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LIPTON'S TEA

GERMANY'S GREAT FIRM

KRUPP'S, UNLIMITED, EMPLOYERS 150,000 MEN.

Originated 100 Years Ago—Buying
Land in Holland to Extend
Its Business.

The great German firm that is known to everyone as "Krupp's," and which supplies half the civilized world with what it wants in the way of cannon, is buying a large tract of land in Holland with the object of erecting new works there. If so, this gigantic business, which already gives employment to about 150,000 men, and owns a city and several towns and villages in Germany, will soon possess no fewer than nine different groups of works.

The rise of the firm has been remarkably swift. In 1810 a working mechanic called Frederick Krupp, set up a forge in the village of Essen. Wretchedly poor, he yet contrived to keep four workmen in his way. He had ideas which, he hoped, would revolutionize the manufacture of steel. Handicapped by his poverty, however, and by a ten years' lawsuit, he accomplished nothing, and died, worn out by failure, in 1826.

When his son Alfred, for whose schooling the widowed mother had scarcely been able to pay, entered the business in 1848, he found, to use his own words, "three workmen and considerably more debts than cash." Before his death, fifty years later, he was one of the most powerful factors in the wars of Europe.

LIVING LANDMARK.

Wedged in between two huge workshops in Essen, which is now a city of a quarter of a million inhabitants, and is practically the property of the firm, there stands the tiny old-fashioned cottage in which the founder of the firm struggled for a livelihood. It bears an inscription in the handwriting of Alfred Krupp, commending the example of his parents to the work-people. The site of that cottage is worth thousands, but it still stays unraised.

It would be difficult to name three European countries in which the Krupp firm have no interests. In Germany they own, besides Essen (their headquarters), the Germania Dockyard at Kiel (where they build dreadnoughts), three coal mines, many iron mines and foundries, and great steel-making works at Rheinfelden on the Rhine, and at Magdebourg. They have coal and iron mines all over Europe. The famous iron-making town of Bilbao, in Spain, is partly theirs. It is from Bilbao that Britain gets most of her supplies of iron ore.

MOTEL FOR KRUPP'S GUESTS

Everything Krupp's do is on a gigantic scale. At Essen they keep an hotel solely for the use of the firm's guests. These are chiefly foreign military and naval officers inspecting the work. Krupp's are carrying out for their respective countries. No bills, of course, are presented. This hotel costs Krupp's a clear \$125,000 a year.

Alfred Krupp was succeeded by his son, the second Frederick Krupp. The new head of the firm was a peace-loving scientist with a passion for botany and zoology, and a positive distaste for cannon-making. Rumor has it, however, that on at least one occasion he made his presence felt. On one occasion he bearded Bismarck in his den and told him flatly that a certain war must not break out. And it did not.

There are several uncrowned kings in Europe, and the head of the Krupp firm is certainly one of them. There are very few nations

that can wage a war without the assistance of Krupp's.

The firm is now managed by a board of twelve directors, the chairman of which is the second husband of Frau Krupp, the late Frederick's widow. Frau Krupp, as she is still called, is the largest shareholder. The name, by the way, is pronounced "Kroop."

BOUND BY A BANDAGE.

Frau Krupp and her two daughters have all married German barons, friends of the Kaiser. The Emperor, indeed, is said to have done the match-making, as he naturally wishes to bind the Krupp interests as firmly to those of the State as possible.

Round Essen four towns have been built by the Krupp firm for their workmen. Two of these are garden cities, much like those of England, and are reserved for retired and disabled employes.

In Essen itself the Krupp institutions are innumerable. There are two "housekeeping schools" for Krupp girls. Besides the usual libraries and technical colleges there are Krupp cafes, Krupp churches, a Krupp hospital, a Krupp park—all solely for the use of the firm's employes. There is a Krupp restaurant, in which two thousand Krupp workmen can dine at one time.

But how is it possible to tell a man who works for Krupp's from one who does not? Simply enough. Every one of the 150,000 Krupp employes wears the Krupp badge. This is a miniature artillery shell made of platinum. Those of twenty years' service wear the shell mounted on gold, those of shorter service on silver. This applies to engineers and workmen. Clerks, on the other hand, have to wear two pairs of small platinum shells, each pair being coupled by a chain, and are thus recognizable by their sleeve-links.—Pearson's Weekly.

TRY ZAM-BUK FOR PILES.

Read How This Sufferer Benefited! Don't you believe that experience is better than hearsay? If you suffer from piles, just try Zam-Buk. You can do so at your own expense. So assured are we of the result that we will send you a free trial box if you send to our Toronto office full name and address and a one cent stamp to pay return postage.

Mr. P. Astridge, of 3 St. Paul St., St. Catharines, Ont., says: "For five years I have suffered untold agony with protruding piles. The pain was so great at times I would almost scream.

"I lost weight and had no appetite. I tried everything I ever heard of for piles, as I was willing to take anything to get relief. It was useless, however, and I almost gave up in despair.

"One day a friend gave me a sample of Zam-Buk, and told me of a friend of his who had been cured. I decided to try Zam-Buk, and the relief I got was encouraging. I used three boxes, and at the end of that time I was completely cured."

Zam-Buk will also be found a sure cure for cold sores, chapped hands, frost bites, ulcers, blood poison, varicose sores, scalp sores, ringworm, inflamed patches, babies eruptions and chapped places, cuts, burns, bruises, and skin injuries generally. All druggists and stores sell at 50c. box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, upon receipt of price. You are warned against harmful imitations and substitutes.

MAYOR'S MANY ACTIVITIES.

The Mayor of High Wycombe, England, is not only in business as a hairdresser, but is also color-sergeant in the territorials, foreman of the fire brigade, vice-president of the football club, a champion marksman, public singer, amateur actor and cricketer.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON,
JAN. 8.

Lesson II.—Jeroboam Makes Idols
for Israel to Worship, I. Kings
12. 25 to 13. 6. Golden
Text, Exod. 20. 4.

Verse 25. Penuel—The name means "face of God," from Gen. 32. 30. The place is connected historically with the three names of Gideon, Jacob, and Jeroboam. Its chief feature was a strong tower (Judg. 8. 8-17), and it was this that Jeroboam rebuilt. His purpose in doing so was to strengthen himself against a possible invasion from the desert tribes on the east.

26. Now will the kingdom return—He apparently forgot, or placed little reliance in, the promises which Jehovah had made to him (I. Kings 11. 38). A fear arose in his heart that his people, attracted by the glories of the house of Jehovah at Jerusalem (27), might at last, from going three times a year to the feasts, turn again unto . . . Rehoboam, king of Judah. His fear was also personal, as well as patriotic, for he saw that, if the people turned to Rehoboam, he himself might be the victim of some treacherous assault such as was made upon Ishbosheth (2 Sam. 4. 7).

28. Made two calves of gold—"He broke the second commandment under pretense of helping the people to keep the first." His motive, despite his plea that he wished to relieve the people of the burden of the long journeys to Jerusalem, is evident in what he said in his heart (26). Political ascendancy and personal safety were his first concern. We are compelled to detect, under all his outward activities in behalf of the religious needs of his people, the shrewd devices of worldly policy.

Behold thy gods—Doubtless he had no desire to establish an idolatrous system. He seems to have been a believer in a personal activity of Jehovah. The calves, or young bulls, would serve as symbols and reminders of the strength of their God, and were perhaps copied from the calf set up by Aaron in the wilderness. They would hardly come from Jeroboam's residence in Egypt, as some suppose, inasmuch as the bulls worshipped were alive. The two images were alike and represented, of course, only one God. They were really intended to encourage the worship of Jehovah, the sin of the king being the substitution of political expediency for faith in God.

29. Beth-el—An ancient sanctuary of the Israelites, connected with the names of Abraham and Jacob, and with the capture of Ai (Josh. 7 and 8). The importance of this shrine increased with the advance of the northern kingdom, reaching the zenith of its greatness under Jeroboam II, when it is called "a royal house and sanctuary of the kingdom" (Amos 7. 13).

Dan—As Beth-el was at one end of the kingdom, only twelve miles from Jerusalem, so Dan was at the other. It had been, from earliest times, "the seat of a chapel and ephod served by the lineal descendants of Moses in unbroken succession." It does not reappear in the Bible after the invasion of Benhadad (1 Kings 15. 20). Its history thereafter is obscure.

30. This thing became a sin—It resulted in a lowering of the religious ideals and worship of Israel, a gradual degeneracy which at length comes in for the sternest reprobation on the part of the prophets, particularly Amos and Hosea. "The whole subsequent history is a record of the mode by which, with the best intentions, a church and nation may be corrupted."

31. Houses of high places—Both the Canaanites and early Israelites used to worship on hilltops, probably as bringing them nearer the supposed dwelling place of Jehovah. Though the law prescribed a restricted form of worship, the use of high places for burning sacrifices and other religious rites was continued till the time of Hezekiah.

Priests . . . not of the sons of Levi—According to the Deuteronomic law, the priesthood was restricted to the Levites. Jeroboam may have felt that he was acting from necessity, because of the migration, in large numbers, to the south, of Levites who preferred to abide by the worship of Jerusalem. At any rate, both David and Solomon, before this, had treated somewhat indifferently the matter of priestly rights.



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22. A feast in the eighth month—This irregularity, according to the law, was an act of arbitrary willfulness, as the set time for observing the feast of the tabernacles was the seventh month. But, as the vintage was later in the north, the condemnation of Jeroboam ought not, perhaps, to be too harsh. It only goes to show, that, having adopted a wrong policy, a man becomes involved in other sins as a consequence.

Chapter 13. Verse 1. Jeroboam was standing by the altar—He was himself officiating as priest.

He cried against the altar—He said nothing about the other forms and signs of religious degeneracy. Who he was is not recorded, perhaps because his name had been forgotten after the lapse of so many years. But he was the first stern voice of disapproval, coming from across the border, and, by denouncing the altar, showing the divine disfavor against the entire new system of worship established by Jeroboam.

Josiah—For the fulfillment of this, read 2 Kings 23. 15-20. It is unlike the regular method of Hebrew prophecy to mention a name in this way. The theory is that this name was added many years after, when the prophecy had come to fulfillment.

THE FAMILY RECORD.

Museum of the Family Wardrobe in a Quilt.

The old patchwork quilt was an elaborate arrangement of diamonds, squares and stripes of exquisitely faded colors. It was the work of years, and as soon as Mrs. Gray had spread it out on the great four-poster it became evident to her visitor that it was really a museum of the family wardrobe of several generations.

"That lilac patch," the old lady began, "is a bit of Great-Grandmother Gray's flowered gown. She had it when she was married, and when her first daughter-in-law came into the family she gave it to her, and she wore it for second best every summer as long as she lived. It was one of those French calicoes; you couldn't wear one out. It cost three shillings a yard, but it was like a piece of silk.

"That blue diamond is a piece of the gown I had when my husband first came courting—it was one Sunday night, and I'd taken off my best barege and put on my blue print, to help get supper in. I remember that I felt very bad that I'd changed my barege—it was a real soft buff, trimmed with quillings of pale green satin ribbon. But David always said that little blue print was the neatest thing he ever saw on a girl, and because he liked it, I put in the diamonds.

"Those three pieces of green and orange and brown were once part of Sister Caroline's garibaldi's—she always wore deep or flaming colors; they seemed to belong with her rich color and dark, handsome face.

"Those white squares are all bits of my babies' bibs—Janie's, Maggie's, Susie's, Emily's and John's. And those buffs and blues and pinks and cranberry reds are pieces of their dresses when they were children.

"Those handsome deep-orange squares I colored myself with onion; I dyed enough for several quilts when the children had the measles. Some I gave away, or traded for colors I didn't have.

"I did most of the quilting at odd times—when I was waiting for my husband to come home to meals, and when he had his sore thumb, and wanted me to sit with him all the spare time I had.

"And that square," indicating one of rose and violet stripes, "I was just piecing in when they came and told me Johnny had got into the mill pond through the ice, and I'd better get the bed hot, for they were bringing him home. I put in all those silk patches the next few days, while I was nursing Johnny. He was always delicate, and the wetting and cold threw him into a kind of low fever.

"Those borders belong to the next generation," the old lady concluded with a tender smile. "Yes, I pieced them out of little dresses my grandchildren wore, and I quilted them in little hearts and rings—for I had more time then, and I wanted them to have something pretty to remember grandma by."

BIG CRUSH AT CORONATION.

More Than 7,000 Will be Admitted to the Abbey.

An interesting feature of King George's coronation will be the provision of a third throne, for Queen Alexandra. This will be placed on the left of the King's coronation chair, Queen Mary's being on the right. The two Queen's chairs will be identical in height, and each will be two steps lower than that of the King.

Westminster Abbey will be closed to the public from the middle of February, when it will be handed over to the Office of Works. When this takes place a complete transformation in the interior of the building will be begun.

At the crowning of King Edward at least 7,000 spectators were present. This number is likely to be considerably exceeded, since King George has ordered that accommodation shall be provided for members of the House of Commons and their ladies. Two tickets will be available for every member, and these will be issued early in the New Year. Each member of the House of Lords is entitled to a ticket for the ceremony, and another for his lady, and these demands must be satisfied before any other claims are considered, even those of foreign royalties or their representatives.

Extra accommodation will be provided by erecting galleries in the chapel of King Edward the Confessor, which commands an excellent view of the whole ceremonial. Similar galleries were built prior to the coronation of King Edward, but were not used, because it was feared that they might obstruct the view of distinguished visitors.

The banana seeds only on one spot on earth, the Andaman Islands. Elsewhere the plant is raised from shoots.