

July 27, 1916.

GERMAN CRITICS OF GERMANY

In our opinion, the greatest danger to-day to the present Prussianized German Government at Berlin in its ruthless prosecution of the war is in Germany itself. It lies in the expression of independent opinion. That opinion has always been evident in the south. We are not surprised, therefore, to find a recently published pamphlet by Friedrich Wilhelm Forster Professor of Pedagogy at the University of Munich, violently assailed by some Prussian papers. In this pamphlet Professor Forster makes this assertion:

"The new (German) Empire was born in a Pagan spirit; that is to say, of individualism purely national and selfish, which had taken possession of humanity from the days of the Renaissance, and which had found in Bismarck its ablest and most consistent protagonist; but which was bound fatally to come to a catastrophe, as will everything in this world which endeavors to act against the spirit of Christian truth."

In particular, Professor Forster argues that the centralization of power in the hands of Prussia is contrary to a true federal spirit. In this he has been supported, not only by much of the liberal press led by the "Frankfurter Zeitung," but even by the "Berliner Tageblatt." Although published in Berlin, supposed to be the centre of Prussianism, the "Tageblatt" says:

"Professor Forster's judgment is the opinion of another very independent and better-known writer—Maximilian Harden. Who is he?—Maximilian Harden. Who is he?—He is the son of a Jewish merchant of Polish origin. He has dropped his family name, Wittkowski. He is the most outspoken of German journalists, and that is why people pay attention to him; indeed, so outspoken is he that his paper, 'Die Zukunft,' was suppressed for a season after January 1, 1915. Nevertheless, Herr Harden was audacious enough to print the following the other day:

"Germany is responsible for the war, . . . and the Chancellor is unreasonable if he expects the Allies to make a peace based on the situation on the map. They will not do that. All the belligerents must agree to a peace guaranteeing absolute sovereignty to every one, with an international agreement on military questions and the establishment of an international court with the power to make unruly nations respect its decisions."

There is a third German upholder of these views, a man from the day of the war to the present has been insistent in its condemnation—Karl Liebknecht. Nothing more waspish was ever heard in the German Parliament

than the following recent dialogue. Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, was speaking, and said: "We could have had all we wanted by peaceful labor. Our enemies chose war." Deputy Liebknecht—it was you who chose war. (Uproar. Cries of "Ruffian!" "Scoundrel!" and "Out with him!")

The Chancellor—In Belgium Germany can no longer give over to the long-oppressed Flemish race to Latinization.

Liebknecht—Hypocrisy! The Chancellor—We want neighbors who will not unite against us to throttle us, but who will work with us, as we with them, for our mutual profit.

Liebknecht—And then you will fall upon them as you fell upon Belgium. (Cries.)

The Chancellor—The memory of this war will last long in the countries cruelly scourged.

Liebknecht—It is your fault. The Chancellor—The peace which ends this war must be a lasting peace. It must not contain in its seeds of new wars, but the seeds of a final peaceful regulation of European affairs.

Liebknecht—Begin by making the German people free. (Great disturbance.)

Here are three utterances by three Germans—utterances which have moved and will continue to move the German people in this time of war towards a longing for peace. That longing has been thus expressed by "Vorwärts," the well-known Socialist paper:

"We raise anew our sharpest protest against every effort and every proclamation whose purpose is the annexation of foreign territory and the oppression of the people other nations. . . . The people want peace. If this war, which daily demands new sacrifices, is not to draw itself out needlessly, not to endure until the complete exhaustion of all the nations in the midst of the participating Powers must offer the hand of peace, Germany, who, attacked by a greatly superior force, has thus far victoriously defended herself against all her enemies, should take the first step to being about peace."

Of course, the Government's official organ, the "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" of Berlin, says concerning the "Vorwärts" manifesto:

"It will create a highly undesirable impression abroad. The manifesto may be interpreted as war weariness on the part of Germany, which does not exist."

But it does exist. It may not yet be evident to the Junkers and militarists; but it is evident to the Bavarians, to the thousands who read the "Zukunft," and to the millions who read "Vorwärts." The evidences above quoted of independent German protest against a Prussianized Government indicate that sooner or later the German people as a whole will peacefully or, if need be, forcefully overthrow such a Government.—From The Outlook, New York.

GLENGARRY'S HISTORY

Early Days of a Scotch County in Ontario

An interesting story of the history of Glengarry county, Ontario, is given by Mrs. T. P. Foran, who is a native of that county. The first white settlers to remain there were Scotchmen who came from New York with Sir John Johnson in the year 1784. Reports cannot be relied upon but there were either 200 or 700 of them. They came from the Mohawk valley, and were the remnants of the first battalion of the King's Royal Regiment of New York. In 1776 the first emigrants directly from Scotland reached Glengarry under the guidance of Rev. Alexander MacDonald. In 1803 the last emigration on a large scale from Scotland reached Glengarry. It was composed for the most part of discharged soldiers of the First Glengarry Fencibles. The front parts of the county alone were reached by these emigrants and Lochiel, Kenyon, Roxborough and Finch were still uninhabited when the nineteenth century dawned.

Amongst the notables of the early days were John Hay from Aberdeen-shire, Donald Fraser in 1802, the Chisholms, the McLennans, the Camerons, the McMillans, the McLennans and the McLeods. Many of the chief factors of the Hudson Bay Company settled in the county, including the Hon. John McGillivray, Duncan Cameron, John MacDonald, Hugh McGillis and David Thompson. The first Presbyterian church in the county was founded at Williamstown in the summer of 1787 under the organization of the Rev. John Bethune.

PEMBROKE'S TOWN POET

Incidents of Duke of Connaught's Visit to Town

The town of Pembroke, Ontario, can lay claim to no little distinction. In the '70's, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught visited the district, going by boat up the Ottawa, and portaging over the rapids. The news that he would probably visit Pembroke, was received with high glee. The town was then in the midst of what was then considered a "howling wilderness," but the Town Council decided that the welcome given to His Royal Highness should be a royal one. Orders were therefore given that candles, the only means of illumination at that time, should be placed in every window, to light up the town.

"I remember it as if it were yesterday," said one old resident, in recounting his experiences. "We hadn't quite got over the Fenian trouble, and there were lots of people there whose loyalty wasn't quite well established. We boys went round to all the houses, and when we found one that didn't have a lighted candle in it, we threw a stone through it. And no one said anything to us, either."

"When the Duke did arrive, he was agreeably surprised at the 'brilliance' of the welcome given him. It is said that His Royal Highness went for an early morning stroll down by the river, unaccompanied. When about to return, he was suddenly accosted by a stranger, who seized him by the arm. The stranger, who turned out to be the town poet, pulled out a manuscript, and read an original poem on the subject of His Royal Highness's visit. It is said the Duke enjoyed the incident immensely."

How Japan Fights Fires

Patrol methods are followed in protecting Japanese forests from destruction by fire, a ranger's district covering from 5,000 to 6,000 acres. Volunteers fight the fires. When areas are cleared for reforestation, lines of about 40 yards in width are left open and kept clear to prevent the spread of fires. In Japan there are seven major forest districts and within these are 205 sub-divisions, all under comprehensive control. Areas may be cleared for farming, but in Japan the farm units are small, averaging only three acres for each farm.

New System of Safety

British Columbia paper and pulp mills are introducing safer first schedules and devices. A committee has recently been investigating conditions in the American mills with that object in view.

Using Left-over Milk

Remember, when you have a big supply of milk on hand, that a baked custard or a bread and milk pudding or any sort of cream soup will help to put the left-over milk to good use.

The Wonderful Swordfish

So powerful is the jaw of the swordfish that it has been known, in attacking vessels, to pierce through copper sheathing and oak planks to a depth of ten inches.

Danger of the Iron

The electric iron left with current turned on has many fires to its credit.

Phineas T. Barnum began his career as a showman by exhibiting George Washington's nurse.

FLESHERTON.

Married—At Elm street Methodist church, Toronto, on July 19, by Rev. F. R. Meredith, Mr. Wm. H. Miller of Thornbury, to Miss Ella J. Long of Honeywood, the bride was a milliner here the past few seasons, and was a popular young lady in the village. The young couple will reside in Orangeville.

At the meeting of Masonic Grand Lodge at London last week a rearrangement of districts was made by which Grey, No. 9A disappears and Grey, No. 26 was formed of the lodges in the following places: Owen Sound, Markdale, Flesherton, Dundas, Sherburne, Orangeville, Erin, Grand Valley, Arthur, Mount Forest and Durham. Sir C. H. Smith of Sherburne was elected D.D.G.M.

Rev. Mr. Waugh of Dundas preached in the Methodist church on Sunday in exchange of pulpits with the pastor, Miss Boyd of Markdale presided efficiently at the organ and has been engaged to supply during the absence of Mr. White, on holidays. Mr. Elliott of Markdale gave a splendidly rendered solo at the morning service, and Miss Trina sang a service with her usual good effect. The Presbyterian and Baptist pastors were in their own pulpits, and the services were interesting, notwithstanding the great heat.

Dr. and Mrs. Fred Murray and Mrs. S. Henderson, of Toronto, accompanied by Miss Muriel Henderson, of Winnipeg, motored from the city and visited over the week end with relatives here.

Mr. F. G. Karstedt lost a valuable horse last week, an animal which he had recently been offered \$200 for. A kick from another horse in the pasture broke its leg and it had to be shot.

Mrs. Harold Mitchell and Charles Crossley were home from Niagara camp on four days' leave last week, their final visit before leaving with their Battalion, the 12th.

Mount Zion church garden party last week was a great success, the receipts, including \$10 for a quilt sold, amounting to \$115. A baseball match between Flesherton and Proton Station girls was won by the former. A good program was rendered, and Mr. R.J. Woods of Corbetton was chairman.

Pte. Jos. Hardy from Camp Borden, and Mrs. Hardy, visited the former's brother-in-law, Mr. Harry Patton, 4th line, last week end, accompanied by Mr. Patton's cousin, Mr. Arthur Hutton of Durham.

Mrs. F. N. Leeder and Miss Young, of London, accompanied the former's mother, Mrs. James Fisher, home from London last week and made a short visit.

Miss Kate Bradley of Toronto visited Mrs. McKinnon the past week.

Miss Carrie Sullivan is home from Montreal on two weeks' vacation.

Mr. Harry Hooper, president of the Dominion Regalia Co., Toronto visited over the week end with his uncle, Mr. A. Munshaw, and family.

Mrs. D. McTavish and Mrs. Albert Stewart visited last week with Mrs. Herb. Smith at Owen Sound.

Mrs. J. Mills and little daughter of Montreal, are visiting the former's mother, Mrs. Sullivan.

Flesherton high school has again a good record in the recent exam. for admission to Normal. The following were successful: Annie Allen, Emily Acheson, Marjory Murray, Bessie McVicar, Shirley Winters, Ruth Hargrave, and Alice Winters. Vena Finley passed for entrance to Model.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Collinson and Miss Collinson, of Ceylon, leave this week to visit the former's daughters at Saskatoon, and sons in Montana.

Mrs. Harpell of Toronto is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Bellamy.

Miss Celia VanDusen returned to Toronto on Monday, after vacation with her mother here.

Miss Bertha White visited the past two weeks with her sister at Hillsburg.

Mr. T. A. Blakely was at Corbetton on Friday visiting his

brother, who was severely injured in the face by a kick from a horse. The tragic death of Mr. W. J. McFarland last week was a great shock to this community, in which he was well known. His family, together with his invalid sister, Mrs. M. K. Richardson, here, have the deep sympathy of a wide circle of friends in their overwhelming sorrow. Mr. W. L. McFarland's numerous friends earnestly hope for his speedy recovery from his injuries.

Sergt. R. C. Kerr and Pte. Hales were visitors from Camp Borden over the week end. Sergt. E. Jamieson is home this week on sick leave and Pte. T. C. Blakely is on harvest furlough.

Dr. Ottewell received word last week of a heavy loss sustained by his brother-in-law, Mr. Lewis Whewell, of Griffin, Sask., whose barn was demolished and much of his crop destroyed by a cyclone which caused great destruction. Fortunately, Mr. Whewell's residence was not in the path of the whirlwind.

Pte. T. Brady of Lionhead joined his wife over the week end at Mr. John Wright's.

Mrs. Wes Breen and daughters, Ida and Adele, accompanied by her sister-in-law, Mrs. George Wickens, visited friends at Harrison.

Miss Nichol of Owen Sound is visiting Mrs. J. H. Jamieson and other friends.

Pte. Everett Henry, mother and sisters, motored to Lucknow, and the Misses Henry remained to visit old friends.

Mrs. Geo. Wickens, who visited the past three weeks with Mr. and Mrs. Wes Breen, and other relatives, has gone to visit friends in Toronto and Detroit, before returning to her home in Colorado.

Miss Switzer of St. Mary's is holidaying among her old friends here.

Mr. M. K. Richardson accompanied the remains of the late W. J. McFarland, taken to Toronto by special train on Monday. Mr. G. Mitchell and Mr. R. J. Sproule were among those who attended the funeral service at Markdale before leaving.

Judge Sutherland held Court of Revision in the town hall on Monday. The Court of Revision of the corporation of this village of Flesherton reduced the assessment of the Park House property from \$2,200 to \$1,700, against which an appeal was made, but the action of the court was sustained.

Mrs. F. Defoe and son Marshall of Indianapolis, visited the past week with her brother, Mr. F. G. Karstedt and family.

Mrs. (Dr.) Bibby and little daughter have returned from visiting friends in Toronto and Brighton.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Barth of Toronto, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. John Parker and other friends.

Mrs. Mark Wilson, Jr., is visiting at Walkerton.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank VanDusen of Detroit are visiting the former's grandmother, Mrs. A. S. VanDusen.

Mrs. Geo. Mitchell, and Misses Lulu and Aleda Mitchell, have gone on a holiday trip to the Thousand Islands and other points down the St. Lawrence.

CATARRHAL DEAFNESS CAN-

not be cured by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure catarrhal deafness and that is by a constitutional remedy. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Many cases of deafness are caused by Catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Circulars free. All druggists, 75c. P. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

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