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CANADIAN PACIFIC

NEW YEAR'S FARES

SINGLE FARE, good going December 31, 1914, and January 1, 1915, return limit, January 2, 1915.

FARE AND ONE-THIRD, good going December 30, 31, 1914, January 1, 1915, return limit, January 4, 1915.

(Minimum charge 25c.)

Particulars from C.P.R. Ticket Agents, or write M. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent corner King and Yonge Streets, Toronto.

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GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR FARES

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Canadian Pacific Railway Time Table

Trains will arrive and depart as follows, until further notice:—

P.M	A.M.			P.M.	P.M
3.00	6 20	Lv.	Walkerton	Ar. 1.00	10.30
3.14	6.34	"	Maple Hill	" 12.43	10.13
3.24	6.43	"	Hanover	" 12.35	10.05
3.33	6.52	"	Allan Park	" 12.25	9.55
				A.M.	
3.48	7.07	"	Durham	" 12.11	9.41
3.59	7.18	"	McWilliams	" 11.59	9.2
.02	7.21	"	Glen	" 11.56	9.26
.11	7.31	"	Priceville	" 11.46	9.16
.25	7.45	"	Saugeen J.	" 11.35	9.05
.55	11.20	Ar	Toronto	Lv. 7.45	5.05

R. MACFARLANE, - Town Agent

Grand Trunk Railway TIME-TABLE

Trains leave Durham at 7.15 a.m., and 4.00 p.m.

Trains arrive at Durham at 11.45a.m. 2.00 p.m., and 8.55 p.m.

EVERY DAY EXCEPT SUNDAY

G. T. Bell, G.P. Agent, Montreal. C. E. Horning, D.P. Agent, Toronto.

J. TOWNER, Depot Agent
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ZENUS CLARK
DURHAM - - ONTARIO

The Big Events of Year 1914

Continued from page 2

Messrs. Boucher, Beck, Aitkins and Dr. Roddick were knighted.

June 23—Hon. S. H. Blake died at Toronto.

The Home Rule amending bill was introduced in the House of Lords.

June 25—Salem, Mass., was almost wiped out by fire.

June 28—Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife were assassinated at Sarajevo, Bosnia.

June 29—The Conservative party was returned to office in Ontario.

The clergy and military of Vienna began an agitation for a punitive war on the Servians.

June 30—The Mexican Peace Conference at Niagara Falls ended.

JULY

July 1—Austria proclaimed martial law in two provinces inhabited mainly by Servians, much rioting having occurred during anti-Servian demonstrations.

July 3—Joseph Chamberlain died at London.

July 6—The Court of Appeal decided that the Hindus on the Komagata Maru could not enter Canada.

July 8—The House of Lords adopted the total exclusion amendment to the Home Rule Bill.

July 9—Dufferin Terrace at Quebec was seriously damaged by fire.

Hon. H. R. Emmerson died at Dorchester, N. B.

July 10—The Conservative Government in Manitoba was returned to power.

July 11—The Empress of Ireland Inquiry Commission presented its report, placing the blame upon the Storstadt.

July 14—The Home Rule amending bill passed its third reading in the House of Lords.

July 15—General Huerta resigned as provisional President of Mexico.

The House of Lords rejected the Plural Voting Bill.

July 16—The town of Hearst, Ontario, was destroyed by a forest fire.

A plague of army worms appeared in Ontario.

July 17—Huerta fled from Mexico City.

July 19—The Hindus of the steamer Komogata Maru battled fiercely with the police of Vancouver.

King George called a conference of all party leaders on the Home Rule question.

July 20—King George reviewed a great fleet of over 200 war vessels at Portsmouth.

Mme. Caillaux was placed on trial at Paris.

July 22—The Home Rule conference over the exclusion of Ulster reached a complete deadlock.

July 23—The Bank of Nova Scotia absorbed the Metropolitan Bank.

Cavalry charged a mob in St. John during a street car strike riot.

The Komagata Maru left Vancouver with her Hindu passengers.

July 24—Austria served an ultimatum on Servia demanding immediate satisfaction for the murder of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife.

July 26—The King's Own Scottish Borderers fired on a Dublin mob, killing four persons.

Austria and Servia broke off diplomatic relations.

July 27—The Kaiser returned to Berlin from a holiday and conferred with his ministers; Sir Edward Grey tried to arrange a settlement of the Austro-Servian dispute.

July 28—Austria declared war on Servia.

Germany declined to consider Sir Edward Grey's peace plans.

Russia prepared to mobilize her army and the other European powers took precautionary steps.

Mme. Caillaux was acquitted at Paris.

July 29—Belgrade was bombarded by Austrian warships.

Russia decided to support Servia and ordered mobilization.

July 30—Belgrade was occupied by the Austrians.

Britain prepared her army and navy for eventualities, stopping all leave.

Canada's Military Council drew up tentative plans for mobilization.

July 31—The German fleet was warned off the Danish coast. French troops manœuvred close to the German frontier.

AUGUST

Aug. 2—Germany declared war on Russia and invaded Belgium and Luxemburg.

Aug. 3—Britain presented an aultimatum to Germany demanding her withdrawal from Belgian territory.

Sir Edward Grey announced that Britain would defend the coast of France against German warships.

King Albert appealed to King George to safeguard the integrity of Belgium.

Aug. 4—Britain declared war on Germany.

Aug. 5—Liege was attacked by the Germans who were beaten back with heavy losses.

Earl Kitchener was appointed War Secretary.

The British cruiser Amphion was destroyed by a mine with a loss of 130 lives. The mine-layer Koenigin Luise was sunk.

Aug. 6—H.M.S. Bristol and the German cruiser Karlsruhe had a running fight on the Atlantic.

The Imperial Government accepted Canada's offer of troops for service abroad.

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson died.

Aug. 7—Many Indian rajahs offered their entire resources to the Crown.

Aug. 8—The first British troops landed in France.

Canada's offer of a million bags of flour was accepted.

Aug. 9—The British fleet had a brush with German submarines sinking one of them.

Aug. 10—The Germans occupied the town of Liege.

France declared war on Austria.

Aug. 12—Fighting began on French soil. The French evacuated Mulhausen.

Britain declared war on Austria.

Aug. 13—The Germans reached Louvain after heavy fighting.

Aug. 14—The Germans suffered terribly in attacks on the Liege forts.

Aug. 16—Japan served an ultimatum on Germany to withdraw from the Orient.

A French army checked the Germans at Dinant.

Aug. 17—The Belgian capital was moved to Antwerp.

The Belgians and French engaged the Germans in a great battle near Waterloo.

Aug. 18—The Dominion Parliament met for a special session.

An order was issued to mobilize Canada's volunteers at Valcartier.

Aug. 20—Pope Pius died.

The Germans occupied Brussels.

Extra taxes to meet Canada's war appropriation were approved by Parliament.

Aug. 21—Brussels was ordered to pay a forty-million dollar war tax.

The bombardment of Namur was begun.

The Dominion Parliament voted the $50,000,000 asked by the Government for war expenses.

Aug. 22—The battle of Mons started.

Aug. 23—Japan declared war on Germany.

Aug. 24—The British and French started to retire from Mons.

Aug. 25—Austria declared war on Japan.

Aug. 26—Togoland, a German African possession, surrendered to the British.

Aug. 27—The Germans advanced well into France.

Aug. 28—Admiral Beatty's fleet sank four German war vessels in Heligoland Bight.

Aug. 30—A German aviator dropped bombs on Paris.

Aug. 31—An Austrian army was decisively defeated by the Russians at Zamose.

Fierce fighting occurred in the Valley of the Meuse.

SEPTEMBER

Sept. 2—The Montenegrins defeated the Austrians at Bilek, Bosnia.

Sept. 3—The French seat of government was transferred to Bordeaux.

Cardinal Della Chiesa was elected Pope.

Sept. 4—The German advance in France recieved a severe check.

Sept. 5—The Germans started to retire, huge armies gathering along the Marne for battle.

The British cruiser Pathfinder was sunk.

Sept. 7—The allies successfully turned the German advance toward Paris.

Sept. 9—Announcement was made in the House of Commons that Indian troops were on their way to France.

General Ruszky's Russian army crushingly defeated the Austrians at Rawa.

Sept. 10—Premier Botha announced that South Africa would give its wholehearted support to Britain.

Sept. 11—The Servians captured Semlin.

Sept. 13—The British and French hotly pursued the retreating Germans.

Word reached Ottawa that eight of explorer Stefannson's party were dead or missing.

Sept 14—The Germans retreated across the River Aisne and the great Battle of the Aisne commenced.

Sept. 15—The operation of the Home Rule and Welsh Disestablishment Bills was suspended for one year.

Sept. 17—The British training ship Fisgard II. foundered with a loss of 21 lives.

The Russians won victories in East Prussia over the Germans and Austrians.

Sept. 18—The Germans destroyed Termonde.

Sept. 20—The famous cathedral at Rheims was destroyed by the Germans.

Sept. 21—General Beyers resigned as Commandant-General of the South African forces.

Sept. 22—The British cruisers Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue were sunk.

Aviator Collet dropped bombs on a German hangar at Dusseldorf.

Sept. 23—The General Conference of the Methodist Church met at Ottawa.

Sept. 23—Sir James Whitney died at Toronto.

Sept. 26—The Russians drove back the Austrians near Przemysl, Galicia.

Sept. 28—Fierce frontal attacks on the Allies' position were repulsed.

Sept. 29—The Germans opened fire the Antwerp forts.

OCTOBER

Oct. 1—The Ontario Cabinet was reorganized with Hon. W. H. Hearst as Premier.

Oct. 3—The Allies extended their left wing to winthin 30 miles of the Belgian border.

Oct. 5—Two Russian armies invaded East Prussia.

Oct. 6—The Canadian Government decided to raise a second force of 22,000 men.

Oct. 7—The seat of the Belgian government was moved from Antwerp to Ostend.

Oct. 8—Antwerp was occupied by the Germans.

Oct. 9—Col. J. H. Burland, head of the Canadian Red Cross, died in England.

Oct. 10—King Charles of Roumania died.

The Germans advanced against Ostend.

Oct. 11—Twenty German bombs were dropped on Paris, killing four persons.

Cardinal Ferratta, Papal Secretary, died at Rome.

Oct. 12—The Germans began a gigantic offensive movement along 300 miles of battle front in France and Belgium.

Oct. 13—A Boer commando under Col. Maritz rose in rebellion.

Thousands of Belgian refugees landed in England.

The Belgian capital was moved to Havre, France.

Oct. 14—The first Canadian contingent arrived at Plymouth.

Oct. 15—The British cruiser Hawk was sunk by a German submarine.

Oct. 16—Marquis di San Giuliano, Italy's Foreign Minister, died.

Oct. 18—British war vessels sunk four German destroyers off the Dutch coast.

Oct. 19—The British fleet shelled the German land forces near the Belgian coast.

Dr. Charles A. Hodgetts was appointed Canadian Red Cross Commissioner to Britain.

Oct. 20—Hon. Messrs. Casgrain and Blondin were sworn in as Cabinet Ministers.

Oct. 22—The Allies withstood fierce attacks near La Bassee.

Oct. 24—Hon. Colin Campbell died at Winnipeg.

Oct. 25—General Sir Charles Douglas died at London.

Oct. 26—A small German force obtained a foothold across the Yser River after desperate fighting.

Col. Maritz's rebel Boer force was defeated in Bechuanaland.

Oct. 27—Generals De Wet and Beyers placed themselves at the head of rebel Boer commandoes.

Oct. 28—General Botha defeated Beyers' commando.

Oct. 29—Prince Louis of Battenberg resigned as First Sea Lord.

Turkish warships bombarded several Russian ports.

Oct. 30—Baron Fisher succeeded to the post of First Sea Lord.

Great Britain and Turkey discontinued diplomatic relations.

The hospital ship Rohilla was wrecked off the Yorkshire coast.

Oct. 31—Hon. P. S. G. MacKenzie, Provincial Treasurer of Quebec, died.

NOVEMBER

Nov. 1—The cruisers Monmouth and Good Hope were sunk in battle with a German fleet off the coast of Chili.

Nov. 2—Martial law proclaimed in Egypt.

Nov. 3—British warships bombarded Turkish forts in the Dardanelles.

Nov. 5—The German cruiser Yorke was sunk in Jahde Bay.

Nov. 6—Tsing Tau surrendered to the Japanese.

Nov. 7—The Austrians suffered a severe defeat at the hands of the Russians in Galicia.

Nov. 9—The first Canadian hospital unit left Salisbury for France.

Nov. 10—The official statement was made that Carl Hans Lody had been shot in the Tower of London as a spy.

The Admiralty announced the destruction of the German cruiser Emden and the bottling up of the Koenigsberg.

Nov. 11—The London Scottish brigade distinguished itself in the fighting around Ypres.

Nov. 13—The Prussian Guard, the flower of the Kaiser's army, was soundly thrashed by the British near Ypres.

General Botha's decisive defeat of De Wet was announced.

Nov. 14—Lord Roberts died in France.

Hon. Wm. Templeman died at Vancouver.

The German attempt to reach Calais was frustrated.

Nov. 16—The Princess Patricia Light Infantry Regiment left Salisbury for Winchester.

Nov. 17—D. R. Wilkie, President of the Imperial Bank, died at Toronto.

Mr. Lloyd George announced his proposals for additional taxes on tea, beer and incomes.

Nov. 19—The New Brunswick "graft" commission made its report.

Announcement was made of Mr. George Bury's appointment as general manager of the C.P.R. in succession to Mr. D. McNicoll.

Nov. 20—The Khedive of Egypt revolted against British control.

Nov. 21—British aviators dropped bombs on the Zeppelin sheds at Friederichshaven.

Nov. 22—Fifteen Canadian doctors left Salisbury Camp for France.

Nov. 23—A German submarine was rammed and sunk off the coast of Scotland.

United States troops evacuated Vera Cruz.

Nov. 24—Terrific fighting occurred between Ypres and La Bassee.

Portugal declared itself on the side of the Allies.

Nov. 27—The warship Audacious was reported being repaired at Belfast.

Nov. 30—King George went to France to visit the troops.

DECEMBER

Dec. 1—General Joffre formally announced the annexation of a section of Alsace.

Dec. 2—General De Wet was captured at Waterburg.

Austrian troops occupied Belgrade.

Dec. 3—Premier Flemming resigned the Premiership of New Brunswick.

Dec. 4—The Russians claimed a big victory at Lodz.

Dec. 6—Sir Edmund Osler resigned from the Toronto University Board of Governors as a protest against the non-dismissal of German professors.

Dec. 7—The Germans were reported defeated in Poland by the Russians.

Dec. 8—General Beyers, the Boer rebel, was reported drowned in an attempt to escape.

Dec. 9—The German cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Leipzig were defeated and sunk by a British squadron in the South Atlantic off the Falkland Islands.

Kaiser Wilhelm was reported very ill.

British Indian troops won a victory over the Turks at Kurna.

Dec. 10—The British Admiralty gave out the casualties in the South Atlantic fight as seven killed.

Dec. 13—A report from Petrograd claimed Austria to be suing for peace.

Dec. 14—The Servians recaptured Belgrade.

Many Canadian officers enlisted with Kitchener's territorial army to reach the front earlier.

Dec. 15—The Austrians admitted a severe defeat in Servia.

The German cruiser Comorant was interned by the Americans in Guam.

Dec. 16—A German cruiser squadron shelled the towns of Scarborough, Whitby and Hartlepool on the English east coast. Over 125 persons were killed.

Senator Jaffray died in Toronto.

Dec. 17—Great Britain declared a protectorate over Egypt and deposed Khedive Abbas Hilmi.

King George inspected the Canadian troops at Salisbury Plains.

Dec. 18—Britain named Prince Hussein Kemal as Sultan of Egypt.

Dec. 20—The Princess Patricia Canadian Regiment went to France.

Dec. 21—Fierce fighting occurred between the Russians and Germans along the Bzura River.

Dec. 22—The Ontario Cabinet was reorganized.

Dec. 24—A German aviator flew over Dover, dropping a bomb.

Durham schools will re-open on Tuesday, January 5, at 9 a.m.

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MEN MUST LIVE

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