SERB ARMY NOT IN DISTRESS IT IS OFFICIALLY STATED

Situation Relieved Through the Prompt Action of the Entente Powers

A despatch from London says: The interest in the fate of Serbia's refugee army was shown by the question asked in the House of Commons on Thursday "whether a considerable part of the Serbian army is in distress at Scutari after having suffered great privations in the retreat through the mountains, and whether his Majesty's Government will offer the Serbian army some suitable locality in the Mediterranean area where the men may rest and recuperate?"

In reply Lord Robert Cecil, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said that there was a considerable body of the Serbian army at Scutari, where at first the men had been in great distress. But the situation, he added, had now been largely relieved. The Entente allies, the Secretary said, had considered the matter raised in the latter part of the question, but he was unwilling to make any announcement concerning it.

Telegrams from Athens say that the number of Serbian refugees in Greek territory are now 40,000, of whom 6,000 are at Salonica.

The Week's Developments in the War.

Russian warships have been bombarding Varna and are reported to have destroyed the mine-fields protecting this chief Bulgarian port. Bombardment at closer range is now expected and troop-ships are said to be held in readiness to land Russian troops near the city.

The outstanding development of the week has been the new Russian offensive in Galicia. Details are still lacking, but the Central Powers report determined attacks against the Austrian lines over a front of nearly two hundred miles, running north from the Rumanian border. This new Galician drive has brought the Russian forces to the heights dominating Czernowitz. The Czar's troops have captured strong positions near the city, and the fall of the capital of Bukowina may be expected at any time.

Activity of enemy submarines in the Mediterranean has been responsible for the loss of several large liners, including the Persia and the Glengyle.

No advance has yet been made by the Central Powers in Saloniki, and the Allies' position there is now considered impregnable.

On the Western front there has been considerable activity in Alsace, heavy fighting having taken place for possession of Hartsmannsweitlerkopf. Elsewhere on the Western front the fighting has been limited to artillery duels and minor engagements. British monitors have again shelled German positions on the coast.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Jan. 11.—Manitoba wheat—All-rail, No. 1 Northern, $1.31; do., No. 2, $1.28½; do. No. 3, $1.25.

Manitoba oats—All-rail, Toronto, No. 2 extra feed, 50¾c; No. 3 C. W., 48¾c; No. 1 extra feed, 48¾; No. 1 feed, 47¾c.

American corn—New, No. 3, 79½c.

Canadian corn—No. 2 yellow, nominal.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 winter, per carlot, $1.01 to $1.06; slightly sprouted and tough, according to sample, $1 to $1.04; sprouted or smutty and tough, according to sample, 92c to 98c. Feed wheat, 80c to 85c.

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 39 to 40c; commercial oats, 38 to 39c.

Peas—No. 2 nominal, per carlot, $1.90; sample peas, $1.25 to $1.75, according to sample.

Barley—Malting, outside, 58 to 62c; do., No. 2 feed, 50 to 53c.

Buckwheat—Nominal, 76 to 78c.

Rye—No. 1, nominal, 87 to 88c; rejected, 70 to 80c, according to sample.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, $6.80; do., seconds, $6.30; strong bakers', $6.10, in jute bags.

Ontario flour—New winter, $4.60 to $4.80, according to sample, seaboard or Toronto freights, in bags.

Millfeed—Carlots, per ton, delivered, Montreal freights: Bran, $24. Shorts, $25. Middlings, $26. Good feed flour, bag, $1.60.

Other unofficial quotations:

Spot Manitoba wheat—No. 1 track, lake ports, $1.34½; No. 2, $1.32½; No. 3, $1.29; Goderich, ¾c more.

Rolled oats—Carlots, per bag of 90 lbs., $2.25; in smaller lots, $2.35 to $2.50. Windsor to Montreal.

Cornmeal—Yellow, 98 lb. sacks in carlots, $2.20; small lots, $2.35 to $2.45.

Linseed oil cake meal—Linseed meal, No. 1, $4.25 per cwt.; do., No. 2, $3.75 f.o.b. mills. Oil cake meal, $37 to $37.25 per ton.

Country Produce.

Butter—Fresh dairy, 28 to 30c; inferior, 22 to 24c; creamery prints, 33 to 35c; solids, 32 to 33c.

Eggs—Storage, 30 to 32c per doz.; selects, 35 to 36c; new-laid, 45 to 50c, case lots.

Honey—Prices in tins, lbs., 10 to 11c; combs, No. 1, $2.40; No. 2, $2.

Beans—$4.15 to $4.25.

Poultry—Spring chickens, 16 to 17c; fowls, 12 to 13c; ducks, 15 to 17c; geese, 15 to 17c; turkeys, 23 to 26c.

Cheese—Large, 18½c; twins, 19c.

Potatoes—Car lots of Ontarios quoted at $1.25 to $1.30, and New Brunswicks at $1.45 to $1.50 per bag, on track.

Provisions.

Bacon, long clear, 16¼ to 16½c per lb. in case lots. Hams—Medium, 17½ to 18½c; do., heavy, 14½ to 15c; rolls, 16 to 16½c; breakfast bacon, 21 to 23c; backs, plain, 24 to 25c; boneless, backs, $27.

Lard—The market is unchanged; pure lard, 14 to 14½c; compound, 12 to 12½c.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Jan. 11.—Corn, American No. 2 yellow, 82 to 83c. Oats, No. 2 local white, 45½c; No. 3 local white, 44½c; No. 4 local white, 43½c. Barley, Man. feed, 60c; malting, 67 to 68c. Buckwheat, No. 2, 82c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, $6.90; seconds, $6.40; strong bakers', $6.20; Winter patents, choice, $6.50; straight rollers, $5.80 to $5.90; do., bags, $2.75 to $2.85. Rolled oats, barrels, $5.20 to $5.25; do., bags, 90 lbs., $2.45 to $2.50. Bran, $24. Shorts, $25. Middlings, $28 to $30. Mouillie, $31 to $33. Hay, No. 2 per ton, car lots, $20 to $20.50. Cheese, finest westerns, 18¼ to 18½c; finest easterns, 18 to 18¼c. Butter, choicest creamery, 34¾ to 35¼c; seconds, 32½ to 33c. Eggs, fresh, 48 to 52c; selected, 33c; No. 1 stock, 30c; No. 2 stock, 28c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, $1.30 to $1.35.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, Jan. 11. — Wheat — May, $1.24 to $1.24⅛; July, $1.22¾ to $1.22⅞; cash, No. 1 hard, $1.26⅝; No. 1 Northern, $1.23⅝ to $1.24⅝; No. 2 Northern, $1.19⅛ to $1.21⅝. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 75 to 76c. Oats—No. 3 white, 42½ to 43c. Flour—Fancy patents, $6.95; first clears, $5.15; other grades unchanged. Bran, $18 to $18.25.

Duluth, Jan. 11.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.23¾; No. 1 Northern, $1.22¾; No. 2 Northern, $1.18¾ to $1.19¾; Montana No. 2 hard, $1.20¼; May, $1.24¼ to $1.24¾; July, $1.23¾. Linseed—Cash, $2.24½ to $2.25; May, $2.28½.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Jan. 11.—Butchers' cattle, choice, $7.60 to $7.65; do., good, $7.25 to $7.40; do., medium, $6 to $6.75; do., common, $5.40 to $5.75; butchers' bulls, choice, $6.50 to $7; do., good bulls, $5.75 to $6.25; do., rough bulls, $4.75 to $5.25; butchers' cows, choice, $6 to $6.25; do., medium, $5.25 to $5.75; do., common, $4 to $4.50; feeders, good, $6.25 to $6.50; stockers, 700 to 900 lbs., $6 to $6.50; canners and cutters, $3 to $4.50; milkers, choice, each, $75 to $100; do., common and medium, each, $35 to $60; springers, $50 to $100; light ewes, $6.50 to $8; sheep, heavy, $5.25 to $6; do., bucks, $3.50 to $4.50; yearling lambs, $7 to $7.75; lambs, cwt., $10 to $11; calves, medium to choice, $6.75 to $10.50; do., common, $4 to $4.50; hogs, fed and watered, $9 to $9.25; do., f.o.b., $8.65.

Montreal, Jan. 11.—Butchers' cattle, $7.75 to $8; do., medium, $6.50 to $7.50; do., common, $5.25 to $6.25; do., choice cows, $6 to $6.25; do., medium, $5 to $5.50; do., bulls, $5 to $6.50; canners, $3.25 to $4.50; milkers, choice, each, $90 to $95; do., common and medium, each, $80 to $85; springers, $65 to $75; sheep, ewes, $6.50; bucks and culls, $6; lambs, $9.50 to $10; hogs, f.o.b., $10.15 to $10.25.

THE DAIRYING INDUSTRY.

Eastern Ontario Association Convention at Renfrew.

A despatch from Renfrew says: The thirty-ninth annual convention of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association opened here on Wednesday, the President, Mr. J. A. Sanderson of Oxford Station, in the chair.

The past year Mr. Sanderson termed a record one in all branches of the dairying industry, this being especially true of the cheese business. A keener interest than ever before has been shown by all concerned in district dairy meetings, herd improvement work, the work of the district representatives and the annual factory meetings. The comparison carried on during the season between sound, well-cooled milk and ordinary milk was bound to produce the best results.

In the output of dairy products, as compared with 1914, there was a decrease in butter of 200,000 pounds, but the selling price was between 2 cents and 3 cents per pound higher, so the net returns would be about the same. The production of cheese showed an increase of about 15 per cent., while the average price was higher, being a fraction over 15 cents. This increase in production, together with the increase in price, would net a total increase in value of about $3,250,000 for the six months from May 1 to November 1.

Mr. Sanderson congratulated the dairymen on the success of their efforts for greater production, and on the patriotism shown by dairymen throughout Ontario in their splendid response to the different patriotic funds.

ITALY FLATLY REFUSED GERMAN OFFER OF PEACE

A despatch from Paris says: Germany, in the name of Austria, offered to make peace with Italy at the time when the latter prepared to sign the London pact of the allied nations against separation action in making peace, says the Petit Journal. Austria proposed to cede to Italy the Italian Trentino and the region now occupied by the Italian forces on the Isonzo and on the Carso plateau, with Gorizia and Grado to the south. Albania was to continue autonomous, Italy retaining Avlona with the Hinterland. In addition, concessions are declared to have been promised in Asia Minor and the free and peaceful enjoyment by Italy of her African colonies. Tripoli, Massowah and Somaliland were guaranteed.

GERMAN PROPAGANDA EXTENDS TO WASHINGTON ARCHIVES

Suspicious Circumstances in Connection With a Fire in United States War and Navy Buildings

A despatch from Washington says: A fire was discovered on Wednesday night in the State, War and Navy building, within a stone's throw of the White House. The blaze was checked in time to save papers of untold value.

There were several suspicious circumstances in connection with the fire that has prompted the authorities to authorize a careful enquiry as to its origin. In this building the Secretary of State, the Secretary for War and the Secretary of the Navy make their headquarters, and in it are housed the state and military secrets of the Government.

The fire started in a repair shop in the basement, Navy Department. When smoke was discovered issuing from the repair shop one of the watchmen on duty made an ineffectual attempt to turn in an alarm. He found the fire alarm system was out of order. Entering the repair shop one of the watchmen found two large containers full of gasoline right in the pathway of the flames. The gasoline was removed just in time to prevent ignition.

GEN. HAMILTON ISSUES REPORT

Could Have Won Out on Gallipoli Peninsula With Reinforcements.

A despatch from London says: Gen. Ian Hamilton's report on the British operations on the Gallipoli Peninsula, which was submitted to Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, carries the story of the Dardanelles operations up to mid-October, when he relinquished his command.

Gen. Hamilton strongly opposed the abandonment of any of the bases held by the British troops.

A synopsis of the report is as follows:—

"On the 11th of October your Lordship cabled asking me for an estimate of the losses which would be involved in the evacuation of the peninsula. I replied in terms showing that such a step was to me unthinkable. On the 16th of October I received a cable recalling me to London for the reason, as I was informed by your Lordship on my arrival, that his Majesty's Government desired fresh, unbiased opinion from a responsible commander upon the question of early evacuation."

Could Not Get Reinforcements.

Probably no more important contribution to the history of the present war has yet been made. The report throws light upon the great landing at Anzac cove and Suvla Bay August 7, requiring the combined action of the army and the navy.

The handling of the masses of troops within a limited area probably was the most complicated ever undertaken, and militarly men are not surprised that some important details failed to work as planned.

The Suvla Bay landing failed to accomplish its object, the report shows, partly because the force consisted largely of untried troops under generals inexperienced in the new warfare and partly through the failure of the water supply.

The most striking passages of the documents describe the ill-fated landing at Suvla Bay and Anzac early in August for securing command of the heights on the middle of the peninsula and cutting off from their base the Turkish forces at the lower extremity where the allied armies made their first landing.

This operation began on August 6. The climax was reached at break of day on the 10th, when the Turks made a grand attack on the summit of Chunnuk Bair hill upon a short front held by two battalions of the Sixth North Lancashire and the Fifth Wiltshire Regiments, which Gen. Hamilton describes as weakened in numbers, though not in spirit.

"First our men were shelled by every enemy gun," he says, "then assaulted by a huge column consisting of no less than a full division, plus three battalions. The North Lancashire men were simply overwhelmed in their shallow trenches by sheer weight of numbers, while the Wiltshires, who were caught out in the open, were literally almost annihilated.

"The ponderous mass of the enemy swept over the crest and swarmed round the Hampshires and Gen. Baldwin's brigade, which had to give ground, and were only extricated with great difficulty and very heavy losses.

"Now it was our turn. The warships and the New Zealand and Australian artillery, an Indian mountain artillery brigade and the 69th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery were getting the chance of a lifetime. As successive solid lines of Turks topped the crest of the ridge, gaps were torn through their formation, and an iron rain fell on them as they tried to reform in the gullies.

"Not here only did the Turks pay dearly for their recapture of the vital crest. Enemy reinforcements continued to move up under a heavy and accurate fire from our guns. Still they kept topping the ridges and pouring down the western slopes of Chunnuk Bair, as if determined to gain everything they had lost. But once they were over the crest they became exposed not only to the full blast of the guns, naval and military, but a battery of ten New Zealand machine guns, which played upon their serried ranks at close range until their barrels were red hot.

Enormous Losses.

"Enormous losses were inflicted, and of the swarms which had once fairly crossed the crest line only a handful ever straggled back to their own side of Chunnuk Bair.

"At the same time, strong forces of the enemy were hurled against the spurs to the north-east, where there arose a conflict so deadly that it may be considered the climax of four days fighting for the ridge. Portions of our line were pierced and the troops were driven clean down the hill. At the foot of the hill the men who were supervising the transport of food and water were rallied by Staff Captain Street. Unhesitatingly they followed him back, where they plunged into the midst of that series of struggles, in which generals fought in the ranks and men dropped their scientific weapons and caught one another by the throat.

"The Turks came on again and again. Fighting magnificently, and calling upon the name of God, our men stood to it and maintained by many a deed of daring the old traditions of their race. There was no flinching; they died in the ranks where they stood. Here Generals Cayley, Baldwin and Cooper and all their gallant men achieved great glory. On this bloody field fell Brigadier-General Baldwin, who earned his first laurels on Caesar's Camp at Ladysmith. There, too, fell Brigadier-General Cooper, badly wounded.

"Toward this supreme struggle the absolute last two battalions from the general reserve were now hurried, but by 10 in the morning the effort of the enemy was spent. Soon their shattered remnants began to trickle back, leaving a track of corpses behind them. By night, except for prisoners or wounded, no live Turk was left upon our side of the slope."

Two lesser attacks were made by the Turks the same day.

ALL BRITISH OFFICERS IN ITALY RECALLED

A despatch from Rome says: All British officers who have been in Italy on leave of absence have been recalled to Britain. These include most of the officers who now are serving as observers with the Italian army.

Only Then.

"Do you tell your wife about the things you do?"

"Only when I suspect that she has found out?"

TO LOWER THE DEATH RATE.

Provincial Board of Health Will Give Serums Free.

In connection with the decision of the Ontario Government to supply disease-fighting serums free of charge Dr. John McCullough, chief officer of health for the province, has issued the following statement:—

"The Provincial Board of Health has pleasure in announcing that on and after February 1st, 1916, the public will be supplied, free of charge, through local boards of health and medical officers of health with the various biological products listed below. Hospitals and physicians will be supplied direct only when they cannot obtain the products from the local Board of Health.

1. Smallpox vaccine, in capillary tubes.
2. Diphtheria antitoxin, in vials.
3. Tetanus antitoxin, in vials.
4. Anti-meningitis serum in vials.
5. Anti-typhoid vaccine, in vials.
6. Pasteur preventive treatment for rabies at the laboratories of the Board, No. 5 Queen's Park, Toronto.

The early use of Diphtheria antitoxin, tetanus antitoxin and anti-meningitis serum is advised.

Diphtheria antitoxin and tetanus antitoxin will be supplied, on special request, in syringe containers, for which a charge of 20 cents each will be made, and anti-meningitis serum in special intra-spinal outfits at the rate of 45 cents each. The antitoxin and serum are supplied free, the charge being for special containers only. Cash must accompany order for containers or intra-spinal outfits. No accounts will be carried.

Since the Provincial Board of Health is undertaking this work in the hope of lowering the death rate and reducing the morbidity of communicable diseases influenced by the use of these products, every physician in the province is required to co-operate with the Provincial Board of Health by prompt notification of all communicable diseases.

FRENCH SPY CONVICTED AND SENTENCED TO DIE

A despatch from Paris says: A court-martial has sentenced to death Maria Jose Dei Pasi, twenty-five years old, a naturalized Argentinian, who was convicted of sending military information from Marseilles and Paris to German agents. According to the evidence a letter written by the accused last September, which fell into the hands of the police, gave particulars of the departure and told the destination of the French cruiser Kleber. He also described the construction of a new long range gun.

With Salt.

Oswald—My love for you is like the deep blue sea——

Clarissa (for such was her name)—And I take it with the corresponding amount of salt.

WILL COMPLETELY CRIPPLE GERMAN MERCANTILE MARINE

Further Details of the Proposed Entente Plan to Fight German Trade After the War

A despatch from London says: The forthcoming meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce, at which it is proposed to form an offensive and defensive trade alliance of the Entente powers against Germany and her allies, will be fraught with the greatest results. The idea is to restrict the coastwise trade of the immense coastline of Britain, France, Italy, Russia, and presumably also Japan to vessels flying the flags of the Entente powers and such neutral ships as may care to compete with them, to the complete exclusion of all German and Austrian vessels. That is to say, none but allied ships shall load in allied ports cargo for other allied ports. This scheme, the promoters think, would completely cripple the German mercantile marine and prevent it ever again becoming a menace to British shipping interests.

NO GERMAN FLAG TO FLY SEAS UNTIL INDEMNITY IS PAID

British Navy to Constitute Itself Army of Occupation of the Oceans During and After War

A despatch from London says: No German flag is to be permitted to fly on any ocean; no neutral vessel owned in whole or in part by Germans is to be permitted to ply the seven seas until the indemnity which the allies will demand is paid in full—this is the authoritative plan of the British Admiralty.

The British navy, to use the words of the source of this news—an official high in Government circles—will hereafter constitute itself an army of occupation of the high seas, both during and after the war. Germany may take and occupy countries and exact monthly indemnities as she has been doing in Belgium, but the British navy proposes to go a step further. With the full consent of the Government it will stranglehold Germany's overseas trade even after the war, if necessary, until the peace terms enunciated by Premier Asquith are fulfilled to the letter.

In a word, Germany may continue her occupation of territory in Europe, but the might of England's sea power will be steadfastly exerted, and there is every reason for stating that the highest authorities believe it will be a decisive factor in the world struggle that is now being fought.

FRANCE'S FIRST WAR VICTIM.

Corporal Peugeot Shot By German on August 2, 1914.

The first soldier of France killed in the present war was Corporal Peugeot, who was shot by a German officer at Jonchery on August 2, 1914. This fact is revealed by the Gazette de Lausanne, which prints an account of the affair. It will be recalled that in order to avoid any incident which might complicate the diplomatic negotiations which were being conducted at the time, the French Government instructed the troops to maintain a neutral zone of ten kilometers between the German and the French frontiers.

In compliance with this order the frontier guards were withdrawn from the villages of Rechesy, Suarce and Courtelevant. Corporal Peugeot, who was a schoolmaster at Pissoux in the commune of Villars-le-Bac, was ordered to patrol with four men the road leading from Jonchery to Faverois.

The village of Jonchery itself is situated two kilometers from Delle. On August 2, 1914, Corporal Peugeot and his men established themselves in the home of a citizen of Docourt and a sentinel was placed on guard at the road, although no one believed that the German patrols would penetrate that distance, more than twelve kilometers, into French territory, inasmuch as war had not yet been declared. The sentinel was suddenly hailed by men in a passing automobile, who informed him that a patrol of German Chasseurs had passed the frontier and were coming toward Faverois.

The sentinel quickly notified Corporal Peugeat, who, however, reached the road too late, as the German soldiers were in front of the house when he came out. The corporal went straight up to Lieut. Mayer of the Fifth Regient of German Chasseurs stationed at Mulhausen, but before he had uttered one word a German officer fired his revolver, point blank, at the corporal, who fell to the ground, fatally wounded. He had, however, sufficient strength left to seize his rifle and empty the charge at his assailant, who fell from his horse. Peugeot died immediately thereafter.

WHEN WINTERS WERE WINTERS

And When Famine and Pestilence Stalked in Europe.

In the year 401 the Black Sea was entirely frozen over. In 763 not only the Black Sea, but the Straits of Dardanelles were frozen over; the snow in some places rose 50 feet high. In 822 the great rivers of Europe, the Danube, the Elbe, etc., were frozen so hard as to bear heavy wagons for a month. In 860 there was a great frost, the crops totally failed, and famine and pestilence closed the year.

In 1067 most of the travellers in Germany were frozen to death on the roads. In 1134 the Po was frozen from Cremona to the sea; the wine sacks were burst and the trees split by the action of the frost, with immense noise. In 1230 the Danube was frozen almost to the bottom, and remained long in that state. In 1316 the crops wholy failed in Germany through the frosts; wheat, which some years before sold in England at 6s. the quarter, rose to £2.

In 1308 the crops failed in Scotland, and such a famine ensued that the poor were reduced to feed on grass, and many perished miserably in the fields. The successive winters of 1432-3-4 were uncommonly severe. In 1683 it was excessively. Most of the hollies were killed. Coaches drove along the Thames, the ice of which was 11 inches thick. In 1716 booths were erected on the Thames. In 1809, and again in 1812, the winters were remarkably cold. In 1814 there was a fair on the frozen Thames.

NEW THREE-CENT STAMP.

Department Will Soon Be Sending Out 2,000,000 a Day.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The new stamp of three-cent value, issued by Postmaster-General Casgrain to overcome the inconvenience caused by the necessity of affixing an extra war stamp of one cent to all letters, is now being sent out. The stamp is the ordinary two-cent stamp surcharged with the letters "I.T.C." By using the plate of the ordinary two-cent stamp, the issue of the new stamp has been greatly facilitated and is now being made at the rate of a million a day. All cities in Canada have already been supplied, and instructions have been issued to the distribution offices in each province to have the stamps distributed as expeditiously as possible. Within a week's time the department will be in a position to issue these stamps at the rate of 2,000,000 per day.

Something Just As Good.

"Did Edith get her M.A. at college?"

"No; but she got her M.A.N. there. She married one of the college professors."

DELCASSE BUILT UP THE ENTENTE

BETWEEN FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN IN 1913.

One of His Personal Peculiarities is a Fad for Huge Furniture—Germans Feared Him.

It may be rightly said that M. Delcasse, the French Foreign Minister, whose resignation led to the downfall of the late French Government, paved the way for the Entente Cordiale, which has united France and England in such close comradeship. Delcasse has always been a friend of England, and many will remember how he was cheered again and again when he visited London with President Loubet in 1903, to prepare, with Lord Lansdowne the Anglo-French agreement. Furthermore, it was Delcasse who fostered with loving care the Franco-Russian alliance.

Delcasse's career is romantic to a degree, and is all the more wonderful to contemplate seeing that he comes of the lowliest stock. His father was only a poor peasant, and his grandfather and great-grandfather earned their living by the hoe. Delcasse himself started life as a teacher and journalist; and it was his articles on foreign politics which first attracted attention to the man who has done more to rehabilitate France in the eyes of other nations than any other Minister of late years.

One of Delcasse's most interesting confessions is that while he was a journalist he tried his hand at playwriting. "I wrote a four-act comedy and sought the advice of a well-known manager," he says, "who was charming, reserved and prudent.

A Reserved Man.

"The play went back to my drawer. Then politics got hold of me. I gave up my literary ambition, and my play is in the drawer still."

Delcasse is a man whom the Germans have always feared, mainly on account of the revolutions he brought about in the foreign affairs of France and in the navy during his term as Minister of Marine. He inspired officers and men with a new spirit, and in every direction slackness and inefficiency gave way before his vigor and determination.

In private life Delcasse is one of the most retiring and reserved of men. He sedulously cultivates his own fireside, and is totally unknown in the world of fashion. He has a weakness for big rooms and big furniture. The desk in his private house is preposterously large, and the story goes that he on one occasion shocked the Foreign Office staff by consigning to the lumber-room an historic table which had belonged to the Prince Bishop of Auten, and had gathered so much history around it that it was approached with awe and veneration.

"Take it away," Delcasse ordered, on his first day at the Foreign Office, and replaced the relic with a modern desk of huge size. He retained, however, the venerable ink-well of the Foreign Office probably because this bronze monstrosity of the First Empire holds over a pint of ink.

THE WAR'S LENGTH.

Lloyd-George Says It Depends on Britain's Workmen.

A despatch from London says: The House of Commons on Wednesday passed a bill designed to facilitate the output of munitions. The bill is in the form of an amendment to the munitions act.

In appealing for the passage of the measure, David Lloyd-George, Minister of Munitions, said:

"I hope the Commons will not render more difficult the task of turning out munitions—a task more serious than I dare tell.

"Everything depends upon it. The length of the war depends upon it. Everything depends upon whether we turn out munitions in sufficient quantities to bring the campaign to an end this year.

"That does not depend on the soldiers, who have done their task heroically. It depends entirely upon—I say it in all solemnity—the workmen of this country doing what the workmen of France have done: frankly setting aside conditions, throwing themselves into the work and sticking to their workshops. Unless they do that I cannot tell what the result will be.

"But I can tell you what the result will be if they do so. They, and they alone, will achieve victory for this Empire and the human race, and will reflect credit upon the labor movement."

An hour lost in the morning may cause you to race all day to find it.

ONTARIO ARCHIVES
TORONTO