

TRIP STILL A MYSTERY

DID CAILLAUX GO TO BRAZIL AS FRENCH AGENT?

Censor Bans Comment—Hinted the Ex-Premier Will Not Return to France Until After the War Has Ended.

Paris, Dec. 9.—The censorship seems to have decided that the voyage of M. and Mme. Caillaux to South America was not an event that should occupy public attention at the present moment. The Temps was allowed to state that the former minister of finance had been placed on furlough by the minister of war and by the minister of finance, under whom M. Caillaux served in his quality as paymaster of the forces, and had been placed at the disposal of the minister of commerce by the minister of war for a mission in Brazil, with rank of colonel.

"This news," added the Temps, "will cause some surprise, and probably arouse some comment (the censorship here reduces the nature of the comment to a blank line). It can be said that another mission had been contemplated and that at first there had been talk of the United States.

"As to the object of this mission, the minister of commerce has issued a note (a twenty line blank followed) but the censorship apparently changed its mind and late editions were allowed to print the note. It is as follows:

"M. Joseph Caillaux has been charged with an economic mission to Brazil. This mission has for its object an investigation into foodstuffs and raw materials existing in Brazil and of their use for our support or for the manufacture of objects pertaining to the national defence. It also deals with manufactured objects at present supplied by Austria and Germany to Brazil, which our French manufacturers might supply—cloth, porcelain, chemical products, machines and tools of every kind.

"The mission finally has to do with submarine telegraph connections with Brazil and modifications which might be introduced into the cable service between France and Brazil, with a view to replacing the German lines of Tenerife, Monrovia and Pernambuco."

At the Ecole de Paris remarked after printing this note "the full importance of this mission can thus be seen and no surprise can be felt that it was decided on until approved by the cabinet under M. Poincaré's presidency."

The papers have also been allowed to print that the arrival of M. and Mme. Caillaux at Bordeaux and their departure therefrom passed unnoticed and that their cabin, booked the day before the Peru called, November 14th, cost \$800. But the Temps' paragraph under the heading: "What People are Saying at Bordeaux," was not allowed to appear.

Several papers have seized the opportunity to reprint, as far as the censor would allow, an article from the Neue Presse of Vienna of October 15th, reproducing an article of the Frankfurt Gazette referring to M. Caillaux. Versions differ slightly. One runs:

"At the beginning of hostilities M. Caillaux went to Verdun. Now he is in Paris. For the moment he has abandoned any political role. M. Caillaux has strong ties in France in all republican centres. He is one of those rare men among politicians who are not used up. Most of the others have become impossible on account of the difference of shade. They are responsible for the war and responsibility with which M. Caillaux cannot be reproached for he has always spoken in very good terms of Germany, with which country he has always been on good terms."

After some censured lines, the article continues:

"When France gets over its mistake M. Caillaux will certainly play a preponderant role in his country, which he serves as paymaster-general, while many others will then be called upon to render accounts."

Alfred Capus, joint editor of the Figaro, since the death of Mr. Calmette, commenting editorially on the incident, says:

"A colonel's uniform suited M. Caillaux only superficially. He showed himself in it with too much bluster, too much defiance. He failed, too visibly in military submission. His demeanor was certainly that of a paymaster, but not of an army paymaster. Public opinion quickly selected upon the difference of shade. Let us end with a word of peace and hope that M. Caillaux will one day return to his country with his ambition appeased."

THAT SUBMARINE SCHEME.

Canadian Naval Service Department Has Heard Nothing.

Ottawa, Dec. 9.—The Canadian Naval Service Department, it was stated, knows nothing of the reported scheme for putting American-built submarines together in Canada for shipment to England, thus overcoming the United States' neutrality regulations.

The story is that submarines built by the United States Steel Corporation for the British admiralty are to be brought to Montreal in sections and set up.

War To Feature Session.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

The Prices Paid At The Various Centres.

Union Stock Yards, Toronto, Dec. 7.—Receipts were large. 157 cars, 8,827 cattle, 864 hogs, 154 sheep and lambs, and 164 calves.

Cattle.—The market opened up brisk especially for the choice grades which sold at firm prices. The top price reported for a load of heavy export cattle was \$8.40 which was paid William McLean of Kerwood for a load of steers, 1300 lbs. each.

Choice butcher's steers, \$8.25 to \$8.40; good butcher's steers, \$7.90 to \$8.25; medium butcher's steers, \$6.75 to \$7.00; common butcher's steers, \$6.00 to \$6.50; choice butcher's heifers, \$7.75 to \$8.00; common butcher's heifers, \$6.50 to \$7.00; choice cows, \$6.75 to \$7.00; good cows, \$6.10 to \$6.50; canners, \$3.50 to \$4.50; bulls, \$5. to \$7.50.

Feeders and stockers.—Market quiet and prices steady. Medium steers, \$6.25 to \$6.50; medium steers, \$5.75 to \$6.25; stockers, \$4.00 to \$5.75.

Milkers and springers.—Market steady at strong prices, \$5 to \$100 each, bulk at \$7.50 to \$8.5 each.

Calves.—Market easy at quotations given below. Choice veals, \$9 to \$10; common to good, \$5 to \$8.

Sheep and lambs.—Market for lambs was 25c lower in all classes. Sheep, \$5.00 to \$5.75; culls, \$3.00 to \$3.50; lambs, \$2.50 to \$4.50; lambs, choice ewes and wethers, \$3.00 to \$3.25; heavy, \$7.00 to \$7.75; cull lambs, \$2.75 to \$3.25.

Hogs.—Receipts were moderate and prices again 25c lower. Selected, fed and watered, \$7.25 and \$8.30 f.o.b. cars, and \$7.50 weighed off cars.

Montreal Live Stock.

Montreal, Dec. 7.—There were really no prices on the West End Market to-day, and good cattle were in demand at firm rates.

A few of the best animals were sold at from 7c to 7 1/2c, and from that down to five cents for medium; common, 4c to 5c; bulls, 4c to 5 1/2c; lean canners, 3 1/2c to 4c; calves, 4 1/2c to 5 1/2c; sheep, 4 1/2c to 5 1/2c; lambs, 7 1/2c to 7 3/4c; hogs, 7 1/2c to 7 3/4c.

Receipts.—Cattle, 1,500; calves, 200; sheep and lambs, 400; hogs, 1,000.

Buff. Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 7.—Cattle.—Receipts, 3,200; fairly active; shipping, \$8.50 to \$9; butchers, \$6.75 to \$8.50; heifers, \$5.55 to \$8; cows, \$3.50 to \$7; bulls, \$4.75 to \$7.50.

Veals.—Receipts, 700; steady; \$5 to \$12.50.

Hogs.—Receipts, 1,500; active; heavy and mixed yorkers and pigs, \$8.15 to \$8.25; roughs, \$6.75 to \$7; sheep, 1,800; active; steady; lambs, \$6 to \$9.25; ewes, \$5 to \$7.55; culls, \$3.50 to \$4.50.

HOMES MAKE PROSPERITY.

Consider any important article of furniture in your house; a piano, a set of dining-room furniture, the chairs and table in the parlor, the range in the kitchen, the carpets in half a dozen rooms, the wallpaper on all the rooms. The net cost of making a good seven-room house into a home is not less than \$1,500.00. That does not run the cost up to half a dozen \$900. Neither does it count the cost of a hundred odds and ends in the kitchen and the dining-room and the bedrooms.

Now there is not one of these leading staple articles that is not made every day in this country. The amount of wages earned by Canadians for making the things needed to set up any average house, runs to somewhere about \$400. A hundred such average, comfortable and not luxurious homes, if furnished by factories employing Canadian labor would total up \$40,000. That \$40,000, representing the economic outlay of a hundred, sensible people—what becomes of it? Paid to Canadian labor; it goes straight back into Canadian industry and trade. It helps to keep stores open, clerks busy, delivery wagons going the rounds, freight trains moving, factory wheels whirling, and the whole country up to the key of prosperity. Let the same amount of money go to some other country and the story is repeated there—helping some other country to prosper at the expense of this. The homes of Canada depend upon prosperity. Everyone knows that and takes it as an axiom. It is not a self-evident truth that the homes and the householders of Canada directly make the prosperity which they enjoy.

NO PEACE TALK DESIRED.

Court-Martial For Those At Secret Meeting.

Petrograd, Dec. 8.—It is reported that the authorities have decided to send the persons arrested at a secret meeting outside Petrograd, including five members of the duma, for trial by court-martial. It will be remembered that the meeting was held under the auspices of the socialists, and was directed toward encouraging talk of peace.

Dr. Susan G. Dougall Dead.

Montreal, Dec. 9.—Dr. Susan Grace Dougall, daughter of the late John Dougall, founder of the Montreal Witness, and a sister of John Redpath Dougall of the Montreal Weekly Witness, died Saturday at the residence of J. R. Dougall, 693 Mountain street, aged sixty-three.

Don't have too little confidence in yourself or too much in others. People are unnecessarily active when they stir up trouble.

Winter In The Trenches At Ypres



Belgian and French soldiers bivouacked together near Ypres trying to keep warm in the trenches. Already suffering is prevalent among the soldiers in the trenches from the cold winter blasts, but an extra blanket has decreased the extent of the suffering.

DEMANDS INSTRUCTORS

In Canadian Universities of British Blood.

Toronto Globe.

"If we can't get university professors of British blood to train our youths, then let us close our universities," said Thomas Hook, M.P.P., speaking of the recent action by the university governors regarding the German-born professors on the staff. The speaker was quite heated in his remarks, which were enthusiastically applauded by the assembly.

Mr. Hook said that the maintaining of the German professors on the staff should not be tolerated. "We cannot stand these men putting their ideas of justice and learning into the heads of our young men. It is adding insult to injury when the president said: 'Go, have a holiday until the war is ended, and you will get your pay all the time.'" It was the teaching of a Canadian young man, said Mr. Hook, not to love the traditions of our forefathers. Asked if the Ontario government had any power to act Mr. Hook explained that it had not.

"A few years after the Whitney government came into power," he continued, "it put the university on an independent plane, so that it would be beyond a political basis. However, it is nearly time that the government took hold. The people who support the university should have something to say in its management."

SET LUMBERMEN AT REST.

Imperial Government Not Buying Ties In Alabama.

Cranbrook, B.C., Dec. 9.—Unrest among the lumbermen of this province over published reports that the imperial government has let a contract in Alabama for ten million ties has been set at rest by a cablegram from Hon. G. H. Perry, acting high commissioner.

R. E. Green, dominion member for Kootenay, was requested by local political bodies and lumbermen to take the matter up with the minister of trade and commerce, and is in receipt of the following telegram from Hon. R. E. Borden: "Following telegram just received from Mr. Perry begins: 'Have definite verbal assurance from Board of Trade that no such order for railway ties given or contemplated by imperial government.' Subsequently approached railway executive committee no orders given by them, but they added that English railway companies, in view of the closing of ordinary sources of supply are looking around in case necessity arises to draw upon new territory. Would be well to have lumbermen forward fullest particulars available of Canadian supplies to the secretary of the railway executive committee early as possible." R. E. BORDEN.

Not Admitted By Britain in Regrets To Switzerland.

Berne, Switzerland, Dec. 9, via London.—In connection with the alleged violation of the neutrality of the air over Switzerland, it became known here that when Great Britain expressed to the Swiss Federal Council regret that her aviators had inadvertently failed to observe their instructions and avoid Swiss territory when flying to Friedrichshafen, in Germany, the British authorities expressly declared that this must not be interpreted as a recognition on the part of the British government of the existence of a sovereignty of the air.

30,000 STARVE TO DEATH.

300,000 Face Famine in Albania and Palestine.

Washington, Dec. 9.—Dire need of food among the people of Albania and Palestine was reported by Ambassador Morgenthau to the state department yesterday. In these countries, the report said, more than 300,000 people are facing famine and 20,000 already have died of starvation. Mr. Morgenthau's dispatch was sent immediately to the Red Cross Society, which issued an appeal for public subscriptions to finance relief measures.

The following report from the American consul at Jerusalem, dated November 24th, was forwarded by the ambassador:

"Need of provisions very pressing. Many suffer from America. Send ship to ask help from America. Send ship full of all sorts of provisions direct to Jaffa for distribution among needy people without distinction of religious nationality."

It was further reported that great numbers of unfortunate refugees in Galicia and Poland are facing winter with little or no aid.

WAR AGAINST THE BAR.

Hotel License Fight Promised in London.

London, Ont., Dec. 9.—The City Council decided to send to the people in January a by-law providing for the cutting off of six hotel licenses, authorized a plebiscite on the extension of the municipal franchise to married women, and turned down a resolution calling for an expression of the people upon the adoption of the commission form of government.

Assessment Commissioner Grant declaring the license reduction petition to be insufficiently signed by the margin of one-tenth of a vote, the hotel men decided to oppose the submission of a plebiscite on the extension of the municipal franchise to married women, and turned down a resolution calling for an expression of the people upon the adoption of the commission form of government.

NEW ENGLAND'S GIFT SHIP

To Carry 8,400 Tons of Supplies to Belgians.

Boston, Dec. 9.—Preparations for sending from this port the largest cargo of food and clothing forwarded to the Belgian sufferers from this country were made at a meeting of relief workers last night. The British steamer Harpaloo, to be known as "New England's Gift Ship to the Belgians," will take away 8,400 tons of supplies valued at \$500,000 on Christmas Day.

In her hold will be stowed apples and potatoes from Maine, blankets from Lawrence, cotton goods from various New England textile centres, shoes from Brockton and Lynn and other supplies purchased off New England merchants.

SICK SAILORS ARRIVE.

Say That Heligoland is Protected By Torpedo Netting.

Liverpool, Dec. 9.—The hospital ship China, chartered by the British admiralty, put into Liverpool yesterday with about two hundred sick sailors collected from various warships in the North Sea. Some were in rather bad condition and they were carried on stretchers and the majority were able to walk. From one of the convalescents a small idea of their life in the North Sea was gathered. He said:

"We are getting on all right in the North Sea. It is beastly cold out there, but we don't mind. At times life is a bit monotonous, but we bear it all nicely. Some of our vessels had a look more than once at the German ships, and if they would only come out we could set the whole lot quickly with our big guns. The Germans do not touch our big ships, but only the smaller ones. We give chase to their submarines when seen and make them clear off—though mishaps will occur. There are not so many German submarines, about as people think. We have plenty of sleep, good food, and hard watching and cruising."

"Some of us have had a glimpse of Heligoland, but the atmosphere was misty and the place lies low. Some of our destroyers looked in to see what was going on, but owing to the torpedo nets they could not go far enough to do damage."

TWO YEARS IN PENITENTIARY.

Magistrate Wished Power to Add Lashes.

Guelph, Dec. 9.—George Friedmann of this city, formerly a resident of Arthur, was brought before Magistrate Watt charged with having seduced a girl under the age of fifteen years. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to a term of two years in penitentiary. In passing sentence his worship stated that if it were in his power to do so he would have a man lashed when he went into prison, again when he came out and every year for the balance of his life. The county crown attorney stated that he had no less than five cases of a similar nature at present receiving his attention.

On the other hand, a man is also the architect of his own misfortune. A new broom may sweep clean, but it never comes with a guarantee not to raise blisters.

STILL OPPOSES ENTRY

OF THE HINDUS TO BRITISH COLUMBIA.

H. H. Stevens, M. P., Thinks There is Ample Scope For Their Influence And Expansion in Their Homeland.

Vancouver, B.C., Dec. 9.—H. H. Stevens, M.P., who has been a strong opponent of Hindu immigration, says he is not particularly impressed by the warning Colonial Secretary Harcourt is said to have given Australia to lift the embargo against Hindus entering British dominions.

"Canada's and British Columbia's opposition to indiscriminate immigration of Asiatics," he declared, "is not based on any narrow prejudice, but on sound economic and industrial reasons. It is not a question of whether or not oriental civilization is good or bad, but simply that it is distinct in every essential feature from the civilization, represented in our national life.

"I do not think that the destinies of India can be worked out by immigration to Canada. There seems to me to be ample scope for their influence and expansion on the hinterlands of India, which still remain undeveloped to a great extent, or in similar tropical climes under British rule. Aside from a few agitators, who are frankly disloyal and antagonistic to the empire, the great mass of the people of India are quite indifferent to the question of immigration to Canada. Their recent splendid response to the call for men to help fight the British empire's battles in Europe was a remarkable demonstration of the fact that their loyalty has been unimpaired by the opposition to their settlement in Canada and other overseas dominions.

"In this connection, it is interesting to note that since the war began the question of Hindu immigration, so far as this province is concerned, is becoming adjusted to some extent by natural economic causes. The closing of the mills and other similar avenues of labor has resulted in the throwing out of employment of hundreds of the natives of India. A large proportion of the laborers have already returned to their native land, where living is cheap, and where a few dollars go a long way."

NO IDEA OF COMPROMISE

Temps Says Combatants Are Ones to Decide Peace Terms.

Paris, Dec. 4.—The Temps, in the course of an editorial on "Neutrals and Peace," asks: "Where is there a neutral who can believe that he is assured against one day being treated like Belgium by a victorious Germany?" The Temps continues: "Any attempt at compromise would be veritable desertion of all which would render useless all the blood which has been shed and the ruins and miseries of the last four months. It would be no less dangerous to allow neutrals to interfere between the combatants to become the arbiters of peace when hostilities are over. Only those who have fought, who have borne the weight of the most frightful of wars should have a voice and when the vanquished desire peace it is to the combatants that they should address themselves.

"The combatants alone, who have measured the whole extent of the effort, can fix justly the conditions of peace and judge justly of the guarantees which are necessary for the future. This is as much to the interest of those who remain neutral to the very end, as it is the right of those who have fought."

A new broom may sweep clean, but it never comes with a guarantee not to raise blisters.

No Alum—No Dyspepsia

Look to the food. Eat heartily of hot breads, hot biscuit, hot cakes, made light and tasty with Royal Baking Powder, and snap your fingers at dyspepsia. It is the tasty, appetizing food that aids digestion.

There is a quality in Royal Baking Powder coming from the purity, wholesomeness and fitness of its ingredients, which promotes digestion. Food raised by it will not distress. This peculiarity of Royal has been noted by hygienists and physicians, and they are accordingly earnest in its praise, especially recommending it in the preparation of food for those of delicate digestion.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure No Alum