or will sink her $1,000,000,000 fleet herself. I cannot imagine the Germans, with their saving habits of mind, doing any such wasteful thing, and I am therefore driven to the conclusion that they will adopt the suggestion which is already being debated—that they should sell portions of their fleet to willing neutral customers.—London Answers.

Lodger—"I can't stay here any longer, Mrs. Binks." Landlady—"Why not, sir? What is the complaint?" Lodger—"Lung complaint; your baby howls too much."

GERMANY MAY BE STARVED TO DEFEAT

WILL BRITAIN'S NAVY DEFEAT THE TEUTONIC POWERS?

A Gentleman Just From Holland Says the German Population Is Underfed.

There is a possibility, which we ought not to calculate upon in a military sense, that the German armies will be defeated by starvation. It is an end to the war that British subjects would rejoice to see, for it would mean that it was the British navy that finally brought the Teutonic powers to their knees. It is conceivable that four million German soldiers in France, in Poland and elsewhere, strong, rugged men, plentifully equipped with arms and ammunition, should throw up their hands and own their defeat. If they have not food it does not matter how skilfully they are led or how gallantly they fight. If they fight well and have food, their womenfolk and children at home may be starving, and to save their lives the German armies may discontinue the struggle.

Stories From Germany.

To-day every story that comes from Germany is a story of food shortage. A year ago there were similar stories. It was said that Germany was starving, that the women and little children were without food. The prayers of the congregation were asked, the sympathy of the neutral world was required. Subsequently it appeared that the Germans were not starving, that their complaints were ordered by the Government, whose object was to induce the United States to bring influence to bear to mitigate the rigors of the British blockade. Because the alarms of famine a year ago were proved groundless it does not follow that similar stories to-day are not to be believed. To-day's stories do not come from official sources only. They come from neutral observers in Germany and from neutral countries. One of the most interesting is from Mr. E. F. R. Delaney, formerly Consul for the Netherlands in Chicago, and now general agent for the Holland-American Line. He returned from Holland to New York a few days ago, after his marriage to a Dutch lady.

Censors Conceal Facts.

Interviewed by the New York Herald, he made some important revelations. He said that in Germany the civilian population is undefed, and the aged, ill and weak are dying by thousands because they cannot obtain the necessary sustenance. Food riots are of daily occurrence everywhere in Germany, and in Dusseldorf men and women repeatedly have rioted, to be beaten back by armed soldiers and in many cases severely wounded. Every ounce of food which enters Germany, and but little is going in, is distributed from Berlin. The most rigorous censorship is maintained to keep the true state of affairs from the world, but in Holland the general knowledge of exact conditions is becoming known, and the people understand why Germany is fighting so desperately at Verdun and why the Austrians are smashing at Italy. It is essential for the continuance of the war that a great victory be won by the Central Powers so that the people may again put out the flags and the bands may play in the streets.

A Dream Shattered.

"Sue, sweet," said the swain, "do you think that if we got married secretly your father would ever forgive us?" "I am sure he would, dear," replied the girl without hesitation. "And would he give us a house of our own?" "Yes darling." "An income big enough for us to live on in comfort?" The maid nodded decidedly. "And would he take me into the firm?" "Certainly he'd do that." "And let me run the business to please myself?" "Why, of course he would, silly boy." She snuggled into his shirt front, but he put her coldly from him. "I can never marry you, Miss Brown," he said, sadly; "your father is too anxious to get you off his hands."

Britain Takes Food Inventory.

A despatch from London says: The Government is taking an inventory of all the foodstuffs in the United Kingdom. Farmers are receiving a request from the Department of Agriculture for figures showing their resources.

She—"I suppose you would have been happier if you had not married me?" He—"Yes, darling, but I wouldn't have known it."

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON JUNE 18.

Lesson XII.—The Philippian Jailer. Acts 16. 16-40. Golden Text. Acts 16. 31.

Verse 19. Masters—A firm having joint proprietorship in this valuable chattle (verse 16). Gone out—verb is significantly repeated from verse 18.

20. Prators (margin)—A high sounding title belonging to the chief judicial authorities in Rome, and a mere piece of vanity in these duumvirs. See note in verse 12, Lesson Studies for June 4. Jews—There is no attempt to distinguish, and we have seen that Jews were not numerous in Philippi.

21. Romans—See the note quoted. Note the skill of the indictment; the propaganda of the Jewish customs might lead to breaches of the peace and the formation of illegal associations. Stephen Langton stoned on suspicion of wanting to change these Jewish customs.

22. Rent—The order would be "remove them, lictors, strip and scourge them." It does not, of course, mean that the prators tore their clothes themselves. Rods—The fasces carried by the lictors as token of authority before the magistrate they serve.

24. Inner prison—From which Paul was able later to see the jailer against the light, while himself invisible. Made fast—A verb derived from the adjective appearing safely in verse 23.

25. Pain and the cramped position made sleep impossible, so thanksgiving took its place. Listening—With attention and amazement, as the verb implies; they had seen the bleeding backs as they were borne past them.

26. The chains were fixed in the walls, and the doors secured by so that such a shock might dislodge.

27. The jailer was, of course, held with his life. Compare Acts 12.

29. The astonishing forbearance of one whom he had handled so roughly finished the awe-inspiring effect of the earthquake.

30. Sirs—In this case an exaggerated rendering is adopted above to recall the identity of the title given to Jesus. So also is "deliverance" used to recall verse 17, from which this rough, untutored man doubtless got the hint.

31. Thou and thy house—Compare Matthew Arnold's, "Thou wouldst not be saved alone, Father!" From the very first Christianity is social. On the great world believe on see note on verse 34.

32. This verse suggests that Luke does not intend to follow the order of time; verse 31 is the summary of an exposition without which the call to believe would have been unintelligible. We may be sure the jailer relieved the missionaries' wounds and hunger as soon as ever he had taken in their message of hope. The gospel story was told to the whole family when they were up in the jailer's house, and the baptism was the climax.

33. Washed . . . baptized—The collocation is intentional. The baptism was the outward and visible sign of a cleansing more vital than ever the washing of those sores that soon would fester. The well in the prison yard may be assumed to be the scene of both.

34. Set a table (margin—Compare Psa. 23. 5. Rejoiced greatly—A very strong word, a favorite with Luke. India makes the word vivid with its myriads of sad faces; then go to a students' Christian camp and see the boys, frolic—they never knew how to frolic till Christ taught them! With all his house—How suggestive is the repetition! Luke evidently remembered something special about that family. Having believed God (margin)—Despite some belated commentators, there is all the difference between believe and believe in the first, in Greek as in English, being limited to accepting some one's word. To take God at his word of course logically involves the higher trust, so that there is less difference; but in John 3. 20. 31 the two phrases denote very different people—watch the sequel with the men who had only "believed" Jesus! In Acts 27. 25 and 1 John 5. 10 we get the commentary for this verse.

GERMAN DESTROYER SUNK BY MINE

A despatch from Amsterdam says:—The Telegraaf says that a German destroyer struck a mine and went down off Zeebrugge on May 31.

BRITAIN NOW TAKES OVER THE WOOL SUPPLY OF 1916.

A despatch from London says: An army order issued on Thursday prohibits the purchase or sale of British or Irish wool of the 1916 season.

THE WONDERFUL FRUIT MEDICINE

Thousands Owe Health And Strength To "Fruit-a-tives"

"FRUIT-A-TIVES", the marvellous medicine made from fruit juices—has relieved hundreds of cases of *Stomach, Liver, Bowel, Kidney and Skin Troubles* than any other medicine. In severe cases of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Pain in the Back, Impure Blood, Neuralgia, Chronic Headaches, Chronic Constipation and Indigestion, "Fruit-a-tives" has given unusually effective results. By its cleansing, healing powers on the eliminating organs, "Fruit-a-tives" tones up and invigorates the whole system.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

HOW THE WAR STARTED.

A Famous Novelist Hits Off a Clever Bit of Dialogue.

Mr. Booth Tarkington, the well-known novelist, summarizes the correspondence and "conversations" that preceded the war in the following brilliant and strikingly apt manner:

"Studying the case, the public discovered that there is a horrible kind of dragon that has lived among diplomatists. It should be done away with as soon as possible; for it is seventeenth century, not twentieth; but it belongs to the traditional courtesies of the duello, and will probably be found necessary so long as nations remain duellists. Our public was shocked to find that Government use euphonics to every blasphemy they talk freely of throat-cutting, ear-splitting, and disembowelling; but always in words that suggest the degeneracy of some mythically precedent College. Professor, give us cold cream and sinister lisps instead. Now, disentangling the meaning and releasing them from diplomatic language, we found that the following piece of dialogue had preceded the war:

Austria (To Serbia) You second-rate swine! Do you know what we can do on your knees and eat dirt? Do it immediately, or I shoot!

Europe (To Austria) I'll shoot if you do!

Serbia (To Austria) Eat all the dirt you please, I can do your best to keep from shooting. I don't want to have to shoot.

Europe (To France and Italy) Can you make Austria wait a minute?

France and Italy (To Austria) Please wait a minute.

Austria (To Serbia) Austria is your brother; do what you tell him to do. Wait just a minute longer before we shoot. We can arrange with Austria if you'll wait a minute.

Serbia (To Austria) Wait a minute.

Austria (To Serbia) Lie down! Put your knees and swallow dirt! I've eaten nine pounds of dirt in the time you have keep me waiting. I'll eat the length of your body in a few seconds for disturbing me.

Austria (To Serbia) Lie down, your minute is up! I shoot!

Europe (To France (imploring Germany) Can you stop him? You are the only one who can. Won't you say a word to stop him?

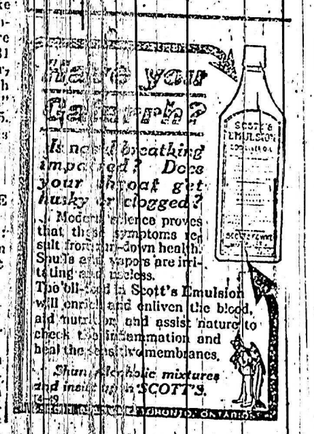
Germany (To Russia) Russia, stop Austria! Stop him!

Russia (Beginning to load his old-fashioned gun) I hope you'll stop him, Germany. Austria, can't we talk things over and see if there isn't a better way?

Austria (To Germany) Perhaps we could if—

Germany (Interrupting) Russia, shoot that gun!

Russia (To Austria) Don't while things are in this shape. I will quit loading at once if Austria will promise not to shoot Serbia.

Germany (Interrupting) I love peace and I may be forced to fight to preserve it. The sword is in my hands, evidently by God's will, to defend myself. (Draws and loaded pump-gun, a new model and heavier than France and England get their guns.)

Europe (To Germany) Germany might, we could find a minute for this dialogue. We all listened eagerly and hopefully. Germany had to say the case of the other in a happier light, but the substance of the conversation just given.