W. IF VIN E ito: and Proprietor.

DURHAM, NOVEMBER 26 1914...

THE WAR

The European war since last week has not developed anything new from a strategical standpoint, over the previous seven days. This, however, does not signify that all has been quiet on the firing line, for the past week has been a most strenuous one for both sides. The persistent. though futile attempts of the Kaiser's troops to hammer their way through the Allied lines to the French coast, has been stubbornly met, and while the Teutons have been repulsed at every point, the Allies seem to have been content with holding their opponents in check, and have tween the Vistula and Warthe rivmade no very strenuous attempts to advance their lines, except when circumsatnees made the occupancy of certain positions necessary for their safety.

This. in itself, omens well for the Allied army. Not only have they been able at all stages to hold the Germans in check. but Come all ye O'Connells! Come when necessity called, they seem to have been strong enough to drive their opponents from points Hark ye! the bugles is startin' to of vantage, though the cost was often great, and hand to hand fighting often had to be resorted to From this, it would appear that the Allies could advance faster than they have done, if they cared to. but prefer fighting on the defensive to sacrificing men But England be damned-here's in the taking of positions of questionable advantage. Evidently, the Germans have done all the damage possible to poor, stricken Pelgium, and it would be of no relief to the already homeless Belgians, or advantage to the allied troops, to force the invaders back into their own territory. Should this be true, it then seems good generalship to let them stay where they are, and grad ually wear them down.

By remaining in Belgium. the Allies are always close to their | Come all ye O'Briens! Come hither base of supplies, while the Germans will have to transport every pound of food and supplies they require over many miles of the enemy's country. On German soil. the reverse would be the case. With winter coming on naturally seems that the advant- Ould hypocrite England's in trouage lies with the army whose supplies are within easy access. and as it has been already hinted that General Winter is to play quite an important part in the campaign, the continued occupancy of Belgium by the enemy may be a well thought out scheme of the Allies, to which Germany is (Us Irish for England and never unknowingly lending a helping But England be damned-here's hand.

Though the daily press have so far never failed to have plenty of material for scare headings. with occasional accounts of daring bayonet charges and heavy fighting. the careful reader can scarcely fail to discern that while these reports are undoubtedly true still the general situation remains unchanged, neither line having advanced appreciably. With two or three hundred miles of fighting Und say "If I vould lick der front, and a combined army of from two to four million men it must be expected that there something doing every minute of the day. The fact remains, however, that the situation generally, so far as the western armies are concerned, remains much 'same as a week ago.

Britain's Navy has been taking more of a hand in the affair than for some time back. While the policy of "watchful waiting" has been criticised considerably-mostly by landsmen, though, it will be noti ed-the aid it has given from the start of the conflict in keeping Und spank him so he cry out loud the Kaiser's water-dogs bottled up in the Kiel Canal can never be fully estimated. The ramming and sinking the German submarine U-18 on Monday, off the Scottish coast, by the British destroyer, Garry, and the bombardment of Zeebrugge. a Belgian town held by the Germans, the same day in which six of the anemy's submarines were damaged, were features of the navy's participation in the conflict. The port of Zeebrugge was recently transformed into a naval base for German Why you don' know me yet, proach of the enemy gave place to "For submarines and destroyers, which would be sent out to prey upon British transports and war vessels in the Straits of Dover and along the coasts of England and France. The partial destruction of this base is of great importance.

richshafen. Germany's headquart-

British aviators on Saturday, who dropped siz bombs. with the intention of destroying the construction sheds. The bombs are reported from Berlin as doing little or no damage, though they were close enough to cause considerable apprehension. One of the aeroplanes was brought down by an anti-aero gun. and the aviator taken prisoner. He was slightly wounded. and is now reported in

the hospital. While the armies of the west are apparently standing still, the same cannot be said of affairs in Poland. The slow-moving Russian Bear seems to have been rejuvenated, and the troops of the Czar move with so much celerity that the Kaiser's generals don't know just where to look for them. Official despatches from Petrograd confirm the reports of German defeats at the various points, and the capture of large numbers of prisoners. In the great battle beers over 12,000 Germans were taken prisoners, and with the arrival of Russian reinforcements it is said it is only a question of how many Germans will be able

THERE'S A FIGHT TO THE FORE

hither. O'Shea,

Lafferty, Rafferty, Rogan and Flynn.

Hogarty, Grogarty, Kelly and Quinn, Thim English has blundered in

trouble agin! They're helpless as childer in matters of warwould they win?

fight to the fore! Redheaded Ratigan! Burke! Come away!

Here's the O'Toole that is trouble's own twin! Come on ye McCools, steppin

warlike an' gay! Whelan and Phelan and Rooney and Glynn, Nolan and Dolan, ve two-fiste

Sure, it's a shame to be sheddin' For the Saxon bulcheens that have harried our kin.

fight to the fore!

But England be damned-here's a

O'Dea! Here's the O'Dowd with his battlefield grin! Romp along, Riley, the divil's to

The cannons is makin' a hellroarin' din! An' it's no privut war-anny

wan can get in! ble once more,

And faith, we're the fools to be savin' her skin-But England be damned-here's a fight to the fore!

Terry, the trumpets called out for us thin! Larry me lad, we're the pride o'

the cour! Sinn Fein!) fight to the fore!

DER KAISER UND DER CROWN PRINCE.

Der Kaiser call der Crown Prince Prince in Und say to him "Mine son

Dot giffs us lots of fun." Der Crown Prince says "Perhaps ve can't "

Der Kaiser schlapp der table

By Gott Mein son. I'm able. "Der Frenchmen vot is dem

I crush dem mit mein thumb In yoost von week in Paris streets You hear my Deucher's drum.

In spite of dreaties I vill show Der Belgians who I am:

I'm yoost like Teddy Roosevelt

Mein word ain't wort a damn. come right back from Paris quick Und tackle him der Czar; bet he says damn't suddenly Vot fighting man you are

Und little George of England too I turn him on mein knee

Ach "Kaiser, pardon me." fighting take from him his schipps

Und turn dem into schunk: make him dip his flags to mein Ven all his schipps is sunk.

Und if der Yankees giffs me sass I go right over dere Und tear deir Gott-damnt country

I vill by Gott, I swear.

Der yellow Japs do talk so big . I giff dose fellows hell; I make dem ink der planet Mars On top of dem has fell.

mein boy You never seen me figh.

But dat's the Gott-Almightiest In vich I dake delight."

J. E. McArthur and George An unsuccessful raid on Fried- Greeg of Clifford were found dead Monday afternoon in the latter's home at that place. It is supposed ers for the construction of Zeppe- they were asphyxiated by gas France. lin dirigibles, was made by three fumes from a coal stove.

The Thinking Power

By WILLIAM BLAKEMAN

Something over a hundred years ago, when Europe was making one of those advances in new lines of thought which have marked different stages of intellectual development, when a crop of great Freuch thinkers-Voltaire and others-were attracting attention, a wealthy Parisian lady conceived in some degree those ideas intended for the amelioration of women that are in vogue during the present day.

Mme. Drivaux did not follow the lines of the present movement, wherein women contend for equality with men. Her idea was that women were capable of higher intellectual development than men from the fact that they are made of finer texture. Her plan was to utilize the brute force of men by making it subservient to the superior intellectual faculties of women.

Mme. Drivaux, who possessed an enormous fortune, purchased an island in the Mediterranean sea, upon which she proposed to carry out her idea. She had no difficulty in founding her colony. Some of her colonists were of noble birth; others were commoners, but all were intellectual. She called for men volunteers who must join with a full understanding that the women were to do the thinking, the men to

. Mme. Drivaux's idea in separating her colonists from the rest of the world was that she might make an absolutely fresh start, untrammeled by existing institutions, laws, customs. But a perfect shaking off of the present in order to inaugurate a new future is very dif-Excipt for the Irish, what wars ficult. A weak spot in the founder's purpose was that among the bundred women she took with her there were three each of whom was loved by a man. These men, unwilling to part with those they loved, enrolled themselves among the masculine force who were to do the tighting and laborers. Thus at the very outset did the cankerworm get into the roots of the tree that Mme, Drivaux had planted with so much thought, trouble and expense.

Mme. Drivaux had enlisted every man colonist herself, taking care that he was not opposed to her scheme or unwilling to accept the direction of the women, looking to his muscles rather than his brain for his share of the work. But these three "misbegotten knaves." who had joined for the purpose of getting possession of the women they loved, deceived her by being the loudest in their advocacy of her plan and their promises to be obedient and patient laborers and soldiers.

Marriage was not forbidden in the colony, but every man who married was obliged to promise that he would obey his wife. Moreover, he was obliged to agree to be a hewer of wood and a drawer of water, looking to his wife for guidance like an obedient hus-Now, the three marplots who had

joined the colony were much put out at having to leave Paris for a considerable time in order to save for themselves the women they loved. Even on the voyage they put their heads together to devise a plan for being revenged on the colonists for the sacri- - now until the end of the fice they were obliged to make. Nat- + month we have decided to + urally it was easy for them to get con- - set aside for the Belgian Re- : trol of the other men colonists, for the latter being content to let the women do their thinking were not disposed to think for themselves; consequently, associating with men who were disposed to lead them, they naturally fol-

think ve go und lick der vorldt lowed. Now, it so happened that soon after the colony was established a ship stopped at the island loaded with a fierce band of Arabs from the African coast, bent on plunder. Mme. Drivaux called upon the men to attack the invaders and drive them away. Jules Champinois, one of the three men who had been plotting against the success of the colonial scheme, said:

"We are ready to drive these men away, but we would be pleased if you would give us a plan of attack. It is our part to do the fighting, but your part to tell us how. Shall we take the offensive or act upon the defensive? Shall we use guns or shall we rely on our bayonets?"

Mme. Drivaux looked scornfully on M. Champinois, stamped her foot and told him to drive the rascals away without asking any further questions. The women who were about their chief were much frightened.

"This colony is organized," continued the men's spokesman, "on the plan that you women do the thinking and we men the work and the fighting. Our portion of the good things we have is for doing these alone. It is not just that we should be called upon to think and fight. If we must do both we can't see wherein you are superior to us, and we call upon you to surrender the leadership in our favor."

The Arabs were stealing up on these poor women while the men were standing idle.

"We shall be murdered!" "Cowards! Do your duty!"

These expressions on the further apbeaven's sake save us and you may have everything!" "Resign the thinking power or per-

ish!" cried Champinois.

"We resign!" replied a hundred voices. "Follow me!" and, turning, he led the men against the enemy, who ran to their ships and sailed away.

The next day after a triple wedding the colony broke up and returned to



MILTON MILLS

Now in training on Salisbury Plains with the First Canadian Contingent. He is a son of Mr. W. D. Mills of St. Catharines, but a former resident of this town where the young soldier boy was born about twenty years ago. He is so far as we know, the only native-born Durhamite who has given his services in defence of his country. We hope he may return uninjured after the war is settled in Berlin.

contributor in our name.

In answer to your enquiries:

1.-We are receiving old as well

2.-We know of no organization

gian refugees to Canada but we

will let you know later if we

should hear of one. We have had

Again with many thanks, we are

HECTOR PRUD'HOMME

Hon. Treas:

Yours faithfully

BORN.

Lauder, a daughter.

as new clothing and it is very

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged ... \$.2,66 Mrs. Geo. Frape..... Miss M. A. Farr 1.00 at present that is bringing Bel-C. Ramage for November ... A Friend... The Chronicle 10 per cent.

a number of enquiries regarding The following letter was rethis same question. ceived by Mr. Prudham as an acknowledgement of money received ._ It may be of interest to many readers to learn of the clothing requirements for distribution among the Belgians:

Dear Mr. Prudham -We have your kind letter of the 18th inst. and we are deeply grateful to you for your great interest in our work. Allow us to thank you once more very heartily. We have also the Bank Money Order for \$ 0 which you enclosed and we would & ask you to kindly thank each

. HELP US TO HELP THE

BELGIAN REFUGEES

We feel an interest in the : * Belgians, and would like to * do something to help them : * in their distress. Our great- : * est barrier is the need of money. and our contribu- ÷ tions towards the Belgian ÷ * Fund will depend upon * . our success in getting the . * needed commodity. From * lief Fund, ten per cent. of * all money received on sub- : * scription accounts, and we * hope our readers will help * * us to make the contribution * worth while. We would like * to give \$10 next week but to do so, we must get \$100 + in on subscription. either on arrears or in advance for one year. Any person ow- + + ing us will be doing a good -+ thing for us and a good + * thing for the Belgians by * + paying up on or before the + last day of this month. Sub- + scriptions received by mail bearing sending office post mark up to November 30, * will have ten per cent taken : + for the Fund. Remit now. +

and enable us, with your *

help, to assist those who *

+ have sacrificed their all for -

* our benefit.

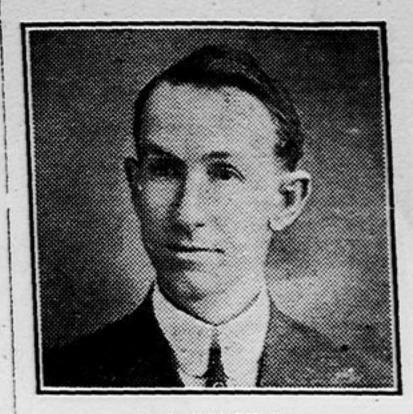
MARKET REPORT

A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR	
DURHAM NOV. 5. 1914	
Fall Wheat \$1 00 to \$	1 00
Spring Wheat 1 00 to	1 00
Milling Oats 45 to	48
Food Outs 43 to	45
I PLANNII I MALES	1 10
Peas 1 00 to	60
Barley 60 to	
Hay 10 00 to	10 00
Butter 22 to	22
Eggs 32 to	
Potatoes, per bag 40 to	-
Dried Apples 5 to	
Flour per cwt 3 00 to	3 50
Oatmeal, per sack 3 00 to	3 50
Chop, per cwt 1 40 to	1 75
Live Hogs, per cwt 7 25 to	7 25
Hides, per lb 11 to	12
Illiues, per recition	90
1 Sheepskins	
Wool 5 to	ŏ
Tanow	17
Lard 15 to	11

DRESSED POULTRY MARKET

Turkeys	13 to
Geese	8 to
Ducks	8 to
	8 to
Roosters	5 to
Hens	5 to

Suffered Terribly for 15 Years Until He Tried "Fruit-a-tives"



D. A. WHITE, Esa. 21 WALLACE AVE., TORONTO,

Dec. 22nd. 1913.

"Having been a great sufferer from Asthma for a period of fifteen years (sometimes having to sit up at night for weeks at a time) I began the use of "Fruit-a-tives". These wonderful tablets relieved me of Indigestion, and through the continued use of same, I am no longer distressed with that terrible disease, Asthma, thanks to "Fruit-a-tives" which are worth their weight in gold to anyone suffering as I did. I would heartily recommend them to all sufferers from Asthma, which I believe is caused or aggravated by Indigestion". D. A. WHITE

For Asthma, for Hay Fever, for trouble caused by excessive nervous: due to Impure Blood, faulty Digestion or Constipation, take 'Fruit-a-tives"

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

Mr. L. Johnston of Vandeleur. gave us a brief call Monday. while waiting for the train to St. Marys, where he will visit friends for a few days.

Mrs. Young, of Unionville. Mich., was the guest of town friends for a few days and accompanied her NOBLE.-In St. Marys, to Mr. and father Mr. John Hunt, to her Mrs. Albert Noble, nee Winnie home, leaving here on Tuesday morning.

DURHAM FLOUR MILLS

We wish to remind you that our stock of Flours and Feeds were never any better or larger than at present, and our prices consistent with the quality of our goods.

Custom Chopping. -:- Oat Crushing.

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PHONE 58

FRED J. WELSH

ALL-METAL WEATHER STRIP Does Not Limit

VENTILATION

Keeps Out the Cold in Winter and the Dust in Summer

SAVES 20 to 40 PER CENT. FUEL

Storm Sash limits ventilation and is a continual source of expense for Glass and Paint, caused by repeated handling and storage.

All-Metal Weather Strip is much cheaper and more effective, is Rustless and cannot warp or get out of shape

IS LWYS IN FIE 1); "ND LASTS A LIFETIME

Applicable to all wood Sash and Doors - New or Old

No Job Too Small No Job Too Large :-:

Everybody e: thused - Ask your neighbour who has it

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO INSTALLATION ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY GIVEN - WRITE, PHONE OR CALL

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