RECRUITS IN SEPTEMBER LESS THAN THE WASTAGE

Eight Thousand Canadian Soldiers Have Returned From the Front and Have Been Discharged.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The falling off in recruiting during the past two or three months, and the imperative need of systematic method of adjusting the supply of men to meet the calls both of war and of industry, call for prompt action by Sir Thomas Tait and his fellow-directors. Sir Thomas, in co-operation with the officials of the Militia Department and of other departments of State, is now preparing detailed recommendations for the consideration of the board.

It may be noted that the recruiting total of 6,351 for last month fell very considerably short of wastage at the front during September. Considering the number of casualties, and the comparatively large number of men who are now being weeded out of the battalions proceeding overseas through the final medical inspection prior to leaving Canada, it is safe to say that there are fewer men actually in the expeditionary ranks now than there were at the beginning of August.

Montreal enlistments for the fortnight ending September 30 are given as 856, nearly double the enlistment of any other district; British Columbia is second with 434, and Toronto third with 367. Other districts show: London, 187; Kingston-Ottawa, 349; Quebec, 96; Maritime Provinces, 228; Manitoba-Saskatchewan, 235; Alberta, 391.

The aggregate enlistment to the end of the month was 365,867, to which Toronto district has contributed 82,830; Manitoba and Saskatchewan, 73,895; Kingston-Ottawa, 38,535; British Columbia, 35,871; Alberta, 33,147; Maritime Provinces, 332,074; London, 30,500, and Quebec, 7,206.

About eight thousand soldiers have so far returned to Canada from the front and have been discharged as unfit for further active service. Most of these have been incapacitated by wounds, and will receive pensions for the rest of their lives. In England there are several thousand more members of the Canadian force in hospitals who will probably never be able to go back to the front, and who will be sent to Canada for discharge as soon as they are sufficiently convalescent. By the end of the present year Canada's pension roll will probably be well over the ten thousand mark.

FOE GARRISONS SUFFER TERRIBLY

Activity of British Planes is Terrorizing the German Soldiers.

A despatch from London says: The Germans garrisoning Eaucourt l'Abbaye and Le Sars suffered terribly from the British shelling of those villages in the past few days. According to some prisoners, the Germans lost three-fourths of their men. A correspondent at the British front telegraphs:

"Prisoners declare that the ever-increasing activity of the British aeroplanes in attacking German infantry columns inspires terror behind the German lines. There was a wild scene at the railroad station at Cambrai, an important junction far behind the German trenches, when British aeroplanes attacked.

"The hard-pressed German infantry in the trenches had been shouting for help, and troop trains, ammunition trains and transports of all sorts filled the yards at Cambrai. They presented a fair target for the British aeroplanes that suddenly appeared out of a clear sky. One heavy bomb blew up an ammunition train with a terrific explosion, the second hit the engine and the third struck a troop train. A fourth landed in the centre of a group of detraining troops.

"Then the aeroplane dropped within machine gun range and peppered a transport train alongside the railway and the groups of panicstricken soldiers. Great damage was done and the enemy lines of communication were disorganized."

AUSTRIA'S EMPEROR CONFINED TO HIS BED.

A despatch from London says: A report reaching Vienna from Geneva, as forwarded to London by the Exchange Telegraph Company, says that Emperor Francis Joseph is confined to his bed with bronchitis and that his condition is causing anxiety.

BRITISH REGAIN ALL EAUCOURT

French Carry a Powerful Line of Field Fortifications.

A despatch from London says: With the French and British, before the German fourth line after more than two months of almost continuous fighting, the Autumn storms, for which Picardy is famous, have brought a temporary lull in the operations on the Somme.

Rain fell for the greater part of Wednesday, and it was only between showers that the allied artillery could carry on its "softening" process against the new line of defences which the infantry now face. There were scattered engagements of a violent, but local character. During the night the British regained complete possession of Eaucourt L'Abbaye, while the French carried a powerful line of field fortifications extending from a point near Morval to St. Pierre-St. Vaast Wood. During the day the French advanced still farthed east of Morval.

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30,000 TONS OF SUGAR SOLD TO GREAT BRITAIN.

A despatch from New York says: Negotiations for what is said to be a record-breaking single transaction in refined sugar with any one nation were completed on Wednesday by the Federal Sugar Refining Company, which announced the sale of 30,000 tons to a foreign Government, probably Great Britain. The purchase involves about $3,500,000 and shipments are to be made in January, February and March. Immediate shipments of 18,500 tons to the British commission, Greece and France, were also announced by the Federal Company.

BRITISH HAVE TAKEN 26,735 AND SMASHED 29 DIVISIONS

The Fruits of Somme Advance Set Forth Officially—Enemy's Reserves are Used Up.

A despatch from London says: An official statement issued gives details of the fighting on the Somme front after the advance of Sept. 15, describing the capture of villages, including Combles, Gueudecourt and Thiepval, and proceeds:

"These victories brought our front line at more than one point within a mile of the German fourth position west of the Bapaume-Transloy-road."

The statement continues: "The enemy has fought stubbornly to check our advance, and since Sept. 15 seven new divisions have been brought against us and five against the French. The severe and prolonged struggle demanded on the part of our troops a very great determination and courage.

"At the end of September the situation may be summarized as follows: Since the opening of the battle on July 1 we have taken 26,735 prisoners, and engaged 38 German divisions, of which 29 (about 350,000 men) have been withdrawn exhausted or broken. We hold the half moon upland south of the Ancre, occupy every height of importance, and so have direct observation ground to the east and north-east. The enemy has fallen back upon a fourth line behind a low ridge just west of the Bapaume-Transloy road.

"The importance of the three months' offensive is not to be judged by the distance advanced or the number of enemy trench lines taken. It must be looked for in the effect upon the enemy's strength in numbers, material and morale. The enemy has used up his reserves in repeated, costly and unsuccessful counter-attacks without causing our allies or ourselves to relax our steady, methodical pressure.

"In this action troops from every part of the British Empire and British Islands have been engaged. All behaved with discipline and resolution of veterans. Our aircraft have shown in the highest degree the spirit of the offensive. They have patrolled regularly far behind the enemy's lines and have fought many battles in the air with hostile machines and many with enemy troops on the ground. For every enemy machine that succeeds in crossing our front, it is safe to say two hundred British machines cross the enemy's front."

GERMANS MADE A PEACE OFFER

Withdrawal From Belgium and Payment of Indemnity Part of Offer.

The London correspondent of the New York Tribune cables as follows: German agents, acting through King Albert of the Belgians, suggested recently definite terms to the allies regarding Belgium, Serbia and Lorraine. This I learn from excellent authority. The proposal included the withdrawal of the Germans from Belgium, the payment of an indemnity for destruction due to military occupation, the retirement of the Kaiser's forces from Serbia without an indemnity, and the return of Lorraine to France.

Although the offer can hardly be considered a formal one, it is of an official character and is more definite than previous overtures. King Albert has been approached several times by German agents. Last spring the most ambitious of these efforts were made, but the Belgian King spurned these offers repeatedly, despite the fact that considerable pressure was brought to bear by the Germans on various parts of his country.

It is likely that nothing will come of this latest offer. But it is interesting because it shows that the Germans are modifying their views about the advantages they hold in the military occupation of neighboring countries.

BRITISH SPOILS FROM THE SOMME

Twenty-nine Heavy Guns and Howitzers, Ninety-two Field Guns.

A despatch from London says: The Germans on Friday delivered numerous counter-attacks in strength along a great part of the front north of the Somme. Their artillery fire also is becoming heavier, new supplies of ammunition having been brought up. Despite their strenuous efforts, however, the British and French lines are unchanged, except for some local advances made by the French in the Morval sector. Here Foch's troops have pressed further to the eastward, in the region of the Peronne-Bapaume highroad.

The report from General Haig's headquarters contains an interesting statement of the number of artillery pieces and machine guns captured from the Germans during the progress of the Franco-British offensive. It says: "Between July 1st and Sept. 3rd, besides large quantities of other war material, we captured or recovered from the Somme battlefield 29 heavy guns and heavy howitzers, 92 field guns and field howitzers, 103 trench artillery pieces and 397 machine guns."

The allies' position is everywhere excellent, the line having been straightened out after the capture of Combles and Thiepval, and, contrary to German reports, has been extended, not shortened.

ZEPPELIN WRECKED OFF DANISH COAST.

A despatch from Esbjerg, Denmark, says: Fishermen who arrived here on Friday report that at noon on Monday they sighted a partly submerged Zeppelin thirty-five miles north-west of the Island of Sylt, in the North Sea, off the coast of Schleswig. Several German destroyers and two large vessels were surrounding the Zeppelin, the fishermen said, in an attempt to keep her afloat.

GERMAN CROWN JEWELS FOR WAR PURPOSES.

A despatch from Paris says: Emperor William of Germany has turned over all the royal gold plate and part of the crown jewels to the Imperial treasury to be converted into funds to aid in the prosecution of the war, according to information reaching here.

Vaseline
Trade Mark
Capsicum
Petroleum Jelly
Breaks up colds in throat and chest. Better than a mustard plaster for rheumatism, gout, sprains, cramps, etc. Will not blister the skin.
Sold in sanitary tin tubes at chemists and general stores everywhere. Refuse substitutes.
Free booklet on request.
CHESEBROUGH MFG. CO. (Consolidated)
1880 Chabot Ave. Montreal

Markets Of The World

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Oct. 10.—Manitoba wheat—New, No. 1 Northern, $1.78½; No. 2 Northern, $1.75½; No. 3 Northern, $1.70½; No. 4 wheat, $1.62½, track Bay ports. Old crop trading 2c above new crop.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 60½c; No. 3 C.W., 60c; extra No. 1 feed, 60c; No. 1 feed, 59c, track Bay ports.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, 98c, track Toronto.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 54 to 56c; No. 3 white, 53 to 55c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—New, No. 2 Winter, per car lot, $1.50 to $1.52, according to freights outside. Old crop—No. 1 commercial, $1.44 to $1.47; No. 2 commercial, $1.39 to $1.42; No. 3 commerical, $1.31 to $1.34, according to freights outside.

Peas—No. 2, $2.15 to $2.25, according to freights outside.

Barley—Malting, 90 to 92c; feed, 85 to 87c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—85c, nominal, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 2, new, $1.18 to $1.20, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, $9.30; second patents, in jute bags, $8.80; strong bakers', in jute bags, $8.60, Toronto.

Ontario flour—New Winter, according to sample, $7.25, in bags, track Toronto, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal frieghts, bags included—Bran, per ton, $29; shorts, per ton, $31; middlings, per ton, $32; good feed flour, per bag, $2.35.

Hay—New, per ton, $10 to $12; No. 2, per ton, $9 to $9.50, track Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, $7 to $8, track Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 34 to 35c; inferior, 29 to 30c; creamery prints, 38 to 40c; solids, 37 to 38c.

Eggs—No. 1 storage, 35 to 36c; storage, selects, 37 to 38c; new-laid, in cartons, 43 to 45c; out of cartons, 40 to 42c.

Dressed poultry—Chickens, 24 to 25c; fowl, 18 to 20c; ducks, 18 to 20c; squabs, per dozen, $4.00 to $4.50; turkeys, 30 to 35c; geese, Spring, 17 to 19c.

Live poultry—Chickens, 17 to 18c; fowl, 14 to 16c; ducks, 13 to 15c; turkeys 25 to 26c; geese, Spring, 15 to 17c.

Cheese—New, large, 22 to 22½c; twins, 22½ to 23c; triplets, 23 to 23½c.

Honey—Extra fine quality, 2½-lb. tins, 13c; 5-lb. tins, 12½c; 10-lb., 11½ to 12c; 60-lb., 11½ to 12c. Comb honey, select, $2.50 to $2.75; No. 2, $2.25 to $2.40.

Potatoes—Ontario, $1.75; British Columbia Rose, per bag, $1.70 to $1.75; British Columbia whites, per bag, $1.75; New Brunswick Delawares, per bag, $1.70 to $1.80.

Cabbages—British Columbia, per ton, $40.

Beans—Marrowfat, $5.50 to $6; handpicked, $5.50; primes, $5.

Provisions—Wholesale.

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 24 to 26c; do., heavy, 22 to 23c; cooked, 35 to 37c; rolls, 20 to 21c; breakfast bacon, 25 to 27c; backs, plain, 26 to 27c; boneless, 28 to 29c.

Pickled or dry cured meats, 1 cent less than cured.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 18 to 18½c per lb; clear bellies, 18 to 18½c.

Lard—Pure lard, tierces, 17 to 17½c; tubs, 17¼ to 17½c; pails, 17½ to 17¾c. Compound, 14 to 14½c.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Oct. 10.—Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 97 to 98c. Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 62½c; do., No. 3, 61¾c; extra No. 1 feed, 61¾c; No. 3 local white, 55c. Barley—Manitoba feed, 89½c. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, $9.40; do., seconds, $8.90; strong bakers', $8.70; Winter patents, choice, $9; straight rollers, $8 to $8.30; do., in bags, $3.80 to $3.95. Rolled oats—Barrels, $6.45 to $6.55; do., bag of 90 lbs. $3.10 to $3.20. Millfeed—Bran $27; shorts, $29; middlings, $31; mouillie, $34 to $36. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $13. Cheese—Finest westerns, 21¾c; do., easterns, 21½c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 38 to 38½c; seconds, 37 to 37½c. Eggs—Fresh, 45c; selected, 38c; No. 1 stock, 34c; No. 2, do., 30c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, $1.25 to $1.40.

Winnipeg Grain.

Winnipeg, Oct. 10.—No. 1 northern, $1.69⅞; No. 2 do., $1.66⅞; No. 3 do., $1.61⅞; No. 4, $1.51⅞; No. 5, $1.47⅞; No. 6, $1.32⅞; feed, $1.00⅞. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 54⅛c; No. 3 C.W., 53⅜c; extra No. 1 feed, 53c; No. 1 feed, 58⅜c; No. 2 feed, 52⅞c. Barley—No. 3, 93c; No. 4, 87⅞c; rejected, 78½c; feed, 78⅛c. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $2.24; No. 2 C.W., $2.21.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, Oct. 10.—Wheat—December, $1.69¼ to $1.69⅞; May, $1.66¼. Cash—No. 1 hard, $1.76¾; No. 1 Northern, $1.72¾; No. 2 do., $1.67¾ to $1.72¾. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 85 to 86c. Oats—No. 3 white, 44¾ to 45c. Flour—Unchanged. Bran—$23 to $23.50.

Duluth, Oct. 10.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.79; No. 1 Northern, $1.77 to $1.78; No. 2, do., $1.70 to $1.72; December, $1.70. Linseed—$2.47½; October, $2.45 asked; November, $2.46 asked; December, $2.44; May, $2.49 bid.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Oct. 10.—Good heavy steers, $8.10 to $8.50; butchers' cattle, good, $7.60 to $7.85; do., medium, $6.85 to $7.10; do., common, $5.50 to $6.25; butchers' bulls, choice, $7.10 to $7.50; do., good bulls, $6.40 to $6.50; do., rough bulls, $4.50 to $5.00; butchers' cows, choice, $6.25 to $6.75; do., good, $5.75 to $6.00; do., medium, $5.50 to $5.60; stockers, $5.25 to $6.00; choice feeders, $6.25 to $7.00; canners and cutters, $3.50 to $4.50; milkers, choice, each, $70.00 to $90.00; do., com. and med., ea., $40.00 to $60.00; springers, $50.00 to $100.00; light ewes, $7.00 to $8.00; sheep, heavy, $4.50 to $5.50; calves, good to choice, $10.50 to $11.75; spring lambs, choice, $10.10 to $10.40; do., medium, $9.40 to $9.60; hogs, fed and watered, $11.40 to $11.50; do., weighed off cars, $11.65 to $11.75; do., f.o.b., $10.90.

Montreal, Oct. 10.—Choice steers, $7.25 to $7.75; good, $6.50 to $7; medium, $5.50 to $6.50; choice cows, $6 to $6.50; good, $5.50 to $6; butcher bulls, $5.50 to $7; canner bulls, $4.50 to $5. Sheep, 6c to 6¾c; lambs 8½c to 10c. Calves milk fed, 6½c to 9c; grass fed, 5c to 5½c. Hogs, selects, 11c to 11½c; heavies and lights, 9c.

MAGIC
BAKING POWDER
THE STANDARD AND FAVORITE BRAND
MADE IN CANADA
CONTAINS NO ALUM

NOTABLE DECLINE IN ACCURACY OF GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORT

Reasonably Correct Formerly, They Are Now Notoriously False in What They Relate.

A despatch from London says: London will continue to be visited by Zeppelins despite the recent losses and the great improvement in the capital air defences. This opinion was expressed to the Associated Press on Wednesday by the Earl of Derby, who said:

"Raids will continue for the effect on the German people, who have been taught that Zeppelins, like submarines, could bring England to her knees. Hence the ridiculous communiques and newspaper articles in Germany representing that England was terrorized and London in flames. I will not say that London is the best defended of the allied capitals, but I can assert that there has been a vast improvement, which means that other Zeppelins will be brought down when they come again."

Lord Derby expressed keenest satisfaction with the progress of the western campaign, which, he declared, only needed good weather to show substantial progress, and added:

"One of the most striking features of the present phase of the war is the notable decline in the accuracy of the official German reports, which over a considerable period, I am inclined to believe, were reasonably accurate. Now they are evidently written for home and neutral consumption; they are notoriously false in what they relate and strikingly significant in what they minimize or conceal. The best example of this is their delay in admitting the fall of Thiepval and Combles.

"The Germans absolutely believe Thiepval to be impregnable and never made the slightest arrangements for its withdrawal, and when the British made their final assault a regiment which had asked the privilege of holding the place without relief, fought to a finish."

Asked about the possibility of the end of trench warfare, the Earl of Derby, who now holds the post of Under-Secretary of War, said it was impossible to make any prediction with respect to that.

BROKE THROUGH BULGAR LINES

Serbians Reach Position Within Six Miles of Monastir.

A despatch from London says: Fighting on its home soil after months of expatriation, the reconstituted Serbian army is making steady progress towards Monastir. An Exchange Telegraph despatch from Salonica reports that the Serbians have broken the Bulgarian first-line defences on Kaloni, and are only six miles from the chief city of Southern Serbia. Officially they are reported as crossing the Cerna River near Dobroveni and Brod, and to have occupied the towns of Buf and Popil.

Success that nobody else envies with you isn't worth much.

HALF A MILLION PRISONERS TAKEN BY ALLIES IN 10 WEEKS

Those Captured by the Roumanian and Salonica Armies are Not Included.

A despatch from Paris says: The Paris Journal publishes a table of the prisoners and booty captured by the allies on the four principal fronts from July 1, to Sept. 18. The captures of the Roumanian army and the Salonica army are not included. The figures are:

	Guns.	Guns.	Prisoners.
French	145	729	32,601
British	109	223	21,455
Russian	841	1,580	402,471
Italian	36	92	33,048
Total	1,131	2,624	490,575

These figures were obtained from the official communiques.

From Sept. 18 to Oct. 4, according to the communique, the French increased their total prisoners to 40,313, the British to 27,602, the Russians to 432,564 and the Italians to 3,248, giving a grand total of 534,727 prisoners taken on the western, eastern and southern fronts from July, when the Somme offensive began, to the present time.

NUMEROUS GAINS BY RUSSIANS IN VOLHYNIA AND GALICIA

The German Emperor Has Left for the Scene of the Principal Muscovite Attacks.

A despatch from London says: The Russians scored successes at numerous points along a line extending from the district west of Lutsk in Volhynia to the Dniester in Galicia.

The Russian offensive, which halted temporarily while fresh supplies were being brought up to the front, is again in full swing on the entire southern portion of the front. Tremendous efforts are being made by the Czar's forces, according to despatches from correspondents at the front. The Austro-German resistance apparently is stiffer than during the early stages of the drive, however, the defence of Lemberg and along the Volhynia lines being especially determined.

It is officially announced that Emperor William has left for the eastern front to visit the troops of Gen. von Linsingen, against whom the principal Russian attack is being directed.

PATRIOTIC FUND NEEDS $13,500,000

Contributors Asked to Continue Their Pro Rata Subscriptions.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The national Executive Committee of the Canadian Patriotic Fund met here on Wednesday, with H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught in the chair, and thoroughly considered the policy to be followed for 1917.

It was pointed out that during the four months of 1914 the fund expended $511,000; that during the calendar year 1915 about $2,200,000 and that during 1916 there will be expended, exclusive of Manitoba, between $9,500,000 and $10,000,000. The requirements for 1917, including Manitoba, will be $13,500,000. It is proposed to ask those communities throughout Canada which contributed in 1916 to continue their subscriptions during the ensuing year at the same rate as before, and to approach the several provincial Governments asking them to provide the amount by which the expenditure of 1917 shall exceed that of 1916.

The following statement was issued:

"Roughly speaking, our sources of revenue are of three classes:

"A. Contributions in cities and large towns.

"B. Grants from County Councils and Township Councils.

"C. Collections in districts.

"A. We will appeal to the cities and towns, which are divided into districts for respective canvassing purposes, to give as much as possible on the same basis as last year.

"B. We shall ask the County Councils to make grants in some instances they have not sent monthly grants.

"C. Throughout the districts, in areas which cannot be reached (such as Georgian Bay Sound, Nipissing, Timiskaming, Cochrane, Sudbury, Algoma and Rainy River) we continue our present appeal to the late interest in order to raise such money as the people of these districts feel able to give."

The question, was raised as to the advisability of asking Federal assistance for the fund. After full consideration it was decided that action was neither necessary nor desirable. The Dominion Government already paying in advances to soldiers' dependents $1,000,000 per month.

CONSERVATION OF LIGHT

Cutting Cost of Illuminants by Treating Walls.

The illumination of our railway terminals and roads has been given great attention in recent years; improved workmanship has reduced the number of accidents having their origin in every instance where electric systems have been installed; in places, wall treatments conserving the illumination by modern illuminants have been adopted. The outcome as a result of experiments, which show that powerful lights reflected from a brick or stone wall give a room that the more powerful light of 'candle walls that have been painted colors with dull finishes. From this it is of interest to note that the most suitable paints for lighting purposes may be one of the occasional paints and the worst paints also.—Popular Science.

FAMINE AT DOORS OF BELGIANS, PRIEST TELLS

A despatch from London says: Famine is at the doors of the people of the region of Ans on the outskirts according to the Tribune de Lausanne. "Meat is unobtainable, he says, and bread is rare. Potatoes are to be had for some time, and soon will be impossible. Bread, chocolate and almost total disappearance of the excessively dear but good mussels are the food of the Germans. The Belgians is with them to demand the end of the war," the correspondent says.

LONDON AIR DEFENCES SUPERIOR TO ZEPPELINS

A despatch from London says: Bombardering Germany's Zeppelins are justified in London and thereby keep England a certain number of troops, a high Admiralty official told the correspondent. The majority of men and guns in the French anti-aircraft service have been temporarily some time they were not needed on the Somme where Zeppelins do not appear. It is thought here that the Germans will bombard London in order to save the morale of the people and create the impression that London is wrecked. The air defences of London are considered superior to those of any other city.

WHAT OF WOMEN AFTER THE WAR

FRANCE IS NOW STUDYING PROBLEM.

Having Filled Men's Positions Will Not Wish to Leave Them.

The question of what the women of France will do after the war is generally uppermost in French minds.

Monsieur Briux, the well-known author of "La Femme Soldat," a member of the French Senate, writes on this subject:

"When our soldiers return from the war and have received all that is due them and hung up the wreaths, they will want to take again their old occupations. They will then find their places filled by women who have learned from necessity to take up this work. We will have to be persuaded to give up our places.

"The women will say, I have been used to making my own way, I can perform work of which you men are incapable and I have proved my worth. I have been accustomed to the freedom of independence which I enjoy. I am here, and here I will remain. Do not take away and leave me alone.

"The men will say, the war is over. I have suffered while defending my country, my home and my right to work. I come back glorious. I want now I have had a rest to resume my position."

Men Will Be Right.

"Men and women will differ and it is always where women are both right that the most bitter."

M. Briux says that the discussion of this question must be taken up now and a means found to arrive at a solution. He declares that the women of France has been worthy of her country, that she has won the right to be the equal of man. "If you say she has shed her blood for France," he goes on, "I would point to the empty cradle and ask if she has not the right to sit beside her son, the fruit of her labor and blood of her labor? Women will be unanswerable.

"It is not only on the battlefield our women have done their duty. In the towns and cities women have taken the place of waitresses in the cafes, conductors on our street cars, have worthily and efficiently filled the policeman's place. I have seen women perform work I thought far beyond their strength, and in the face of ridiculous to speak of their physique. They have been strong enough to work in foundries and arms factories, have even helped to fight.

"Our women of to-day are not of the forbidden fruit. We make them not by God, but by man. They have learned and they know they are capable of doing what has been torn asunder.

Suggested Remedies.

"What is going to happen? We do not know, but we have two remedies. Here are the two:

"Man must give up his idea that we must help him to do away with the excuse that woman is the poor man's club.

"Man must respect woman no longer trust her as a creature predestined to evil.

"The abominable institution will disappear. People will not marry merely to satisfy themselves at the expense of others. They must marry with a young with the intention of living together all their lives, through the struggles, the failures, the successes.

"Mothers must teach their sons respect woman.

"No honest woman will marry as long as she knows that there are women who are forced to sell themselves for physical or moral support.

HANDSOME SOLDIER Drill Makes the Women Their Lancers.

In a busy hive of war there is an of beautiful young women, an off-moment, discussing the various systems of physical exercises to which they are subjected, says the London Express. "It is wonderful," said one, "how fit I keep if I set aside an hour each day to these exercises." Another was enthusiastic, but about her instead of health. How she expressed, was to avoid "flesh." "I sit so long," she said, "that I need something to keep the bad effects," she explained.

No one divulged just how much excess of zeal for physical culture seized her. But the reason was easy to seek. The example of her brother is the incentive. He is now being drilled to such a pitch that their physique is improved wonderfully and their well-knit, splendid figures are reminders to sisters that they must look to their laurels.