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ore it was ready. n. David Lloyd-George issued statement to the effect that Allies had "crossed the washed" and that they were in position to progress steadily

ultimate victory. v. W. A. F. Campbell and wife. Canadian missionaries sent Japan by the Methodist urch, were murdered by rob-

itish officially published the of German firms wearing the sk of neutrality, with which loyal men and women of the pire will have no dealings. s black list gave President Ison another occasion for a ies of his famous "notes." mes Whitcomb Riley, beloved

osier poet, died. William Ramsey, famous itish scientist, died.

e Russian army, commanded the Grand Duke Nicholas, ptured Erzingan from the

itish reported continued sucsses in German East Africa. German Governor having

ptain Charles Fryatt was shot Germans for having defendhis boat against attack of

e Russians captured Brody Galicia from the Teutons. 000 men were taken prisoner, cluding two generals. e British completed the

pture of Longueval on the mme front. ish-fires destroyed Matheson, amore, and several other small wns in Northern Ontario. tak-

Continued on page 3.

The London "Standard" Was First English Paper to Print Serial

It is said that the Old Lady of which do not are to be counted on the fingers of one hand. The distinction of being the first weekly to do so belongs to the "Sunday Times." The story was "Old St. Paul's," by Harrison Ainsworth, and the author of that stirring story got a thousand pounds for the serial rights.

A well known editor, now dead, tells a good story of when Trollope came to him to arrange for the appearance serially of "Doctor Thorn." The editor offered the author two thousand pounds, but the latter wanted three. To this the editor objected, and the novelist offered to toss for the other thousand. The editor objected, and the matter was settled amicably. "But I felt unsettled," goes on the editor. "I felt mean. I had refused a challenge. To relieve my mind I said: 'Now that is settled, come over to my club, where we can have a quiet room to ourselves, and I will toss you for that thousand with pleasure. But

Trollope wouldn't." "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was written as it ran, and the authoress intended to bring it to an end in twelve instalments. It ran to forty-three. For the serial rights Mrs. Stowe got \$300, and thought she had done well. On the book she made \$20,000 in six months

The first title in "All the Year Round," in the very first number, the worst of times." It ran for half a year, and was one of the most successful serials ever written.

Shoe Lane, as the now defunct "Stan- ing of the great drive of the French dard" was nicknamed, was the first and English on the Somme, which is anglish newspaper to print a serial still in progress after six months of 11. Russians captured story, although to-day the papers almost constant ughting with the Allies steadily advancing. The Battle of Verdun entered its sixth month on July 23, although it was quite apparent that it had been won by the French even before the Somme offensive began. Gen. Joffre's armies were more successful than the British at the opening of the new drive. but General Haig's forces increased in effectiveness as the battle pro-

In Ontario, July will be remembered for the longest spell of intense heat ever recorded in the Province. It began on Dominion Day and continued almost without a break until near the end of August. About the beginning of the month the plague of infantile paralysis was reported in New York. It became very acute in the United States, and the health officers of Canada had to take measures to keep it from crossing the border into the Dominion.

3. Sir Roger Casement was executed for high treason. Fresh evidence was made public that he had caused the death of Irish prisoners in Germany who refused to fight against the Allies. The French recaptured Fleury in the Verdun sector.

Field Works. United States signed a treaty for the cession of the Danish West be \$25.000.000...

5. King George renewed the pledge that the British Empire will fight until Belgium is fully restored.

6. Turkish force attacked the British in Egypt and was routed with great losses.

9. Italians took Gorizia and 10,000 prisoners.

from the Austrians. Germans announced that they had resumed submarine warfare against merchant ships.

Russians commenced invasion of Hungarian territory. 22. A second bush fire occurred in Northern Ontario, in which

seven people perished. 23. Name of Berlin, Ont., was changed to Kitchener amid great rejoicing among loyal citizens.

24. Russians re-occupied Mush in Armenia. 25. Bremen, the second German submarine merchantman, was reported destroyed by the British. 26. Serbs commenced their offensive

against the Bulgarians. 27. Bulgars seized Kavala, an Aegean sea fort.

the property of Austria since

certainty, the action of King Ferdinand indicating how the outcome of the war looked to a neutral. The 28. Canadians captured the famous Roumanians started off with impulsive campaigns into coveted Transyl- 31. Paster Russell died suddenly vania, which were doomed to be disastrous, especially as the Teutons were determined to be revenged at all costs upon the Roumanians. The capture of Gorizia by the Italians marked the successful completion of the first part of their offensive against the Austrians.

SEPTEMBER.

Lieut. Shackleton landed Chile with the survivors of the party rescued from Elephant Island, where they had been marooned.

General Smuts captured the capital of German South Africa. The Allied fleet of thirty ships arrived at Athens to guard against the treachery of King Constantine. The United States Government

decided to interfere between the men and the companies to prevent the threatened railroad strike. 2. The Greek Government surren-

dered to the demand of the Allies to give up the post offices and the telegraph stations. 3. The French scored a big victory

in Picardy. 4. Orsova was captured by the

Roumanians. General von Hindenburg was 10. The British captured Ginchy. The Russians and Roumanians took Dobric back from the Central Powers.

Bridge collapsed and several lives were lost.

12. The Turks were defeated in the Caucasus.

14. The Bowser Government was defeated in British Columbia. The Liberals came into power in that Province with H. C. Brewster as Premier. The voters declared in favor of Woman's Suffrage and Prohibition.

Prohibition came into force in Ontario. The British crumpled up the great.German salient, Martinpuish being among the villages taken.

Canadian banks subscribed \$50,-000,000 to the new war loan. Edward Gurney, a leading manufacturer and one of the most prominent laymen in the Methodist Church, passed away. 22. French captured part of the village of Combles.

24. Two great zeppelins were sno down during a raid on Essex. 25. Allies captured villages of Mo val and Les Boeufs on the wes

Von Jagow, the German Foreign Minister, resigned. 26. The British and the French took

Thiepval and Combles. The most notable occurrence of the 19. The Serbians captured Monastir, month of September was the first appearance of the now famous "tanks" in the Battle of the Somme. 20. Sir John Boyd, the Chancellor The tanks are one of the outstanding contributions of the British to modern warfare. Their fear inspiring appearance, their power, and the way in which they could walk over the German trenches made them very formidable engines of war, and they were the most discussed subject of the hour. In the Balkans the Serbians began their offensive to recover their country from the invaders, and though they advanced slow- 22. Hon. A. E. Kemp was appointed Thiers said: ly at first, King Peter's soldiers had the pleasure of fighting battles on their own soil against their historic

enemies. During this month the Canadians said farewell to the Duke of Connaught, who had been one of the most diplomatic and beloved Governors-General in the history of the Dominion.

OCTOBER.

1. A zeppelin was brought down

near London. 2. The Kalogeropoulos Cabinet re-

signed in Greece. 8. German submarines caused great excitement in the United States by sinking one passenger and five freighters off Nantucket. The world expected to see Uncle Sam take some manly action, but was disappointed.

9. Serbs crossed the Cerna River. Former-Premier Venizelos of Greece reached Salonica to direct the revolutionists who desired to cast in their fortunes with the Allies.

11. King Constantine consented to hand over the entire Greek fleet to the Allies. fensive against the Austrians and netted 8,000 prisoners.

north-west of Monastir. 15. Sir Thomas Tait resigned the position of Director of National Service in Canada. He was suc-

12. The Serbians captured Brod.

ceeded by R. B. Bennett. resigned, giving ill health as the reason. Premier Martin was

ment to take his place.

17. The Allies made a display of power in Athens to warn King Constantine that treachery would not be tolerated.

19. A large meeting of staunch Presbyterians from all over Canada was held in Toronto to organize to fight against Church Union. 21. A severe storm occurred on Lake Erie, in which 27 sailors were

drowned. 22. Count Karl Stuergkh, Premier of Austria was assassinated by Dr. Friedrich Adler, an intellectual and a patriot.

23. Sir Robert Borden made a strong appeal to Canadians on behalf of National Service. He called attention to the need of another 100,000 men to bring the Canadian army to the half-million mark promised.

24. Joffre's troops recaptured by a sudden blow Douaumont, Thiaumont, and Houdromont Quarry on the Verdun front. 26. The Serbs captured Cerna

Height. The Danube bridge at Cernavoda, the greatest bridge in 10. Europe and the only one across the Danube in Roumania. was

manians.

Regina trench from the Germans. 17.

while traveling.

The civilized world became aware during this month that Germany had decided to make slaves of the unfortunate Belgians. In order to liberate their own men to fight, the Huns carried off the males of unhappy Belgium to work in the mills and to labor in Germany. This re-introduction of slavery into Europe caused something like a shudder of horror in all lands and moved President Wilson to make his first disinterested protest on behalf of the ideals of common humanity. It became evident also that Germany had planned a sweeping revenge against Roumania for siding with the Allies. The Roumanians had made the serious mistake of trying quick and illplanned offensives instead of preparing strong defensives against any strong Teuton aggression. They were to pay dearly for this error of judgment. NOVEMBER.

1. Sir George Perley was appointed Canadian Overseas War Min-

2. The French captured Fort Vaux, thus taking back in less than a week by a brilliant offensive all the ground held by Germans at

Verdun. Victor Carlstrom, an aviator well known in Canada, broke the American cross-country record by flying from Chicago to Erie, Pa., a distance of 454 miles, in 4 hours and 16 minutes.

5. Germany and Austria proclaimed new kingdom of Poland. 7. President Wilson of the United

8. The Russian Dreadnought, Imperatiza Maria, was sunk. 12. The Duke of Devonshire, the new Governor-General of Can-

States was re-elected.

the formal oath of office. 13. Sir Sam Hughes resigned from the position of Minister of Militia at the request of Sir Robert Borden.

The Australian Government was reformed, with Premier Hughes support when the people of the Commonwealth voted against national conscription. 16. Henry Sienkiewicz, the great

> affected by the news received the previous week of the death of his son at the front.

the prize for which the Bulgarians went into the war.

of Ontario, died. 20. The hospital ship Brittanica was sunk by a submarine, but no lives were lost. 21. The Braemar Castle, another

British hospital ship, was torpedoed. Austria died. The Germans captured Craiova in their offen-

sive agginst Roumania. Minister of Militia. Archduke Francis Charles became new Emperor of Austria. Jack London, the American author who made 'red-blood'

stories popular, died at the age of 40. 23. Sir Hiram Maxim, the inventor,

26. The Allies issued an ultimatum

to the King of Greece demanding that his Government should surrender all the guns and mu- than I am to be a druggist. And yet," nitions in the possession of the he added, catching himself up, "I do Greek royalist army. The Greek revolutionists, who had been duly recognized by the Allies, declared war against Bulgaria and

27. Amnesty was declared to all Ca-

Ambassador to the United States. 29. Sir John Jellicoe became First Lord of the Admiralty and Sir

David Beatty took command of the British Grand Fleet. The Italians started a new of- 30. General Turner was appointed to command the Canadian forces in England.

Presidential election in the United States proved unusually exciting. With one exception it was the closest race in the history of the Republic. Hughes, the Republican candidate, was declared elected the first day, 16. Premier Scott of Saskatchewan but when returns from the Pacific Coast were received, Wilson had the majority. Almost a week elapsed selected by the Liberal Govern- after the balloting before the result was definitely assured.

DECEMBER.

1. The Greeks yielded to the demand of the Allies after a day's reign of terror, in which the Allied troops were treacherously attacked.

2. It was announced that the British Cabinet would be reconstructed so as to make it more effective in pressing the war. 5. Premier Asquith resigned, hav-

ing failed to rebuild the Cabinet. As the Constitution made it necessary for the King to call the leader of the pre-war opposition, Bonar Law was asked to form a ministry, being the first Canadian so honored. He refused the task.

6. Hon. David Lloyd George became Prime Minister of England. Bucharest was evacuated by the Roumanians, who did not defend their capital, and occupied by the Teutons. Hon. Robert Borden commenced

the National Service Campaign in Canada. The new British Cabinet was

formed, with four men forming the new War Council. 12. Germany makes peace offers

blown up by retreating Rou- 15. French launched surprise attack in Verdun sector, capturing 11,-000 Huns and over 300 guns.

It was reported that the British army in Mesopotamia had defeated the Turks making an advance towards Kut-el-Amara. This news proved especially cheering, as there had been no activity on this front since the disaster in the spring.

It was announced that Canadians would tear up railroads to

send the rails to France. Premier Lloyd George announced that German peace proposals were unsatisfactory, and Allies will continue war until victory is won. Hon. W. J. Hanna, Ontario Pro-

vincial Secretary, resigned and

was succeeded by W. D. Mc-Pherson, M.L.A. English papers expressed approval of Premier Lloyd George's stand regarding Germany's proposals. The Prime Minister is endorsed for showing that the Allies are prepared to stand

firm, without the door to peace

being "banged and bolted." Although the Allies have met with disappointments and local defeats, the situation at the end of the year provides every reason for optimism. The Germans have managed to crush another small nation, but on all the important fronts the Teutons must admit being worsted during the past twelve months. Italy has advanced against Austria; Russia has advanced against Austria and held fast against Germany; both England and France have made important gains on the Western front. Against none of the nations have the Huns made headway. Those are the important facts of 1916. And England is still

mistress of the seas. Another cheering feature of the situation is Germany's offer, arrogant though it may be, to consider peace. The Allies will not permit the war to end until they secure the ada, arrived in Halifax and took things for which they are fighting. They started in to make the Germans accept their proper place in the world, and the Huns may be nearer to restored sanity than people know. That is what makes the German peace proposals important. They may be the first faint sign that civilstill at the head, a split having ization is going to be restored in the occurred in the Government Kaiser's Empire as well as the rest of the world.

For Canadians, the outsanding feature of the year has been the growth of national consciousness. More and more the people of the Dominion are coming to understand what it means to be a "Nation within an Empire." The National Service Movement started by Premier Borden, the growth of recruiting, the characterstic Canadian undertakings and the increased interest in Canadian literature and art all indicate that such is the fact. The year 1916 with all its tragedy has been important in the development of the Dominion of Canada.

A Man Who Knew Everything.

Thiers, the French statesman, was a victim of many whimsies. None had stronger hold on him, says Mgr. Gabriel Hanotaux in "Contemporary France," than his desire to get every-Emperor Francis Joseph of body to recognize his universal compe-

Of an applicant for the post of director at the Sevres manufactory

"He is no more made for that part than I for"- and then he stopped. "Ah, oh! M. Thiers," said his interlocutor, "you find it hard to say what

you could not do." "That's the truth! That's the truth!" cried the statesman gleefully.

One day Thiers said, speaking of a man who had been raised to a high function: "He is no more suited for that office

know chemistry!"

Force of Light.

Light has an actual mechanical pressure and can be measured in the laboranadian deserters provided they tory. It has been found that the sun's reported inside of a specified light in itself presses against the earth with a force something like 70,000 tons. The British refused to allow a As the surface of a sphere varies as safe conduct to the new Austrian the square of the radius, and as the volume or mass varies as the cube of the radius, and as the mechanical pressure of light on the whole surface varies as that surface, and as the force of gravity varies as the mass, if a sphere is made smaller and smaller it is easily seen that the pressure of light does not decrease so fast as the force of gravity, so bodies beyond a certain minuteness could not reach the sun, but would be repelled by the mechanical force of its light.

Treating a Cut.

When you have a cut, a scratch, a bruise or any other kind of injury paint it with iodine. As soon as injured dip a toothpick with cotton rolled on the end of it in the iodine and paint over the wound without washing. The iodine will kill all germs in the dirt that gets into the wound, while washing only drives the germs farther into the flesh. When painted with the iodine wrap the injured part in a clean cloth for a couple of days.

A Submarine Record. Although the submarine is, in a way,

nearly 300 years old, yet the first under sea destroyer to sink a hostile warship without also sinking herself was the E-9 of the British navy, which in September, 1914, blew up the German cruiser Hela in Helgoland bight.-Argonaut.

A Terrible Slight "What do you think? A man brought

back the umbrella he took from our hall stand." "H'm! It speaks well for the honesty of the man, I should say, but it is

a terrible slight to the umbrella."-Exchange. Christmas swapping follows

Christmas shopping just like hash follows a roast of beef.-Guelph Mercury.

HISTORY OF SERIALS

on a 10 per cent. royalty.

dated April 30th, 1859, is "A Tale of Two Cities." and the opening words are, "It was the best of times, it was

BRIEF REVIEW

Continued from page 2.

ing a toll of over zeo nves. The month of July saw the launch-

AUGUST.

4. French captured the Thiaumont

Italy declared war on Germany. Italian Government seized famous Palazzo di Venazia in Rome,

Roumania declared war on Ausappointed chief of the German staff, the Kaiser having dismissed General von Falkenhayn for the failure of the Verdun offen- 11. The central span of the Quebec

30. Premier Zaimis of Greece re-31. Turkey and Bulgaria declared

war on Roumania. The most important feature of the Indian Islands to the United news in August was the entry of States, the price agreed upon to Roumania into the war on the side of the Allies after many months of un-

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