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## This World-Wide War has created demand for newspapers unprecedented in history.

The fact that Canada is in a state of war along with the mother country and their Allies against the combined forces of Germany and Austria and the further fact that Canadian troops are on the firing line, will have the effect of increasing our interest in the struggle.

The Chronicle clubbed with The Toronto Morning World will be mailed to subscribers from now to the 1st of January, 1916, for \$3.50. Take advantage of this special offer at once as we are obliged to reserve the right to withdraw it without notice as the ramifications of the war may cause a very rapid increase in the cost of white paper which will mean a much higher price for your newspaper.

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# "WAR"

Continued from page 6

married people should not be so constantly together, but allow each other some little liberty. That Heaven may protect you all is my constant prayer.

**AUNT MARIE**

P.S.—Your husband has relatives in Prussia. (Happily he is not so arrogant as his countrymen.) Please ask him what they are saying there about the present political situation. It is rather critical.

This letter was the first insinuation to me that some complication was in view. Having been ill, I had neglected to keep myself informed on the current news, and I asked my husband: "You dear Prussian, less arrogant than the rest, what does Aunt Marie mean? Is there really a political situation just now?"

"Yes, there always is, as there always is weather, some political situation—which is as changeable and treacherous as the weather. They are still arguing about these complicated Duchies who talk of freeing themselves of these arrogant Prussians—rather Danish than Prussian! they cry."

"And what will become of Augstenburg, with his undivided right over these Danish Provinces? I studied all this history with the greatest care, and I have taken my stand for the old inherited right which has stood for hundreds of years. I thought I was sacrificing you to help establish this right."

"It will go hard with your historical claims, my dear Martha," laughed Frederick. Again I began to study the crisis, and discovered that the Vienna treaty had really settled nothing. Schleswig-Holstein loomed more formidably than before. The old claimants renewed their claims before the Alliance, and no one could guess what they were going to do about it. The two great powers were accusing each other of encroachment.

"Now, what are the arrogant Prussians up to?" was the constant suspicion of Austria as well as of the Middle States and the Duchies. Napoleon III. advised Prussia to annex up to the Danish-speaking border, but Prussia pretended to be unwilling. But at last she formulated her claim: thus, Prussian troops should remain in occupation on the defensive, and under Prussian leadership; a contingent should represent the Alliance; the harbor of Kiel to be occupied; postal, telegraph, and customs to be under Prussian control. This angered the Austrian Minister of War; the jealous Middle States objected, and although willing that Prussia should hold the harbor of Kiel, could not tolerate her right to recruit soldiers and sailors. And so the quarrel ripened.

Prussia declared she had no design absolutely to annex, but was planning the best interest of all parties. Under opposition Prussia became ever more assertive, and voice after voice was raised against this insolent announcement, public sentiment rising daily against Prussia and Bismarck. The Middle States demanded to know the secret negotiations carried on between the diplomats of the two powers. The two Emperors took themselves to their country seats and messages flew between them thick and fast. Several points were agreed upon. The investment should be shared half and half. Lauenburg should fall to Prussia, and Austria in lieu thereof receive two and a half million thalers. I asked myself if, what return could such a sum be to offset all the losses, my financial losses, for instance, and in case of thousands of others their fallen loved ones? Yet I was rejoiced when a new "treaty" was signed; that sounded so reassuring. Later I learned that these documents generally contain the germ of some future casus belli. The breaking of a treaty is only a fresh chance to fly to arms.

The quarrel seemed to be laid aside. The powers occupied the provinces, and I was again obliged to give up my favorite aspiration to see them once more "for ever together undivided," as was decreed in 1460. But in spite of the treaty, the situation was not relieved. Patient reading of the political press gave me an idea of the shifting condition, but I could hardly believe that war would result. I contented myself with the thought that legal questions could always be settled legally and justly. All these wise ministers, diplomats, judicious councillors, parliamentarians, and polite monarchs, could surely settle such a trivial point. Thus I was actuated more by curiosity than anxiety in my research, which I was carefully jotting into the red book:

Oct. 1, '65—Imperial Council at Frankfurt adopts the following resolutions: 1. The right of Schleswig-Holstein to control itself must remain in force. The Gastein treaty is rejected as a breach of right to the nation. 2. All officials shall refuse to pay over taxes and loans to the Allies.

Oct. 15—The Prussian royal edict approved the decision in regard to hereditary claimant, who renounces all right to the throne for the sum of a half million thalers. By the Vienna treaty the duchies were ceded to the Allies, hence there can be no further claim.

Protests were made on all hands. "Prussian arrogance" became a catchword, and all hands declared, "We must protect ourselves against them."

The entire family returned for the autumn to Vienna. I was very eager to keep my little Rudolf away from the influence of his grandfather, who was determined to inspire in him military tastes, which were already awakened, probably through a long line of soldier ancestors. My studies of natural science had taught me that such tendencies could be inherited. On my boy's birthday his grandfather brought him a sword. I remonstrated:

"You know very well that my son shall never be a soldier!"

"Would you tie him to your apron strings? Never mind, good soldier blood will tell; let him grow up, and see what profession he chooses—the noblest of all, I am sure—the military."

"Martha fears he may die in battle," said Aunt Marie. "As though the same fate might not overtake one in bed."

"If a hundred thousand fell in battle," I said, "would the same fate have been theirs in peace?"

Aunt Marie was always ready with an answer, "No, it would have been their destiny to have died in war."

"Suppose they had been bold enough to refuse to go to war," I suggested. "Impossible," shouted my father, and then the old controversy began.

The Greek fable of the hundred-headed hydra illustrates so perfectly the manner of argument between two convinced opponents. No sooner have you sliced the head off one point and started to attack the second, when the first head has grown on again.

The following were my father's favorite and unconquerable arguments in favor of war:—

1. War was the decree of God Himself (see Bible).
2. Wars have always been and always will be.
3. Without war population would increase too fast.
4. Permanent peace would corrupt, weaken, relax, and degenerate the race.
5. War best develops self-sacrifice, heroism, and fine character.
6. Human beings will always differ in opinions, interests, and desires, hence perpetual peace is impossible.

None of the above wise sayings can be maintained under argument, but each in turn can be set up as a fresh defence when the preceding one topples. For example, obliged to drop argument No. 4 and admit that peace is more apt to secure happiness, prosperity, and progress, my father would agree, "War is an evil, but (arguments 1 and 2) inevitable." Then I would prove that by international agreement and law, war could be avoided; he would acknowledge that it could, but ought not (No. 5). If the argument for peace upsets the claims of Nos. 4 and 5, and shows that war hardens and brutalizes men, then he would admit it, but quote No. 3. This argument sounds hugely humane and learned, but is the least sincere of all. Wars are not waged for the benefit of posterity. When you have proved the fallacy of 3 the other returns to 1, and so the trick can be carried on till it becomes a labyrinth puzzle.

The lovers of war reason in a circle where one can always see and follow, but never catch them. That their arguments often proceed from opposite points of view and nullify each other matters nothing to them, and proves that they are arguing a position they have not thought out for themselves, but are bolstering up opinions which have been handed on to them. I did not see this clearly at the time I carried on the argument with my father on peace and war, but I always came away from the combat fatigued and dizzy, and I realized later that it came from whirling in this circle which his lack of logic necessitated.

**FLESHERTON.**

Mrs. W. H. Thurston spent last week with her sons in Toronto.

Mrs. J. Blackburn visited her sister in Toronto over the weekend. She was accompanied to the city by her pupils, Miss Shirley Murray and Miss Gladys Dudgeon, to take exams. at the College of Music. The girls are visiting this week with friends in the city.

Mr. Charlie Crossley is home from Toronto on a three weeks' holiday.

Mrs. Fred Hickling spent part of last week with her sister in Toronto. She was accompanied by her mother, Mrs. J. W. Armstrong, who remained to visit her daughter.

Miss Maud Rowe of Crystal City Man., is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Jos. Blakely, and other relatives here.

At the recent annual meeting of the public library the following directors were appointed for the current year: Rev. A. McVicar, Messrs. J. Dudgeon, Rev. R.C. Kerr, Rev. J. G. Mitchell, W. Buskin, H. S. White and S. Henderson. The Village Council and Women's Institute will each appoint one. After meeting all liabilities, the balance remained on hand of \$17.27. At a subsequent meeting of the directors last week, Mr. George Mitchell was elected president, Rev. A. McVicar secretary and Mr. H. S. White treasurer. A new librarian is yet to be appointed.

Dundalk junior hockey boys were the winners in a return match with the boys here last week.

Mr. R. H. Moore purchased a fine new Gerhard-Heintzman piano last week. There are now over 30 pianos in the homes of this village, besides many organs, all of which indicate the musical tastes of the people.

Mr. M. E. Wright, organist in the Methodist church, commenced practice last week for another concert by the choir and other talent.

The skating carnival at the rink under the auspices of the Red Cross Society here on Friday evening last was very successful, the society reaping therefrom over their share of the proceeds. With reinforcements, band music and skating, the big crowd spent a very enjoyable evening.

At the regular meeting of the Presbyterian Ladies' Aid last week \$10 was voted to the Red Cross fund.

Mr. Jim White is home from Chatsworth visiting his father.

Mr. Robt. J. McKee of the 4th line, Artemesia, has the deep sympathy of the community in his great loss by the death of his beloved wife, who passed away on Wednesday, the 10th inst., after several months' illness, borne with Christian resignation. Besides the sorrowing husband, two infant children, the youngest but a few weeks old, are left. The deceased, 35 years of age, was married to Mr. McKee nearly three years ago. The funeral, which was largely attended, took place to Flesherston cemetery on Friday. Service was held in the Presbyterian church, the pastor preaching a comforting sermon from the text: "Death is swallowed up in victory. O death, where is thy sting; O grave, where is thy victory?" Revs. Kerr and Jones assisted in the service.

Mr. W. H. Thurston has added a number of new and very choice records to his gramophone program and gave us another very enjoyable hour on Thursday night last. The singing of Miss Neilson, the famous prima donna, is charmingly sweet, and the landing of the Canadian soldiers in France is very realistic and thrilling.

Mr. Richard Porteous has sold his farm at Rock Mills, and will move to Flesherston to reside.

Mrs. W. Hill of Markdale was a visitor part of last week with her father and brother here.

Miss Flo Roome of Wareham visited Misses and Mabel Henderson a couple of days last week.

At the quarterly communion service in the Methodist church on Sunday morning ten new members were received on certificate and eleven on profession of faith. In the evening there was again a large congregation at the song service, at which a lengthy and finely rendered programme was given by the choir. A short, appropriate address was given by the pastor.

Rev. L. W. Thom and family have moved to their new home at Midhurst, and his induction into his new pastorate takes place this Sunday.

The Regina Leader of the 12th inst., reports a very interesting address on the Made in Canada movement given in that city by Miss Cora Hind, a Flesherston girl who has become a very clever newspaper woman in Winnipeg.

The Red Cross Society had a large and successful sewing bee in the basement of the Methodist church on Monday afternoon.

**BENTINCK COUNCIL.**

Pursuant to adjournment, council met at the hall on February 8. Members all present; minutes of last meeting read and confirmed.

Schmidt-Lunney—That Geo. H. Mitchell be paid \$25, balance of contract 1914.—Carried.

Schmidt-Lunney—That treasurer be paid \$4.65 postage and stationery.—Carried.

Schmidt-Turnbull—That E. Roseborough be paid \$5 for conveying Ellen McFarlane to House of Refuge, and Dr. Jamieson 50c. for certificate.—Carried.

Turnbull-Shewell—That D. McDonald be paid \$4.40 for painting and hanging shutters on hall.—Carried.

Schmidt-Turnbull—That W. Lunney be paid \$11.62 for gravel accounts not reported in 1914.—Carried.

Turnbull-Shewell—That council accept offer of H. H. Miller for issuing debentures on township to furnish money for building school

in S.S. No. 3, and that reeve and clerk have debentures duly signed.—Carried.

Turnbull-Schmidt—That each commissioner receive \$300 for his division.—Carried.

Turnbull-Shewell—That By-law No. 4 appointing pathmasters, poundkeepers, fence viewers, and sheep valuers, be finally passed. Applications were received for assessor from Robt. Brigham and Alfred Shewell.

Turnbull-Schmidt—That Robert Brigham be appointed assessor and a by-law passed confirming his appointment.—Carried.

Applications were received for collector from Dougald McDonald and D. Eidt.

Lunney-Schmidt—That Dougald McDonald be appointed collector, and a by-law passed confirming the appointment.—Carried.

Schmidt-Lunney—That By-laws No. 2, 3 and 4 be read a second and third time and finally passed.

Lunney-Turnbull—That the auditors' report be accepted and each paid his salary.—Carried.

The following is a list of sheep valuers:

Division No. 1—R. Twamley  
Division No. 2—T. Lawrence  
Division No. 3—A. Magwood  
Division No. 4—T. Clark.

Fence Viewers:

Division No. 1—Donald McLean, R. J. Corlett, Duncan McLean.  
Division No. 2—H. Reay, W. Grierson, C. Lawrence.  
Division No. 3—A. Meyer, W. S. Willis, J. Patterson.  
Division No. 4—L. Dietz, H. Schreinert, T. Clarke.

Pound Keepers:

Division No. 1—R. Ledingham, H. McLean, A. McDonald.  
Division No. 2—W. Livingston, W. J. Adlam, N. McCallum.  
Division No. 3—G. Schenk, J. Park, D. Kobe.  
Division No. 4—J. Howie, W. G. Hastie, J. Tulloch.

Pathmasters:

Garafraza Road—E. Mulloon, J. Ledingham, D. Watson, P. Mountain, N. McLean, W. Leggette, R. Noble, T. Grasby.

Concessions 2 and 3, W.G.R.—R. J. Corlett, F. Heft, J. Castle, A. Ireland, W. Honess, A. McLean, L. Clark, E. Edge, J. Cuff, C. Lawrence, A. Hopkins, F. Murdock, W. Vollett.

Durham Road—A. Magwood, J. Switzer, C. Eberth, F. Wise, J. Park, E. Roseborough.

Concessions 2 and 3, S. D. R.—F. Wagner, J. McMahon, E. Fursman, F. Breutigam, M. Willis, E. Johnston, A. Derby.

Concessions 2 and 3, N. D. R.—J. Schenk, J. Milligan, J. Noble, T. Acton, A. Bailey, W. Torry, C. Mighton.

Concessions 4 and 5—G. Hamel, J. Carson, F. Zimmermann, D. Chittick, R. Hopkins, W. J. Adlam, T. Torry.

Concessions 6 and 7—F. Monk, S. Schmidt, F. Bott, W. Redford, D. McDonald, W. Fulton, N. McCallum.

Concessions 8 and 9—H. Becker, J. Yandt, H. Schreinert, E. Weidendorff, J. Weidendorff, A. McDonald, R. Poyce, D. Livingston, R. Twamley.

Concessions 10 and 11—H. Urstadt, G. Wright, J. Sachs, L. Unruh, T. Supernault, T. Stinson, F. Shewell.

Concessions 12 and 13—J. Gateman, G. Monk, G. Emke, P. Krauter, R. Ashberry, A. Brodhagen, T. Flanagan.

Concessions 14 and 15—L. Brown, J. Kennedy, P. McCaslin, W. Miller, J. Becker, H. Ebenon, O. Schreiber, F. Schilling, Y. Mess, C. Steinfeld.

Shewell-Lunney—That council adjourn, to meet at the township hall on Monday, April 12.

J. H. Chittick, Clerk.

**HOUSEHOLD HELPS.**

A good sandwich is bread and butter with chopped dates.

A flannel dipped in turpentine will clean a porcelain tub excellently.

Excellent bibs for babies are made of small Turkish towels cut in two.

The new-laid egg is one of nature's greatest gifts to the sick room.

To wash colored silks, use cold water and a moderate amount of soap.

The more fresh foods there are on a table the better for the family's health.

At a pinch, common white blankets can be cut up and used for baby blankets.

Put a thimble on the curtain rod when slipping it through the hem of the curtain.

The tops of pale-colored evening gloves make very dainty shoes for tiny babies.

Chamois mittens, worn while doing housework are a great saving to the hands.

Little bags filled with shot make good little sewing room weights for keeping a pattern in place.

Cookies should be put into a cloth-lined stone jar when hot, if you would keep them melting and crumbly.

**CONCRETE SILOS ARE BEST**

- 1st—Because they are air tight.
- 2nd—Because they never shrink nor swell.
- 3rd—Because they are rat and fire-proof.
- 4th—Because they are in the same place after a windstorm.
- 5th—Because there are 10 concrete silos being built for every wooden one.
- 6th—Because they are the cheapest in the long run.

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