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All kinds of grain bought at market price. Special Reduction on Flour and Feed in ton lots.

THE PEOPLE'S MILLS

BRIEF STORY OF YEAR

Continued from last week

Hon. W. J. Bryan, the American politician and pacifist, was hoisted by a Toronto crowd when he endeavored to deliver an address at Massey Hall.

MARCH.

- Hon. H. C. Brewster, Premier of British Columbia, died suddenly at Calgary while on his way home from Ottawa.
- Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, Archbishop of London, arrived in New York to pay his first visit to Canada and the United States.
- Germans forced Bolshevik delegates to sign Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, accepting the Teutonic peace terms in full.
- John E. Redmond, the Irish Nationalist leader, died in London.
- Hon. John Oliver selected as Premier of British Columbia.
- New Republic of Finland signed treaty of peace with Germany.
- Mrs. Lena Gilbert Ford, who wrote the popular war song, "Keep the Home Fires Burning," was killed in London during a German air raid; her home was completely wrecked.
- President Carranza of Mexico announced himself as opposed to plans of German warlords.
- All-Russian Congress of Soviets ratified peace treaty with Central Powers.
- Baron Pirrie was offered the new post in the British Cabinet, Minister of Merchant Shipping, to look after mercantile navy.
- John Dillon was appointed leader of Irish Nationalists.
- Bill was introduced into Dominion Parliament giving vote to Canadian women.
- Germans launched the first great blow in their spring offensive on the Somme. The Fifth British Army was crushed before this attack ceased to make progress and the foe almost reached Amiens.
- Paris was bombed by monster cannon which threw missiles 70 miles—it was the first time that the Germans used this new invention.
- It was definitely announced after a week of anxiety that the German drive for the channel ports had failed.
- Gen. Foch, the French Chief of Staff, was appointed to supreme command of the Allied forces in France—the creation of the generalissimo will always be regarded as the turning point in the war.
- Gen. F. L. Lessard appointed Military Governor of Quebec on account of riots.
- Rev. Nathaniel Burwash, formerly Chancellor of Victoria University, died in Toronto.

APRIL.

- Soldiers were shot by mob during rioting in Quebec.
- W. F. O'Connor, Cost of Living Commissioner, who made many enemies by his endeavors to stop the food profiteers, resigned on account of lack of proper support in his work.
- Debate in House of Commons showed strong opposition to proposed aristocracy being permitted in Canada.
- Germans launched second big offensive against British and Portuguese on the Ypres.
- F. C. Sise, organizer of Bell Telephone Co. of Canada and president for many years, died in Montreal.
- Daylight saving was introduced into Canada for the first time.
- Germans captured part of Messines Ridge.
- Manpower Bill passed in British House of Commons to secure reinforcements.
- Bolo Pasha was executed at Vincennes.
- Viscount Milner succeeded Lord Derby as Secretary of War in the Imperial Cabinet.
- The world was thrilled by the exploit of British seamen who sank concrete-laden ships in the entrance to Zebrugge Harbor to seal up destroyers and U-boats.
- The greater portion of the harbor of Ostend was blocked by sunken cruisers—another British exploit.
- Germans captured Mount Kemmel from the Allies.
- Germans launched fresh drive for the channel ports.

MAY.

- German forces occupied Sebastopol, the great Russian fortress in the Crimea.
- Field Marshal Viscount French was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
- Peace treaty between Rumania and the Central Powers was signed at Bucharest.
- Gen. Sir William R. Robertson, who retired from the post of British Chief of Staff owing to disagreement with the Government regarding the unification of command of the war, was appointed commander of the Home Forces.
- Attempt to defeat Premier Lloyd George and British War Ministry by making use of charges made by Gen. Maurice was defeated.
- Lloyd George was upheld by large majority.
- Mutiny broke out on board ships of Austriac fleet at Pola, but was suppressed.
- Kaiser William made proclamation recognizing independence of Lithuania.
- James Gordon Bennett, the famous publisher of the New York Herald, died in France.
- Sir Robert Borden announced in the House of Commons the Canadian policy of state control of all the big railways with the exception of the C.P.R.
- King George received a delegation of American Labor men at Buckingham Palace.
- Germans announced a new pact with their allies, made for the purpose of strengthening the alliance and lengthening the war.
- First signs of revolution seen in Bohemian capital when citizens of Prague cheered names of Allied leaders.
- Premier Borden took firm stand against bill to do away with titles

AUGUST.

- Allies captured Soissons from the Germans.
- Admiral von Holzdorff, chief of German Admiralty Staff, was relieved of command.
- Riots broke out in Toronto, caused by veterans attacking restaurants conducted by men who were not Canadian citizens.
- Allies made further advance and captured Fismes.
- Veterans riots against foreigners in Toronto came to an end.
- Canadian took part in Battle of Amiens and captured city.
- Rice riots broke out in Tokio, Japan. General unrest due to profiteering.
- Canadians captured Monchy-le-Preux.
- Walter H. Page, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, resigned on account of ill-health.
- New Republic of Finland was captured by the British.
- Allied airships raided Constantinople.
- Noyon, the birthplace of Calvin, was killed by French under Gen. Humbert who was drowned.
- Wm. D. Hayward, the "uncrowned king" of the I. W. W., was sent to penitentiary for 20 years by a Chicago judge.

SEPTEMBER.

- Australians entered Peronne.
- Canadians took important part in breaking Queant-Drocourt line.
- British captured Ham.
- Americans launched their biggest drive in the war. St. Mihiel was captured from Germans, an exploit that they had held since 1914 was wiped out.
- Austrian-Hungarian Government made an official offer, asking all belligerents to enter non-binding peace discussions. This offer was refused by the Allies.
- British steamer Galway Castle sunk by submarine; many women and children were drowned. Germany made separate peace offer to Belgium, which was indignantly refused.
- Mrs. Clementina Fessenden, who suggested the creation of May 23rd as Empire Day in Canada, died in Hamilton.
- British smashed the Hindenburg line and 6,000 prisoners were captured.
- Serblans launched offensive that drove invaders out of their country.
- Baku, in the Trans-caucasia, was evacuated by the British on account of unreliability of Armenian troops.
- Gen. Allenby smashed Turkish forces in Palestine. This was one of the most significant victories of the war.
- Serbs and Greeks defeated Bulgarians, and great retreat of King Ferdinand's forces was precipitated.
- Anglican General Synod adopted revised Book of Common Prayer to be used in Dominion of Canada.
- It was announced that Bulgarian revolt had become a rout. Great victory developed for Serblans.
- Allies occupied towns of Prilep and Doiran in the Balkans.
- Bulgaria asked for an armistice, but the Allies refused to consider anything but unconditional surrender.
- Canadians made gallant crossing of the English Channel.
- Belgian army captured Passchendaele Ridge and Dixmude.
- Bulgaria surrendered unconditionally to the Allies.
- Large Turkish forces surrendered to Gen. Allenby.
- Gen. von Hindenburg, the Imperial Chancellor of Germany, resigned from his office.

OCTOBER.

- Canadians took important part in capture of Cambrai, which occupied first week of the month.
- St. Quentin was captured by the French.
- Damascus, the capital of Syria, was surrendered by the Turks to Gen. Allenby.
- Prince Maximilian of Baden became German Chancellor.
- Austrian naval base at Durazzo was destroyed with a number of warships.
- King Ferdinand of Bulgaria abdicated and Prince Boris ascended the throne.
- Germans asked Allies to grant an armistice.
- French naval division entered Beirut, the chief seaport of Syria.
- President Wilson replied to proposal for armistice with a "counter-offensive."
- Lord Shaughnessy resigned from the presidency of the C.P.R.
- Germans offered to accept President Wilson's terms in order to secure armistice.
- Allies capture Laon and La Fere on western front.
- King Peter's troops captured Andover, Nish, the ancient capital of Serbia.
- President Wilson told German Government that Gen. Foch must grant the armistice.
- Germans abandoned U-boat bases on German coast and King Albert marched into Ostend.
- City of Lille was liberated by the British.
- Hungarian Parliament decided to become a separate state from Austria, only united by person of the Emperor.
- Lieutenant-Governor Leblanc of Quebec died.
- Czechs seized Prague and prepared to establish independent Bohemia.
- Baron Burián, the Austrian Premier, resigned from office.
- Independence of Czecho-Slovakia was declared formally and recognized by the Entente Allies and the United States.
- Canadians captured Douai.
- President Wilson ended exchange of notes with Berlin, telling them that all future whines must be addressed to Foch.
- French forces crossed the Danube and entered Roumania.

In Dominion and saved the day for titled Canadians.

Gen. Korniloff, formerly Russian commander-in-chief, was shot.

Rev. Dr. Cody accepted seat in Ontario Cabinet as Minister of Education.

German division at Drinsk, Russia, when ordered from the east to the western front, mutinied and refused to go. Fifty men were executed and 1,000 imprisoned.

Halifax mob defied police in trouble over arrest of two British sailors.

Germans recaptured Ladies' Walk from the French.

Teutonic offensive launched against French on the Aisne.

The Parliament of Denmark assembled for the first time under its new Liberal constitution.

Women sat as members of the House for the first time in the history of Denmark.

Germans once more reach Marne in drive for Paris.

John Ross Robertson, owner of the Evening Telegram and well-known philanthropist, died in Toronto.

JUNE.

- Big German offensive definitely ended.
- German submarines attack United States shipping off Jersey Coast.
- Peasants of Ukraine started an uprising against the Germans who were carrying away all the grain and foodstuffs belonging to the country.
- The ship that conveyed the British delegates to the conference held at the Hague between the British and the Germans regarding prisoners of war was torpedoed by the Teutons. This was a deliberate attempt at murder.
- The father of Lieut. Freeman Trotter, the Canadian poet who was killed in France.
- A serious mutiny developed among the Austrian troops on the eastern front. Aid in suppressing it had to be secured from Germany.
- The French defeated the Bulgarians in a minor action in Macedonia, capturing several villages and hundreds of prisoners.
- Italians destroy Austrian dreadnought by daring exploit.
- Dr. von Seydler, the Austrian Premier, tendered his resignation to Emperor Charles.
- Austrians launched gigantic offensive against Italians on the Piave. It met with complete failure.
- Great Britain refused to recognize the new Governments of Finland and the Ukraine.
- Bread riots occurred in Copenhagen.
- Italians smashed the Austrian attack completely. The enemy's losses were very heavy.
- The Italian transport Santa Anna was torpedoed and 640 men lost their lives.
- Signor Baracca, the premier ace of the Italian Flying Service, was reported killed.
- Snow fell in Argentina for the first time in the history of the country.
- The members of the Roumanian legation joined the Italians on the fighting line in the struggle against Austria.
- It was stated in the British House of Commons that absolute proof had been obtained of the existence of a conspiracy between the Germans and Sinn Feiners.
- Former Premier Kerekeny of Russia arrived in London.
- Canadian doctors and nurses were drowned when the Germans submerged the hospital ship "Lighthoory Castle" off the coast of Ireland.
- Count Gilbert Lafayette, a descendant of the famous Lafayette of the American revolution, was killed fighting with French artillery at the front.
- Snow fell to the depth of several inches in Germany, injuring the crops and hastening the economic disaster of the country.
- In all parts of the Empire, this day was observed as a Day of Prayer for the success of the Allied arms.

DECEMBER.

- William Hohenzollern signed his formal abdication, renouncing all rights as king and emperor. Bavaria broke connection with Berlin.
- Poles take Lemberg from the Ruthenians.
- Edmond Rostand died in Paris. He was acknowledged to be the greatest poetic dramatist of modern times, his best known plays being "Cyrano de Bergerac" and "Chantecler."
- Crown Prince Frederick Wilhelm formally renounced his right to German throne.
- Trouble between Chile and Peru formally declared end of hostilities.
- British elections took place.
- President Paes of Portugal was assassinated.
- The city of Kiev, capital of the Ukraine, was occupied by the "Directorate," which established a revolutionary government.
- It was announced that the Prince of Wales will make a tour of all the overseas Dominions. King George desired this action to be taken to express his appreciation of the support of the Empire in the war.
- The censor's department of the Department of Justice issued instructions to the crown attorney at Toronto to proceed with the prosecution of the Rev. Ben Spence, secretary of the Dominion Alliance, who published "The Parasite," a book that exposes the extent of the drink evil in England, after the volume had been banned.
- Sir Arthur Pearson left England to visit America. He will consult with the Canadian authorities regarding the future of blind Canadian soldiers who have been treated and trained at the St. Dunstan Hospital for Blind Soldiers.
- The first Jugo-Slav cabinet was formed at Belgrade to represent one of the new nations created by the war and to send representatives to the Peace Conference.
- The soldiers and sailors clashed on the streets of Berlin. There was bloodshed, but the soldiers triumphed. The soldiers suspect the sailors of sympathizing with the Bolshevik propaganda.
- Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, one of the most noted of American evangelists, died in New York.
- President Wilson and Mrs. Wilson arrived in London as the guests of King George and Queen Mary at Buckingham Palace. It was the first time in history that the President of the United States had put his foot on British soil.

Canadians commenced movement which ended in capture of Valenciennes.

The steamer Princess Sophia went down midway between Skagway and Juneau, and 346 persons were drowned. This was one of the most terrible disasters in the history of Canadian navigation.

It was announced that the German war loan had proved a complete failure.

Gen. von Ludendorff resigned command of German army.

British captured town of Aleppo from Turks.

Hon. W. H. Hoyle, former speaker of the Ontario Legislature died in Toronto.

W. F. Cowan, president of the Standard Bank of Canada and one of the pioneers of financial life in the Dominion, died at Ottawa.

Havelock Wilson was elected to the British House of Commons. He represents the British seaman who are determined to keep the Germans off the high seas for five years after the war.

Italians launched big offensive against Austrians on the Piave.

Austrians were overwhelmed by Italians in big battle on the Piave.

Turkey surrendered unconditionally to the British and the Allies.

Austrian envoy arrived at Italian headquarters with white flag.

Count Tisza of Hungary, one of the men who carried the war, was assassinated.

NOVEMBER.

- Canadians captured Valenciennes.
- Austria-Hungary made unconditional surrender to the Italians and their Allies.
- King Boris of Bulgaria abdicated and a republic was proclaimed.
- Germany received the armistice terms of the Allies. Official delegation arrived inside Allied lines.
- Republicans gained control of House of Representatives in election in the United States.
- Hon. T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labor, resigned from Borden Cabinet.
- Sailors of German navy in Kiel Canal mutinied when ordered to go out and die fighting hopeless battle against British navy.
- Kaiser Wilhelm fled to Holland and world understood that he had abdicated.
- Revolutionary Government took control of Germany.
- Many German kings abdicate.
- Germans signed Allied armistice terms, which amounted to unconditional surrender.
- Emperor Charles of Austria abdicated.
- Fritz Ebert became Chancellor in German Revolutionary Government.
- Revolutionary outburst in Holland but Royalist party defeated Socialists.
- President Wilson officially announced that he would attend Peace Conference, being first President to leave his country during his term of office.
- First portion of German U-boat fleet surrendered into hands of British.
- German Armada of 71 vessels surrendered to British navy and her Allies at the Firth of Forth.
- Lord Robert Cecil resigned from British Cabinet.
- Chile and Peru declared to be on verge of war.

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The Durham Review

ANNUARY, 9, 1919

A Great Figure Gone

Theodore Roosevelt is Dead

Early on Monday morning this best-known of all Americans died at his home and very suddenly. For a week or two he had been troubled with rheumatism but no fatal termination was looked for, and he died in his sleep without a struggle.

He had passed his 60th year by a few months and his death is a district loss to the British Empire as well as to his own country, for he has been one of the most vigorous supporters of the British viewpoint since his country entered the war, and his speeches and writings have had a big share in moulding public opinion.

His four sons have taken a vigorous part in the war. One of them fell in battle, and it was a purpose of his father to visit his grave. Another wound distinction for bravery and two of them were wounded.

His death startles the world and has called out the warmest tributes from the press of all shades of opinion, and from statesmen of all countries.

A weakly child in early youth, he yet developed his constitution till he became the embodiment of vigor and he and his "Rough Riders," his part in the war with Spain, his "big stick" and other such expressions, will long be remembered. It was a bitter disappointment to him to be baffled in his desire to form a force to go to Europe.

Had he lived he would very likely have been Republican candidate for President in 1920. His death leaves William Taft the only surviving ex-President.

ABERDEEN

Mrs. Nell Clark represented the Workers at the packing at Mulock last Saturday and gave in 28 pairs of socks, the work of the knitters here.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Clark have come to reside on our line again. We welcome them as neighbors.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Lamb and family spent New Year's Day with Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Torry.

Miss Marjory Clark went to Toronto last Saturday when she will remain for some time.

Mrs. Alex. Hay and Master George of Durham spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. John McDonald.

We join in wishing the Editor and staff a bright and peaceful New Year.

DORNOCH WEST

Considerable interest is being manifested in the election in Buntinck today, altho' our representative Mr. Fred Shewell has resigned. We hope however, in another year to see him in the fray with renewed vigor.

We are pleased to meet Mr. Mike Casey who is visiting the old home—stead after an absence of two years spent in the West. His stories of Western life are very interesting, and alluring. He will probably return in the spring.

Mrs. Jas. Buchanan of Paisley visited Xmas week with friends around Dornoch, also her grandfather, Mr. Robert Corlett, who is remarkably alert although 86 years of age. His many friends wish him many years of continued health.

Master Joe Sullivan of Dornoch spent Xmas holidays with his cousin J. T. Sullivan in the suburbs.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Stafford and daughter Irene were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Lang on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Vasey were the host and hostess of a large family reunion on New Year's Day.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Corlett also entertained a large house party on New Year's.

The Misses Josephine and Amelia McCarty and brother Thomas of Markdale were visitors at Mr. Jas. Walsh's on Sunday.

We are sorry to hear of the illness of our former teacher, Miss Begley who is unable to resume her school duties at present. We hope, however, another teacher may be speedily secured as school days are precious days.

DORNOCH

Mrs. A. E. Smith returned to Toronto accompanied by her mother Mrs. R. Dargavel who will spend a few weeks with her daughters there.

We are glad to see Miss Black of Chesley back again.

Mr. and Mrs. Dargavel visited the latter's sister, Miss Grace Lowe of Crawford who has just recovered from an attack of flu.

Miss Bagley, the Separate School teacher, has returned to re-open her school after the holidays.

Miss Sillars who spent the holidays with her parents here, the Rev. and Mrs. Sillars, returned to Toronto Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Asket Allan and little son are ill with the 'flu.' We wish them a speedy recovery.

The Dornoch Institute will meet at the home of Mrs. Chas. Mortley on Jan. 15th. All ladies are cordially invited. Tea served to all.