

Cause Enough

Hell Chief Cause of Atheism Says Bishop

London.—The Bishop of London in a sermon in Westminster Abbey stated that "Pictures of roasting souls in Hell make more atheists than any other thing in the world." He said, "I am certain that passages of the Gospel of St. Matthew on the subject of future punishment 'attributed to our Lord' were not said by our Lord at all."

At another point he said: "Some say that people who rebel against God will be annihilated. I can only say we do not know. The 'Gloomy Dean' Dean Inge, the 'Gloomy Dean' in preaching at St. Paul's also deprecated the 'glorious pictures of Hell' which all Christian literature."

He stated that "The Roman churches attempted to solve the problem of Hell by introducing Purgatory, which is a plausible theory. The modernist Protestant really believes in Purgatory but not in Hell. What is really needed is a spiritual conception of eternal life. I would be the last to revive the terrible symbol of Hell torments but I think there is a great danger to-day of entirely banishing the fear which is entirely absent from the New Testament. We would serve God with reverence and godly fear."

Some Helpful Hints

Baking tips that have become blackened from long use in the oven should be polished for a couple of hours in strong soda water. It will then be easy to scrape away the discoloration with soap and sifwet sand.

A pinch of cream of tartar, added when halibut is being cooked, will prevent the white of egg falling.

To prevent milk of custard boiling over, grease the top of the saucepan with a little butter.

To prevent icing running over the sides of cakes, sprinkle the top with a little flour.

A pearl button sewn to the corner of the dishcloth is handy to scrape any substance which clings to plates or pots.

Carpeters are spotted with dirty marks, make a stiff paste of magnesia, hot water, and fuller's earth. Cover the marks, and leave till dry, then brush off with a stiff brush.

Even old stains can be removed by this treatment. Stretch the soiled silk over a basin, and pour boiling water through the material. Then rub powdered borax over the stain, and pour more boiling water on it, and stain will be gone.

If the waste pipe of the bath has become choked with soap, take a handful each of salt and soda, force them into the pipe, and pour a kettle full of boiling water down it. Between them they will deal with the obstruction.

There is nothing better as a substitute for suet or baking powder than sage, soaked in water or milk until quite soft, then added to the flour in the proportion of one small tea-spoonful of dry sage to four of flour.

If after serving a hot joint of boiled beef you put it back into the water in which it was boiled it will be much more tender when served cold than if put into the larder dry.

Did you know that "strong juiced" vegetables, such as cabbage, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, onions and Turnips, should be cooked quickly in an open saucepan and in abundance of water?

Fund to Replace Scots Fishing Nets

Lost in Storm

Glasgow.—The Lord Provost of Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee, and Aberdeen, acting upon the recommendation of William Adamson, Secretary of State for Scotland, has issued an appeal to the public for their respective areas for support for the Scottish national fund for relief of distress in the fishing communities in Scotland, due to the fishing fleet disaster in a recent gale.

Six hundred vessels lost 31,000 nets, the cost of replacement of which will be £150,000. Mr. Adamson stated that the storm "had fallen on the industry which has suffered from a depressed condition for some years and that as a result of the latest blow many fishermen who have no reserve capital or credit for re-equipment may be compelled to abandon fishing."

The secretary said he is counting on the sympathy which will have been aroused in Scottish hearts at the news of the fishermen's plight. The Lord Provost here has arranged to receive contributions.

Joy-Riding

London.—Daily Express: It is good thing that a gang of joy-riders, who were taken to deal with the nuisance of "joy-riding," or car-stealing to give it its proper name, this proper difficulty is that magistrates do not appear to the criminality of taking someone's car and "joy-riding" in it. Some of these are "amiable kind" of practical joke, though others with much better consequences, the thief. From the public point of view car-stealing is a real danger. It is a great risk to have persons who are entirely irresponsible and may be criminal racing around the streets. The danger of bad accidents is largely increased.

Tragedy of the Dardanelles

How Conflicting Views of Winston Churchill and Lord Fisher Precipitated a Grave Crisis in England During the World War, as Told by R. H. Bacon in 'Worlds Work'

Lord Fisher of Kilverstone entered the English Navy in 1854 at the age of thirteen. He rose steadily, achieving from 1904 to 1910, when he resigned, the highest position open to a man in his position: First Sea Lord. In 1914 he returned to the Admiralty under Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, to serve his country for the hour he had thought of for sixty long years. "It was not so much the Navy, as the Navy at war, that was over before Fisher's eyes." In the Dreadnought he was the first to create a heavy armament ship. He built the modern English Navy, but as an American critic once said of him, he was "ninety-five per cent. genius with five per cent. devil."

Such a man, hard-headed and relentless, was not suited to serve under his superior, Mr. Churchill. It is one of the tragedies of English naval history that his last six months of service were filled with bitterness. And yet one cannot escape the conclusion that the final disaster of his resignation was in some part due to his own temperament.

Admiral R. H. Bacon, at the instance of Lord Fisher's literary trustees, has written a two-volume biography: Lord Fisher of Kilverstone. The following chain of events is taken from the last chapters of that work. It will be remembered that the gigantic siege of the Dardanelles, although it had Constantinople as its objective, was undertaken equally as much for the political effect it would have on the Balkan States. Backed by the government, it was opposed by the Sea Lords, notably Lord Fisher—Editor's Note.

PERSUASION AND CAJOLERY

On October 31, 1914, Turkey declared war, and on the third of November the outer forts at the entrance to the Dardanelles were bombarded by our ships for about ten minutes. Any more foolish proceeding cannot well be imagined. The Turkish guns were fired, and it was desirable to test the range of the Turkish guns. The fact was that Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, suffered from a disease common among those not accustomed to war, which may be called *caecothes agendi*, that is, the itch to always do something. This bombardment at once brought home to the Germans at Constantinople the necessity for bringing the defenses of the Dardanelles up to the highest pitch of perfection, and, incidentally, it afforded them three months in which to achieve their objective.

No unbiased person, looking back now and studying the history of the Dardanelles, can fail to trace the sequence of events. Smitten with the fascination of a great operation, which, if successful, promised a vast political reward, Mr. Churchill practically rewrote the War Council to adopt his proposals, although he knew that he had neither Lord Fisher's approval nor that of Admiral Sir Arthur Wilson. He never consulted the Board of Admiralty. He constantly, in the face of Lord Fisher's objections, persuaded and cajoled him into acquiescing to send out more and more vessels urgently required at home.

BASIC CAUSES OF Muddle

Let us summarize the true causes of the Dardanelles muddle. First and foremost, the blame must rest on our peculiarly inefficient war organization, whereby an aged politician, a man endowed with many gifts but whose main training in life had been that of a "party" man, with a resultant regard for procrastination and expediency, and whose guiding motto was "wait and see," became the chairman of the War Council, merely because he happened to be the political leader of the party in power at the declaration of war. This chairmanship should without any doubt have been held by an energetic man of business, who was accustomed to probe matters, without fear or favor, down to their basic foundations. That the Prime Minister should have been kept informed of the deliberations of this Council, had attended its meetings when he desired, and have retained power to sanction or veto the proposals, arrived at in such a manner, is obvious, but the conduct of the war, the sifting of facts from more or less cathartic opinions, should have been under the direction of a man selected from the whole manhood of the country for his sound sense, energy, and genius in the conduct of business.

A second cause for the muddle was that both Lord Kitchener and Mr. Churchill were allowed to state their personal views instead of the Council being placed in possession of the considered opinions of the naval war staff and the headquarters staff at the War Office. No information on vital matters was asked from these two authorities, and no joint conferences between them took place, but the personal opinions of individuals was allowed to take the place of considered staff appreciations.

Thirdly, views of these two staffs should have been laid before the Council by their technical heads, not by Lord Kitchener and Mr. Churchill. It was right and proper that these two it as "an amiable kind" of practical joke, though others with much better consequences, the thief. From the public point of view car-stealing is a real danger. It is a great risk to have persons who are entirely irresponsible and may be criminal racing around the streets. The danger of bad accidents is largely increased.

Why Should He Suffer from Rheumatism like this?



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Dr. Williams' PINK PILLS

"I CANNOT CONSENT TO BE PARALYZED"

Mr. Churchill's letter to the Prime Minister continued: "I am attached to the Old Boy and it is a great pleasure to me to work with him. I think he reciprocates these feelings. My point is, that a moment will arise in these operations when the Admiral and General on the spot will wish and require to run a risk with the Fleet for a great and decisive effort: If I agree with them, I shall sanction it; and I cannot consent to be paralyzed by the veto of a friend who, whatever the result will say, 'I was always against the Dardanelles.'"

The First Lord thus in effect wrote to the Prime Minister to say that he intended to arrogate to himself the functions of the Sea Lords. He himself has stated that "no ship could sail or gun fire without the sanction of the First Sea Lord," and, in effect, he now asked, either that Lord Fisher be dismissed and a weaker First Sea Lord appointed who would be his bidding, or that he himself should be given authority to override the professional views of the Sea Lords.

PROFESSIONAL ADVICE DISREGARDED.

One must marvel at the assurance of this young politician, who assumed professional naval knowledge superior to that of picked men whose lives had been spent in the Navy, and in the study of naval problems.

Already, during the ill-fated first few months of his war administration, disaster had dogged Admiralty policy and he had been forced to call in Lord Fisher to put matters right. Over the Dardanelles he had brought the Navy into a difficult position by his disregard of the advice of his professional colleagues, but he, in spite of this, appealed to the Prime Minister to relieve him entirely from all professional control, and virtually to dismiss the man who had retrieved the errors of the early part of his administration. If success had followed his previous disregard of the advice of his naval advisers he might, with some appearance of reason, have asked to be allowed in future to follow his unfeigned judgment; but, instead, "success," something approaching disaster had resulted.

During the course of the night of May fourteenth four memoranda came to Lord Fisher's office from the First Lord.

No. 1, dealt with the provision of siege artillery, staves and cranes, laying lines of indicator nets watched by drifters, fitting the battleships with trellis-work protection against mines, and the provision of seventy aircraft, and some 500-pound bombs.

No. 2, dealt with a scheme of Commander Tyrwhitt for submarine and Zepplin hunting, and made proposals for various arrangements in the Grand Fleet and the North Sea, and also suggested a telegram to Admiral de Robeck about the scheme.

No. 3, proposed an important rearrangement of the Grand Fleet, so as to station squadrons in the Humber estuary. No. 4 dealt with re-enforcements for the Dardanelles.

Captain T. E. Crease, naval assistant to Lord Fisher, gives a vivid description of the events of that fateful night:

"I was, working in my room at the Admiralty on the night of the 14th May, when, towards midnight, Masterston Smith, (the First Lord's private secretary), came in with the minute (No. 4) and covering letter, and said that the First Lord wished the First Sea Lord to have them in the morning."

Masterston Smith asked me to read them through, and I did so. He was evidently uneasy about the minute, and asked me how I thought the old man would take it. Knowing well Lord Fisher's frame of mind during the past few days, and his letter to the Prime Minister of the day before (in which he pointed out Mr. Churchill's determination and forecast his own resignation), and reading that summaries were now included in the proposed re-enforcements, in addition to various other ships and materials that Lord Fisher had not mentioned a few hours earlier, I had no hesitation about my reply. I said at once that I had no doubt whatever Lord Fisher would resign instantly if he received the minute, for these few proposals, coming at that moment, would be the last straw.

"Masterston Smith, who also was very familiar with the First Sea Lord, and his ways, said he did not think Lord Fisher would go so far as that; but I repeated that I felt quite certain that he would. After some discussion Masterston Smith said he would tell the First Lord my opinion before definitely handing me the minute to pass on. After some delay—I believe Masterston Smith first spoke to de Bartolome (the First Lord's naval secretary) on the subject before going to Mr. Churchill—he came back with the dispatch box and said it must be sent on, for the First Lord was certain that Lord Fisher would not object to the proposals; but the First Lord had also added that, in any case, it was necessary that they should be made. I repeated my warning as to the consequences, and then arranged for the dispatch box to be delivered early in the morning to Lord Fisher."

If Mr. Churchill had been wise he would have kept back the minute and have discussed the matter next morning; but either, in his optimism, he did not care whether Lord Fisher resigned or not (which is somewhat fore-shadowed by his remark that "in any case, it was necessary that they should be made"), or he had confidence that he could bend "the old Admiral" to his purpose.

ULTIMATUM TO THE PREMIER.

Lord Fisher opened the dispatch box in the early morning and saw at once

KEEP THEM HAPPY BY KEEPING THEM WELL

It is natural for children to be happy, active and full of fun. When they are fretful, fussy and disinclined to play you may be sure something is wrong. Almost invariably that something lies in the digestive tract.

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Baby's Own Tablets are sold by medicine dealers, or by mail, at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Eventually, however, the rumor reached him that Mr. Balfour would become First Lord, and that Mr. Churchill would remain in the Cabinet as he was of staying at the Admiralty and completing the work he had started, he determined not to do so: with the Dardanelles' millstone hung round his neck; for (next to Mr. Churchill) the most ardent advocate of the War Council of the Dardanelles operations had been Mr. Balfour. He accordingly, without consulting anybody, seized his pen and wrote to the Prime Minister. His letter amounted to an ultimatum, and prime ministers are not accustomed to submit to such dictation, nor to be told whom they are to exclude from their Cabinets. Had Lord Fisher called on the Prime Minister he might have placed before him his point of view in a perfectly constitutional manner; but the letter, that he wrote, finally destroyed any chance of his being retained as First Sea Lord.

"COMMANDED BY KING"

If Lord Fisher had remained quiet, as most of his friends were urging him to do, he would in all probability have been asked to remain as First Sea Lord, and he could then have introduced gradually the changes he felt necessary. But he was obsessed with the idea that he could not serve at the Admiralty with Mr. Balfour, who was already deeply committed to the Dardanelles campaign; more especially as Mr. Churchill was to be retained in the Cabinet and would therefore be in a position to support Mr. Balfour in that matter.

It is not easy to understand how Lord Fisher could have believed that his letter was a proper communication to send to a Prime Minister, and not to have seen that it was a most injudicious act on his part. But there is no doubt that he did not view his action in that light. The strain of the previous few days, and more especially the wrench of his self-sacrifice, with its doubt came to warp his judgment. The end came on May twenty-second in a letter from the Prime Minister: Dear Lord Fisher,

I am commanded by the King to accept your tendered resignation of the Office of First Sea Lord of the Admiralty.

Your faithfully,
H. H. Asquith.

This was an abrupt form of farewell after over sixty years of good service to his country; but a man who precipitates a Cabinet crisis in wartime cannot expect any great courtesy from those whom he has embarrassed. It is a matter of history that, in the past one hundred years, and probably for longer still, no First Sea Lord had ever resigned, through a difference of opinion with his First Lord. Mr. Churchill cited a double record in this respect: "Two of his First Sea Lords—Admiral of the Fleet Sir Arthur Wilson and Admiral of the Fleet Lord Fisher—both relinquished their posts owing to differences of opinion with Mr. Churchill on naval matters. This record is all the more remarkable when it is appreciated that these two were probably the most experienced Sea Lords of the country, had seen for a century, whereas Mr. Churchill was the youngest and, politically, the most inexperienced of any First Lord who had held office during that time. It is not unreasonable, therefore, to suggest that Mr. Churchill's unfortunate and undue optimistic belief in his own judgment was not only a great disservice to the country but was the dominating reason for Lord Fisher's resignation."

Herd of Musk-Ox To Be Conserved

Thelon Game Sanctuary Closed by Order-in-Council

Ottawa.—The Thelon game sanctuary east of Great Slave Lake in the Northwest Territories which contains the last known herd of muskox on the Canadian mainland, has been closed. No person, either Indian or white man, will be permitted to enter this 15,000-mile preserve unless by special permission. Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of Interior, announced yesterday.

The musk-ox is exceedingly rare and action has been taken, by order-in-council, to conserve the herd of approximately 250 known to have their habitat in this area.

To prevent serious depletion of Canadian wild life and to ensure pets being taken only when prime, amendments have been made to regulations covering the administration of game in the Northwest Territories. Open seasons for fur-bearers have been set as follows, with former open season dates in brackets: muskrat, March 15-May 31 (Nov. 1-March 15); arctic fox, Nov. 15-March 31 (Nov. 1-March 31); lynx, marten, mink and fisher, Nov. 1-March 31 (Nov. 1-March 31).

Leave the Coal Mines Alone

Evening Standard.—What is quite clear is that any attempt drastically to alter wages or hours at the present moment and under present circumstances can do nothing but set back the partial revival which has already taken place. It will handicap us still further in our foreign markets, and by forcing the closure of those pits which stand on the margin of economic working, will increase unemployment and involve a permanent loss of wealth—since a pit that has once been closed down is not easily opened.

Modern Indifference

London Daily News: The war altered the values of things. In a world where everyone was so liable to be killed at any moment nothing seemed quite so important as it had done. And the mood has remained. It will pass doubtless in time. But while it lasts all manner of old, queer, obsolete things will continue to enjoy safe and undisturbed, rather popular than otherwise, their shadowy existence.

His Hearing Restored

The marvelous ear drum invented by A. O. Leonard, which resembles a miniature megaphone fitting inside the ear, entirely out of sight, is helping the hearing of a great many people. Mr. Leonard invented this drum to relieve himself of deafness and headaches, and it does this so successfully that no one could tell he is a deaf man. A request for information to "A. O. Leonard," 70 Fifth Avenue, Suite 437, New York City, will be given a prompt reply.

"What did father say when you told him you were going to take me away from him?" "He seemed to feel his loss keenly at first, but I squared things with a good cigar."

If you do not talk until you have something to say, you will always have something to say when you talk.

School Age Difficulties

Glasgow Herald: It is now becoming increasingly manifest that the announcement made by the present Government at the beginning of their tenure of office, in regard to the raising of the school age, was, from every point of view, premature. Everywhere in England the stigmas of difficulty accumulate. Buildings offer a problem of the first magnitude: there will be a scarcity of properly qualified teachers; no provision has been made to assist the voluntary schools with payments for new buildings, and it seems not unlikely that the whole religious position in England will acquire a menace to the early application of the new age limit for leaving school.

Another thing that has puzzled us a little, about success stories, is why the interviewer sometimes has to hunt up his subject in a sanitarium.

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