

BRITAIN'S NET WAR LOSS IN TONNAGE TOTALS 3,443,012

Building, Buying and Seizing of Ships Cut Down the Gross Amount of 9,031,828—14,000 of Heroic Marine Service Were Killed; 1,519 Are on the Honor List For Bravery.

The twenty-sixth annual report of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, recently issued in Liverpool, shows that 14,000 officers and men of the British Mercantile Marine gave up their lives for their country in the war. There are 1,519 names on the honor list for bravery, coolness and intrepidity in time of danger at sea and on shore. At the head of the list of decorated officers in the Royal Naval Reserve list stands the name of Lieut. Harold Austen, D. S. C., who won the Victoria Cross, and the head of the long list of the crew members, and the commander of the Atlantic transport liner *Minnehaha*, whose ship was hit by two torpedoes and went down in less than four minutes in September, 1917, off the southwest coast of Ireland. In this disaster fifty-six of the officers and crew were drowned.

The citation reads: "For extraordinary heroism and presence of mind when his ship was sunk by the enemy." Captain Claret saved eleven of his crew members and sailed with them in the water by swimming with a life raft. The survivors presented to him a marble clock as a token of their appreciation of his gallant conduct.

The 1,519 decorations awarded to the merchant service include 3 Victoria Crosses, 80 Distinguished Service Orders, 87 Orders of the British Empire, 410 Distinguished Service Crosses, 18 bars to the D.S.C., 33 awards from the French Government, 863 mentioned in dispatches, 270 commendations for services, and 257 other decorations.

The mercantile marine not only fed people of the allied nations during the war, but supplied the armies and the navies with guns and ammunition. In addition the big liners like the *Olympic*, *Baltic*, *Germania*, and *Caronia* carried thousands of tons of oil fuel for the British Navy.

Thirteen officers of the merchant service were serving during the war in the navy taken from the Royal Naval Reserve, and there were 78,000 firemen and seamen, 20,000 men in the Government transports, and 36,000 coastwise sailors and firemen in the trawlers which were doing duty as minesweepers and submarine chasers.

The report states that the official figures show that the total British gross tonnage sunk by the enemy amounted to 9,031,828, and the gain in the way of new construction, tonnage purchased abroad, and enemy tonnage captured was 5,588,816, leaving the net loss of British tonnage at 3,443,012, which is nearly double the net loss of the other world tonnage.

So far on the list of honors, only one knight hood has been awarded to the British Mercantile Marine, and the recipient was Captain Bertram Fox Hayes, D.S.O., of the White Star liner *Olympic*, who sank two submarines off Portsmouth on May 12, 1918, and carried nearly 300,000 troops across the Atlantic and to Murao, in the Mediterranean without losing a man, although that line had some marvelous narrow escapes, as the German submarine commanders were making special efforts to sink her.

LEIPZIG FAIR VALUABLE INDEX

Exhibition Afforded Idea of Conditions in Germany.

A despatch from London says:—A valuable index of industrial and commercial conditions in Germany after the war is afforded by a report communicated to the Daily News by a qualified observer who attended the recent great fair at Leipzig. The whole fair showed the desire of the German nation to work and recover itself, but everywhere one was struck with the hopeless dependency of Germany on foreign raw materials and an increased cost output. In fact, with German glass, pottery, textile, leather and many other industries closed down or operating at five per cent. or ten per cent. of their normal output, due to the inability to buy raw materials at the present value of the mark, the fair gave direct evidence of Germany's very difficult position.

From conversation with the exhibitors the impression was gathered that nearly all branches of German industry are on the verge of bankruptcy, due, principally, to the shortage of coal, and secondly, to the loss of export trade, which carries with it inability to purchase the much-needed foreign raw materials.

To assist in forcing a wedge into foreign markets German manufacturers have concentrated on new mechanical devices and novelties, which were much in evidence at the fair.

Most of the German representatives are inclined to the opinion that they would recover their export trade through American and neutral buyers. Much as they would prefer to re-establish their pre-war trading connection with England, they feel that at present, because of English hostility towards them, they had better concentrate on American and the neutral nations surrounding Germany. Prices are approximately from 200 to 300 per cent. above their pre-war level.

Peace Treaty Awaiting The King's Proclamation

A despatch from London says:—Great Britain's ratification of the Peace Treaty, the Foreign Office says, awaits only the King's proclamation. All the Dominions have ratified the treaty, the Australian House on September 19 and the Senate.



Stony Indian Chiefs, oldest of their tribes, smoking the Pipe of Peace in honor of the youthful new chief, Morning Star, otherwise known as the Prince of Wales.

Weekly Market Report

Breadstuffs.
Toronto, Oct. 14.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.29; No. 2 Northern, \$2.27; No. 3 Northern, \$2.23, in store Fort William.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 50%; No. 3 CW, 77%; extra No. 1 feed, 78%; No. 1 feed, 76%; No. 2 feed, 74%; in store Fort William.
Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, \$1.33; No. 4 CW, \$1.25; rejected, \$1.14; feed, \$1.74, in store Fort William.
American corn—No. 3 yellow, nominal; No. 4 yellow, nominal.
Ontario oats—No. 3 white, \$4 to \$6, according to freights outside.
Ontario wheat—No. 1 Winter, per car lot, \$2 to \$2.06; No. 2, \$1.97 to \$2.03; No. 3 do, \$1.93 to \$1.99, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights.
Ontario wheat—No. 1 Spring, \$2.02 to \$2.08; No. 2 Spring, \$1.99 to \$2.05; No. 3 Spring, \$1.95 to \$2.01, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights.
Barley—Malting, \$1.29 to \$1.32, according to freights outside.
Buckwheat—Nominal.
Rye—Nominal.
Manitoba flour—Government standard, \$11, Toronto.
Ontario flour—Government standard, Montreal and Toronto, \$9.40 to \$9.60, in jute bags, prompt shipment.
Milled feed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$45; shorts, per ton, \$55; good feed flour, per bag, \$3.50.
Hay—No. 1, per ton, \$24 to \$25; mixed, per ton, \$18 to \$21, track, Toronto.
Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$10 to \$11, track, Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale.
Butter—Dairy, tubs and rolls, 38 to 40c; prints, 40 to 42c. Creamery, fresh made solids, 52 to 52½c; prints, 53 to 53½c.
Eggs—53 to 55c.
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 25 to 30c; roosters, 25c; fowl, 20 to 25c; ducks, 25 to 30c; turkeys, 35 to 40c; squabs, 40c, \$4.50.
Live poultry—Spring chickens, 25 to 25c; roosters, 20c; fowl, 18 to 25c; ducks, 20c; turkeys, 35c.
Cheese—New, large, 28 to 29c; twins, 28½ to 29¼c; triplets, 29 to 30c; Stilton, \$1 to \$2c.
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 47 to 48c; creamery prints, 56 to 58c.
Margarine—33 to 38c.
Eggs—No. 1's, \$1.75 to \$1.85; select, 61 to 62c.
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 30 to 35c; roosters, 23 to 25c; fowl, 30 to 35c; turkeys, 40 to 45c; ducks, 22 to 25c; squabs, 40 to 45c; chickens, 22 to 25c; fowl, 23 to 25c; turkeys, 32 to 35c; Japans, \$4.75 to \$5; Imported, hand-picked, Burma, \$4; Limas, 15 to 16c.
Honey—Extracted clover, 5-lb. tins, 24 to 25c; 10-lb. tins, 23½ to 24c; 60-lb. tins, 23 to 24c; buckwheat, 60-lb. tins, 18 to 20c; Comb, 16-oz., \$4.50 to \$5; do., 10-oz., \$3.50 to \$4, dozen.
Maple products—Syrup, per imperial gallon, \$3.15, per 5 imperial gallons, \$3; sugar, lb., 27 to 28c.
Provisions—Wholesale.
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 43 to 44c; do, heavy, 36 to 38c; cooked, 56 to 59c; rolls, 33 to 35c; breakfast bacon, 46 to 50c; backs, plain, 48 to 50c; boneless, 53 to 55c.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 32 to 33c; clear bellies, 31 to 32c.
Lard—Pure tierces, 30 to 30½c; tubs, 30½ to 31c; pails, 30¾ to 31c; prints, 31½ to 32c. Compound tierces, 27 to 27½c; tubs, 27½ to 28c; pails, 27½ to 28½c; prints, 29 to 29½c.
Montreal Markets.
Montreal, Oct. 14.—Oats—Extra No. 1 feed, 93½c. Flour—New standard grade, \$11 to \$11.10. Rolled oats—Bran, \$4.45 to \$5. Bran, \$45; shorts, \$55; Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$22 to \$23. Cheese, finest east-erns, 25c; butter, choicest creamery, 58 to 59c; eggs, fresh, 68c; selected, 63c; No. 1 stock, 56 to 57c; No. 2 stock, 55 to 56c; potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.40. Dressed hogs—Abattoir killed, \$25.50 to \$26. Lard—Pure, wood pails, 30 lbs. net, 30 to 30½c.
Live Stock Markets.
Toronto, Oct. 14.—Choice heavy steers, \$13 to \$13.50; good heavy steers, \$12.50 to \$12.75; butchers' cattle, choice, \$12 to \$12.50; do, good, \$11.75; do, com., \$7 to \$7.50; stockers, \$7.50 to \$8; do, com., \$7 to \$7.50; canners and cutters, \$5 to \$6.25; milkers, good to choice, \$11 to \$15; do, com. and med., \$6 to \$7.5; springers, \$9 to \$15; light ewes, \$8 to \$9; yearlings, \$9 to \$10; spring lambs, per ewe, \$13.75 to \$14.25; calves, good to choice, \$17.50 to \$21.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$18; do, weighed off cars, \$18.25; do, f.o.b., \$17; do, to farmers, \$16.75.

CANADIANS SHOW NATIVE RESOURCE

Transport 600 Men to Ocean Liner in Spite of Railway Strike.

A despatch from London says:—The recent railway strike brought out a smart piece of Canadian resource and organization at Buxton depot.
On Sunday 600 men were to join the Belgic at Liverpool and a special train had been arranged for Saturday morning, but on Friday evening it was cancelled. Col. Hanson, commander, and his staff, not to be beaten, however, began to organize a road transport, and, with the assistance of Capt. Smythe, of a local volunteer detachment, it was all fixed up in four hours from Manchester and London. By Saturday morning the lorries were all on hand. Saturday evening brought news that the last man was aboard the Belgic.

At a civic farewell ceremony at Buxton on Thursday last, Col. Hanson planted a maple tree commemorating the Canadians' long and intimate association with the town.

Direct Steamship Service Canada and Norway

A despatch from Montreal says:—With the arrival of the steamer *Rannefjord* in this port the establishment of direct steamship service between Canada and Norwegian ports becomes an accomplished fact. Full cargo has been booked, consisting of cereals, provisions, radiators, canned goods, apples, etc. The ports of call in Norway will be Trondheim, Bergen, Stavanger and Christiania, the first named port being the headquarters of the Norwegian Food Controller.

May Take Eight Years to Restore French Mines

A despatch from Paris says:—A commission of German experts who have visited the mines of northern France, which were devastated during the war, believe that it will take from two to eight years to restore them to their former condition, according to The Gaulois.

His Job.

A politician, who is a great walker, was out enjoying his favorite recreation. After going a few miles he sat down to rest.
"Want a lift, mister?" asked a good-natured farmer driving that way.
"Thank you," responded the politician. "I will avail myself of your offer."
The two rode on in silence for a while. Presently the farmer asked: "Professional man?"
"Yes," answered the politician, who was thinking of a bill he had pending before the House. After another long pause the farmer observed:
"You ain't a lawyer, or you'd be talkin'; you ain't a doctor, 'cause you ain't got a bag, and you ain't a preacher, from the looks of you. What is your profession?"
"I am a politician," was the reply.
The farmer gave a snort of disgust. "Politics ain't no profession; politics is a business," said he.

Good Roads the Concern of All.

Road improvement is fundamentally an economic problem and affects either directly or indirectly our entire citizenship, regardless of whether its members live in the country, the town or the crowded city; regardless of whether they drive a pleasure car, a lumber wagon, or walk the streets of the tenement district. The greatest direct benefits will come to the users of the road; but in each instance there are indirect benefits reaching a greater number of people, and hence of greater importance finally than the direct benefits.

Boost Cheerfully.

The clouds hang dark o'er land and sea.
The day is drear—Ah, me! Ah, me!
But why despair when shadows come,
And sit around so dour and glum?
Go to your work and make it hum!
Don't be a grinch—Boost cheerfully!

All Arranged.

"But are you sure your wife don't mind you bringing me home to take pot-luck?"
"Quite sure, old chap. Why, we were arguing it out for nearly half an hour this morning."

BELGIAN INDUSTRY RAPIDLY REVIVING

Country Bids Fair to be the First in Europe to Recover From War's Ravages.

Belgium, the first country overrun by the Germans, bids fair to be the first to rehabilitate herself. Her basic industries are rapidly getting back to normal and her export of commodities since the signing of the armistice indicates that within a reasonable time Belgium will be standing on her own feet in the commercial world.
"The coal mines of Belgium were not damaged," the report says, "and the invader meant to keep them, but they suffered abnormal wear and tear, particularly upon their hoisting cables, which have to be replaced. The output at the beginning of 1919 was 60 per cent. of the pre-war total. It is now 94 per cent."
"The two causes which delayed the complete restoration of this industry, viz., insufficiency of transport and diminution of the productive capacity of the workmen, are gradually disappearing, and we feel that we can say we shall soon reach the pre-war figure, as far as total output is concerned. Belgium is already able to export coal to her neighbors to the following amount: Three hundred thousand tons monthly to France, 50,000 to Italy, 10,000 to Holland and 50,000 to Switzerland, making a total of 410,000 tons monthly, or 4,920,000 yearly. This assures to Belgium a yearly income of more than 200,000,000 francs, a rather important factor toward the rehabilitation of the exchange."
"Our iron works suffered dismantling and destruction. Several years will be necessary for complete repair, although work is already under way everywhere, and is being carried on with great energy. In 1914, there were fifty-two blast furnaces in Belgium, producing 2,500,000 tons of pig iron, twenty-three of these were totally destroyed and ten were seriously damaged. Repairs are, of course, very difficult. Nine furnaces are now working. "Agriculture never suffered during the war, except in the war zone. The yield of this year's crop will be almost equal to that of normal pre-war years. Lands lying in the war zone and devastated by shell fire will be taken over by the Government, which will take over the farms, work them, and finally turn them back to their original owners in good condition."
"Many of the railways, when the Germans were forced to retreat, were destroyed, but rapid progress has been made in restoring the roads to working condition. Germany has replaced, to a great extent, the rolling stock which she had taken away, and practically all the stationary equipment has been so far restored as to provide slow transportation of freight, about as in normal times. On the main lines passenger traffic is already quite as intensive and as rapid as before the war."

Scientific Methods.

The methods employed by criminals have become "improved." They have become scientific, most scientific. The criminal of today handles chloroform, opium, morphia, with all the cleverness of a physician.
But the detective also avails himself of scientific discovery. Formerly, in cases of forgery, for instance, a drop of water was placed on the forged words. If the paper had been scratched and its size removed the water was immediately sucked in; if the paper had not been scratched the drop remained for a while on the top. This process was primitive and spoiled the document.

Nowadays the suspicious paper is photographed, and on the proof the marks of scratching are easily detected by clear differences in the color. Photography is used also in the case of forgeries made by means of chemicals. When a heap of burnt documents is found in the fireplace thin sheets of glass are inserted between the burnt papers. As soon as one sheet is on the glass it is rendered less brittle by means of a special liquid, and it is unfolded and photographed.
A process formerly used for the classification of bloodstains consisted in examining them under the microscope and from the opinion of the red globules the investigators would draw their conclusions as to the nature of the blood. Unfortunately this examination gave no result when the bloodstains were not recent.

Today a more scientific method is used. The stain is washed; a few drops of the water used are poured into a tube containing some specific serum from a rabbit inoculated with human blood. When the addition of water produces in the serum a fine deposit and gives a misty appearance to the liquid one can be perfectly certain that the bloodstains are those of a human being.

Association of Ideas.
A detective must be and usually is nowadays something of a psychologist. There has been invented a method of experimental psychology that has been found most serviceable. It is based on the association of ideas. On a sheet of paper a series of words are written, a few of them having no connection with and others having a direct or indirect connection with the crime under investigation.
The list is handed to the prisoner. He is asked to pronounce loudly the words which by association of ideas, come to his mind when reading the written words.
It has been ascertained that for words having no connection with the crime his answers come at once. At the word "ink," for instance, the man will answer rapidly "paper, pen, write," or a similar word. If he is innocent he will answer in the same manner and with the same rapidity to all words, whatever they may be.
But if he is guilty he will avoid carefully those words having any relation to his crime or will hesitate a long time before saying, for instance, "blood, dagger, heart," after having read aloud the word "knife" on the list.

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PREPARING FOR NEW VICTORY LOAN

Many Active Workers Volunteer Services For the Big Campaign.

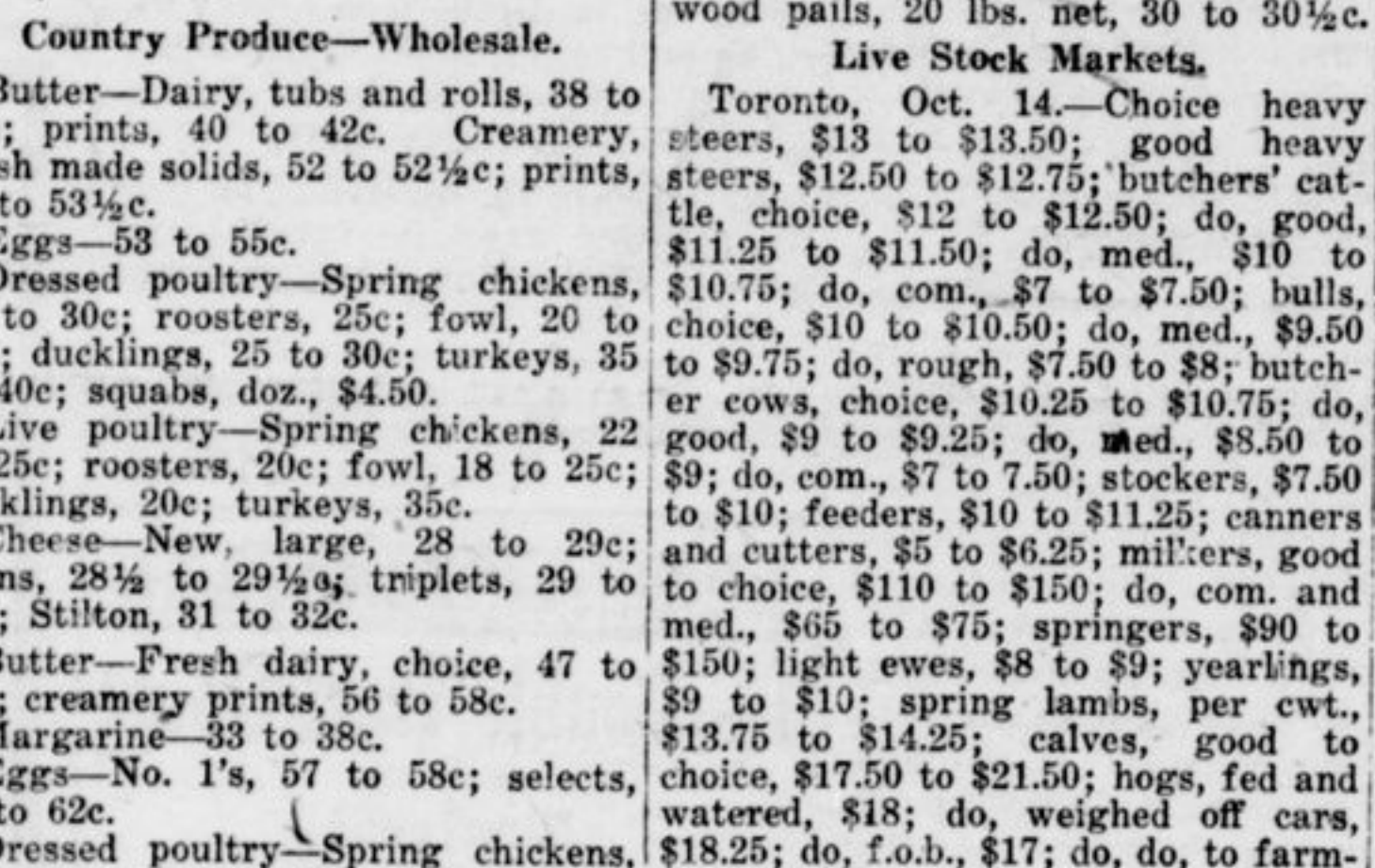
Reports from chairmen of the Provincial Committees all through the country indicate that the Victory Loan organization is getting warmed up for the campaign. A notable feature is that voluntary effort is proving available to an extent which compares favorably with the previous campaigns. In the Province of Ontario, for instance, it is reported that already, out of the 62 county chairmen for last year's campaign, acceptances for acting in the same capacity this year have been received from 43 of them, while others are not yet heard from finally, while a few of course find that special circumstances this year do not leave them as free to act as they were in previous campaigns. British Columbia reports that voluntary workers are available in large numbers, while the campaign in that province has a strong military flavor, with Brig.-Gen. Odium as vice-chairman for the province and Brig.-Gen. Clark, chairman for the city of Victoria and the island district. It is reported that there is a growing appreciation throughout the country of the necessity for making the loan an abundant success in order that there may be no setback to the prosperity of the country.

King of the Belgians Ran Engine on Royal Train

A despatch from Chicago says:—The King of the Belgians ran the engine of his train for ten miles. The train on which the King and his party are travelling westward was stopped at Wauseon, Ohio, while his Majesty climbed into the cab of the engine and took over the throttle from the grimy pilot.
The King, who has a thorough knowledge of locomotive engineering, ran the heavy train for ten miles without a jolt. Then he stopped the engine and returned to his car.

Rustproof Steel.

By adding about 12 per cent. of chromium to mild carbon steel an English inventor has brought out a metal for tableware that is said to be rust and tarnish proof.



The patient is having trouble with his convalescence. One war hero that doesn't seem to be recuperating.

BRINGING UP FATHER

BY GOLLY—I'LL GET IT WHEN I GET HOME FOR STAYIN' OUT THIS LATE.

PAW—TELL YOUR WIFE YOU WUZ AT A SWELL CLUB BOPPING AN OPERA SINGER AN HE WUZ TALKIN' OPERA TO YOUSE.

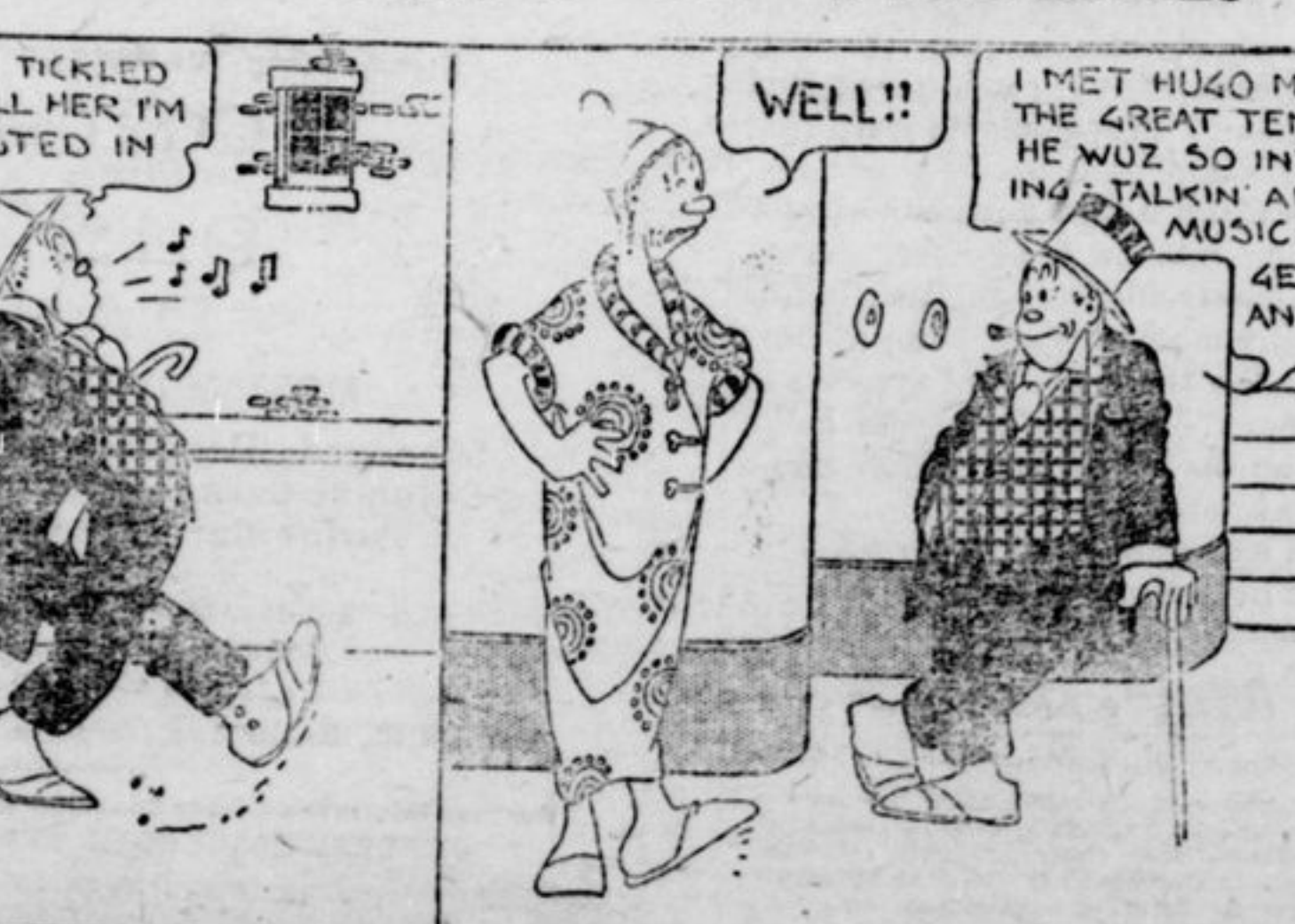
SHE BE TICKLED IF I TELL HER I'M INTERESTED IN MUSIC.

WELL!!

I MET HUGO MODERATO THE GREAT TENOR AN HE WUZ SO INTERESTED TALKIN' ABOUT MUSIC I COULDN' GET AWAY ANY SOONER.

YOU INSECT—HE DOESN'T SPEAK A WORD OF ENGLISH!

BRINGING UP FATHER



THE CRIMINAL'S DEADLY FOE

SCIENCE MAKES IT HARD FOR HIM TO ESCAPE.

Martinez, the criminal, has been compared to a keen and discerning physician. From a few apparent tokens—a foot, a button, a handkerchief, a footprint—it is an observer and is endowed with the gifts necessary to his profession, he will often be able to reconstruct all the different events connected with a crime and discover the culprit—just as an able doctor manages to give just the right diagnosis from a few exterior signs.
The famous detectives invented by Gaboriau, Conan Doyle and Edgar Allan Poe are types to be found in real life.
Some years ago at Lyons a woman was found strangled. She bore on her neck five fingermarks—four of the left and one on the right, which was broader and shorter.
The detective was struck by the irregular disposition of these marks, and tried to apply his own fingers to them. He found it impossible without folding his forefinger in a peculiar and abnormal way, and thus inferred that the murderer had an ill-shaped finger. The fact made his search for the criminal easier. The man was discovered; his forefinger had been injured in an accident; he confessed his guilt.

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