Chronological Review of a Period Bristling With Momentous Happenings to Canada, Great Britain and Her Colonies

JANUARY

Van.1-Knighthood was conferred upon F. C. S. Langelier, Lieutenant Governor of Quebec; D. C. Cameron, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba; Objet Justice Archambault of Quebec; and Henry Egan, Ottawa.

Jan. 2-Regina, Sask., was threatenbd with destruction by an anonymous writer claiming to represent unem-

Montreal secured relief after eight lays of water famine. Jan. 5-Local option carried in six-

teen Ontario municipalities. Jan. 6-The Crown Prince of Germany was degraded in rank for publicly commending harsh military measures in Alsace-Lorrain Jan. 8-A general rallway strike be-

ran in South Africa. Jan. 9-Announcement was made of the existence of a \$5,000,000 indemnity

fund for the Ulster Volunteers. Jan, 10-The Mexican rebel army raptured Ojinga after a week's fighting, the Federals fleeing across the

Jan. 12-A "free wheat" resolution was adopted unanimously by the Manitoba Legislature.

Jan. 13-The steamer Cobequid was wrecked in the Bay of Fundy. was threatened by a fire which destroyed the Frothingham Workman factory.

Jan. 14-The passengers and crew of the wrecked steamer Cobequid were taken off safely. Jan. 15-The Dominion Parliament

Jan, 16-Senator George A. Cox died | Caillaux The British submarine A7 sank off

Plymouth with her crew of 11 men. Jan. 18 John Krafchenko, the escaped murderer, was recaptured at

Jan. 20-A Montreal newspaper faunched charges of graft against three members of the Quebec Legis- Rivers. lature.

Jan. 21-Lord Stratheons died at Jan. 22-The Great Waterways

Welland Canaf Jan. 25-Prince William of Wied

completed his arrangements for the formal taking possession of the Throne of Albania Jan. 27-The South African Government deported ten labor leaders.

Jan. 28-Hon. L. P. Pelletier hounced the rates for the parcel post Jan. 29-The three members of the their regiments.

Quebec Legislature accused of bribetaking, resigned. Jan. 30-The steamer Monroe was mons criticizing the Gutelius-Lynchrammed and sunk off the coast of

Virginia with a loss of 39 lives. The Bishop of London reported that | State for War. hunger-striking suffragist in prison were not tortured by forcible feeding. FEBRUARY 0

Feb. 1-The German bark Hera was wrecked off Falmouth, England, with ing obedience from all ranks. a loss of nineteen lives. Feb. 2-Chief Constable Carpenter

of Edmonton was summarily dismissed from office. Feb. 3-President Wilson issued an order permitting the shipment of arms cross the Mexican border.

Feb. 4-Mrs. Hebert of Montreal was granted leave to proceed against Panama Canal Act. Archbishop Bruchest and Eugene Hebert to have her marriage with the

latter declared legal, and the Archbishop's decree null and void. Feb. 5-Bills to abolish capital cunishment and honorary titles in Canada were vigorously debated in

the House of Commons. Feb. 7-T. H. Johnson, & Liberal member of the Manitoba Legislature properly spent in the Gimil bye revisions of the tariff.

Feb. 9-The Redistribution Bill was second reading with a majority of stroduced in the House of Commons. | eighty Feb. 10-The parcel post-system-was

sugurated in Canada The British Parliament was re- Flemming improperly extorted money sened and the Home Rule struggle from timber limit licensees. enewed in the House of Commons. A severe earthquake shock was felt

n parts of Ontario and Quebec. Feb. 11-The Asquith Government was sustained by a majority of 78 on

Feb. 12-Messrs. Berard, Bergevin and Mousseau, the three members of commander at Vera Cruz refused to he Quebec Legislature accused of salute the American flag. aking bribe money were pronounced uilty by the investigating committee. at Coronado Beach, Calif. The report by Messrs, Gutelius and

Feb. 15 Quebec's shoe trade strike suit." was ended after a four months' fight. | April 16-Sir D. C. Cameron, Lieu-Feb. 16-A Unionist tariff reform tenant-Governor of Manitoba and amendment advocating Imperial pre- other prominent men refused to at- ference at Niagara Falls ended.

ference was defeated in the British tend a Roman. Catholic banquet at House of Commons. Fey. 18-Wm. O'Brien, leader of the the King on the toast list.

dent Irish Nationalists, was reunoppreed in Cork City.

Feb. 22-Joseph Feis, philanthropist | to Congress. and single tax advocate, died

Feb. 23-Sir Edward Grey announce ed in the British House of Commons that Great Britain would not interfere in Mexican affairs.

Feb. 24-The deported South African labor leaders arrived at Gravesend

Feb. 25-A sensation was caused the Ontario Legislature by the reading of a letter showing that Mr. Gustave Evanturel had attempted to become the paid agent of the liquor interests Feb. 26 Dr. Douglas Mawson' antarctic expedition returned to Adelaide. Australia.

MARCH

March 1-Lord Minto died at Ha- Argentina, Brazil and Chili wick. Scotland. Hon, C. R. Devlin, Minister of Colonization and Mines in the Quebec with a loss of nineteen lieves. administration, died at Aylmer.

prominent persons issued an appeal tiations for signatures to an Ulster covenant of mild character.

March 3-Hon. F. D. Monk resigned his seat in the House of Commons. March 4-The Dominion Govern ment characterized as premature the proposal to establish an old age per

gion system March 5-The Home Rule Bill was read a first time in the British House March 7-Sir George W. Ross died

at Toronto. March 9-Premier Asquith announc ed his "six year exclusion" concession to Ulster.

persons were burned death in a St. Louis fire. March 10-A plea was made in the

Dominion Parliament for bountles to the iron industries. Gustave Evanturel resigned member of the Ontario Legislature. March 11-Burglars shot and killed

Constable Bourdon of Montreal and wounded another policeman. March 13-Captain White, son of the defender of Ladysmith, headed a mob Notre Dame Cathedral, Montreal, of Dublin unemployed in a street fight

with the police. March 15-Heavy earthquakes killed many persons in Japan. Mr. Winston Churchill announced

that there would be no further Home Rule concessions. March 16-Gaston Calmette, editor of Figaro, was shot and killed by Mme.

March 17-Five lives were lost in the burning of the Woodbine Hotel March 18-Hon, Wm. Paterson, former Minister of

Hon. J. A. Tessier, Minister Roads in Quebec, was elected in Three

March 19-Hon. Hewitt Bostock was chosen as Liberal leader of the

The Ulster situation became alarm-Union urged the completion of the ingly grave; Carson and his associates hurried to Belfast. March 20-British troops were sent

from Dublin to Ulster. March 21-Seventy army officer serving in Ireland resigned March 23-Premier Asquith and Col Seely explained to the House of Com-

mons the misunderstanding which led to the resignations of army officers in Ireland, most of whom returned March 24-Hon, G. P. Graham spoke for many hours in the House of Com-

Staunton report on the N.T.R. Col. Seely resigned as Secretary of March 26-Field Marshal Sir John

French and Gen. Sir John S. Ewart resigned from the Army Council. March 27-A new Army Order was issued by the British Cabinet requir-

March 30-Premier Asquith nounced his intention of assuming the duties of Secretary of State for War and resigned his seat to face re-

March 31-The United States House of Representatives passed the bill to repeal the exemption clause in the

April 2-More than 150 men of the Newfoundland sealing beet perished in a blizzard General Villa captured Torreon.

April 3-Lord Roberts was elected president of the League of British Covenanters. April 6-Hon. W. T. White delivered

charged that a huge sum was im- his budget speech, announcing some The Home Rule Bill passed its

Charges were made in the New. Brunswick Legislature that Premier

April 8-Premier Asquith was re turned as member for East Fife with

April 12-The Australian Minister of Defence severely criticized Wing he first division on the Home Rule ston Churchill's Imperial naval detence speech.

April 13-General Mass. Mexican A vril 14-Sir William Whyte died

April 15-General Huerta was warn-Lynch-Staunton on the National Trans- ed by the Washington ntinental Railway was tabled in that he must salute the American flag | was returned to office in Ontario.

Winnipeg because the Pope preceded

April 17-An attempt was made kill Mayor Mitchell of New York Feb. 20—News of the execution of President Wilson refused Huerta's Wm. S. Benton, a British subject, by offer to exchange simultaneous salutes General Villa, the rebel leader, filtered April 20—President Wilson delivered July 3 Joseph Chamberlain died a

Eight persons, were killed by an acetylene gas explosion in a hotel Macoun, Sask

Major-General W. Almonte, Ont April 22-American marines landed at Vera Cruz, four of them being killed

April 24-Navigation was opened on" he St. Lawrence River. April 25-Huge quantities of rifles and ammunition were landed and distributed in Ulster in spite of the

Government's precautions April 26.—The Pope announced the Archbishop Begin of Quebec would

be created a Cardinal The United States and Mexico ac epted the offer of mediation

April 28-The steamer Benjamin

Noble was wrecked in Lake Superior April 30-Huerta promised to cease March 2-Lord Roberts, Rudyard hostilities against the United States Kipling, Viscount Milner and other pending the outcome of peace nego-

MAY

May 1-New license laws went into effect in Quebec. May 2-The Duke of Argyll died

Cowes, Isle of Wight May 4-The steamer Columbian was urned south of Cape Race. Part of her crew was rescued Mr. Lloyd George delivered his

budget speech. May 5-Niagara Falls was selected as the scene of the Mexico-American peace conference.

May 6-The House of Lords threw out the Woman Suffrage Bill. The Anti-Tipping Bill was discusse n the Senate May 7-The announcement wa

made that Prince Alexander of Teck would succeed the Duke of Connaught as Governor-General. May 8-The Countess of Aberdeen was re-elected President of the Inter

national Council of Women. May 10-Mme. Lillian Nordica, th singer, died at Batavia, Java. May 11 Militant suffragettes created a scene during a performance at

the Royal Opera House, London, before King George and Queen Mary and the King and Queen of Denmark May 12-Excieng incidents marked the resumption of the Home Rule de bate in the British House of Commons May 13-The Canadian Northern aid

resolution was bitterly debated in the House of Commons May 14-Wm. Wainwright, senior Vice-President of the G.T.R. died Atlantic City

May 17-Four survivors of the burn ed steamer Columbian were picked Jup south of Sable Island, eleven of their comrades having died in the

May 19-The Welsh Disestablishment Bill passed its third reading in the British House of Commons. May 20-The peace conference open

ed at Niagara Falls. May 21-Militant suffragettes storm ed Buckingham Palace and fought fiercely with the police. May 22-Sir Francis Laking, th

King's physician died at London. The Dominion Government ordered the Vancouver immigration authori not to allow the Hindu passen gers to land from the steamer Koma gatur Maru.

May 25-The Home Rule Bill passed i Aug. 2-Germany declared war on its third reading in the British House Russia and invaded Belgium and May 28-The C.N.R. Aid Bill was

given its first reading. May 29-The Empress of Ireland was rammed and sunk near Father Point, with a loss of over 1,000 lives.

June 3-The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church met at Wood-June 4-Miss Mary Blomfield interrupted the King's court to appeal on Germany.

behalf of the suffragettes. June 8-Senator Coffey died at Lor

June 9-The Schate passed C.N.R. Aid Bill

June 10-The Redistribution was introduced in the House of Com-

damaged by a suffragette bomb. The United States Senate passed the Panama Canal tolls repeal bill. June 12-The Dominion Parliament | abroad.

was prorogued June 14-The threatened general rallway strike in Italy was abandoned after much disorder.

June 16-The Empress of Ireland enquiry was begun June 18-Yielding to Sylvia Pank hurst's persistence, Premier Asquith agreed to receive a deputation of suf-

June 19-Nearly 200 miners were killed by an explosion at Hillcrest. Alberta. June 21-Premier R. L. Borden and Messrs. Boucher, Beck, Aitkins and soil. The French evacuated Mul

Dr. Roddick were knighted. June 23-Hon. S. H. Blake died at The Home Rule amending bill was Louvain after heavy fighting.

introduced in the House of Lords. June 26-Salem, Mass. was almost ribly in attacks on the Liege forts. wiped out by fire. June 28-Archduke Francis Ferdin

Sarajevo, Bosnia June 29-The Conservative party mans at Dinant. The clergy and military of Vienna | moved to Antwerp. June 30-The Mexican Peace Con. Waterloo.

July 1-Austria proclaimed martial Canada's volunteers at Valcartier. law in two provinces inhabited mainly by Servians, much rioting having occurred during anti-Servian - demor

July 6-The Court of Appeal decided that the Mindus on the Komagata daru could not enter Canada.

he total exclusion amendment to the July 9-Dufferin Terrace at Quebec was seriously damaged by fire.

Hon. H. R. Emmerson died at Dor-July 10-The Conservative Governwas returned to

July 11-The Empress of Ireland Inport placing the blame upon the British

July 14-The Home Rule amending | well into France. bill passed its third reading in the July 15-General Huerta resigned Bight. as provisional President of Mexico.

Plural Voting Bill. July 16-The town of Hearst, On- cisively defeated by the Russians at Good Hope were sunk in battle with tario, was destroyed by a forest fire. Zamose A plague of army worms appeared n Ontario

July 17-Huerta fled from Mexico

the police of Vancouver. King George called a conference of all party leaders on the Home Rule

question. July 20-King George reviewed a great ficet of over 200 war vessels at Portsmouth.

Mme. Caillaux was placed on trial at Paris. July 22-- The Home Rule conference over the exclusion of Ulster reached

a complete deadlock. July 23 The Bank of Nova Scotia absorbed the Metropolitan Bank. Cavalry charged a mob in St. John during a street car strike riot

The Komagata Maru left Vancouver with her Hindu passengers. July 24 Austria served an ultimatum on Servia demanding immediate satisfaction for the murder of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife. July 26-The King's Own Scottish Borderers fired on a Dublin mob, kill-

ing four persons. Austria and Servia broke off diplo-July 27-The Kaiser returned to Berlin from a holiday and conferred with his ministers: Sir Edward Grey tried to arrange a settlement of the

July 28-Austria declared Germany declined to consider Sir Edward Grey's peace plans. Russia prepared to mobilize army and the other European powers

Austro-Servian dispute

took precautionary steps. Mme. Caillaux was July 29-Beigrade was bombarded by Austrian warships.

Russia decided to support Servia and ordered mobilization. July 30-Belgrade was occupied by Britain prepared her army and navy

for eventualities, stopping all leave. Canada's Military Council drew up tentative plans for mobilization. July 31-The German fleet warned off the Danish coast. French troops manœuvred close to the German frontier.

AUGUST

Luxemburg.

Aug. 3-Britain presented an aultimatum to Germany demanding her withdrawal from Belgian territory. Sir Edward Grey announced that Britain would defend the coast of France against German warships. King Albert appealed to King Premier. George to safeguard the integrity of

Belgium. Aug. 4-Britain declared war on Aug. 5-Liege was attacked by the Germans who were beaten back with

heavy losses. Earl Kitchener was appointed War 22,000 men. The British cruiser Amphion was

destroyed by a mine with a loss of to Ostend. 130 lives. The mine-layer Koenigin Luise was sunk. Aug. 6-H.M.S. Bristol and June 11-The Coronation Chair was German cruiser Karlsruhe had a run the Canadian Red Cross, died in Eng. attempt to escape. The Imperial Government accepted

Canada's offer of troops for service died. Mrs. Woodrow Wilson 'died. Aug. 7-Many Indian rajahs offered their entire resources to the Crown. Aug. 8-The first British troops

landed in France. Canada's offer of a million bags of flour was accepted. Aug. 9-The British fleet had brush with German submarines sink

ing one of them. Aug. 10-The Germans occupied the town of Liege. France declared war on Austria. Aug. 12-Fighting began on French

Britain declared war on Austria. Aug. 13-The Germans reached gent arrived at Plymouth. Aug. 14-The Germans suffered ter-

Aug. 16-Japan served an ultimatum on Germany to withdraw from the A French army checked the Ger

began an agitation for a punitive war | The Belgians and French engaged | Dr. Charles A. Hodgetts was apthe Germans in a great battle near pointed Canadian Red Cross Commismet for a special session

> Aug. 20-Pope Pius died. The Germans occupied Brussels. Extra taxes to meet Canada's was at Winnipeg.

pay a forty-million dollar war tax. The bombardment of Namur was

July 8-The House of Lords adopted ! The Dominion Parliament voted the \$50,000,000 asked by the Government for war expenses. Aug. 22-The battle of Mons started.

Aug. 23-Japan declared war on Germany. Aug. 24-The British and French

started to retire from Mons. Aug. 25-Austria declared war on

Aug. 26-Togoland, a German Afriquiry Commission presented its re- can possession, surrendered to the the post of First Sea Lord. Aug. 27-The Germans advanced tinued diplomatic relations.

Aug. 28-Admiral Beatty's fleet sank four German war vessels in Heligoland Aug. 30-A German aviator dropped The House of Lords rejected the bombs on Paris. Aug. 31-An Austrian army was de- in Nov. 1-The cruisers Monmouth an

Fierce fighting occurred in the Walley of the Meuse. SEPTEMBER July 19-The Hindus of the steamer | Sept. 2-The Montenegrins defeated | Nov. 5-The German cruiser Yorke Komogata Maru battled fiercely with the Austrians at Bilek, Bosnia

Sept. 3-The French seat of government was transferred to Bordeaux. Cardinal Della Chiesa was elected Septa 4-The German advance in France fecieved a severe check.

Sept. 5-The Germans started to retire, huge armies gathering along the Marne for battle.

turned the German advance toward | den and the bottling up of the Koenigs-Sept. 9-Announcement was made in the House of Commons that Indian troops were on their way to France. ing around Ypres. General Ruszky's Russian - army

Sept. 10-Premier Botha announced that South Africa would give its wholehearted support to Britain. Sept. 11-The Servians captured

Sept. 13-The British and French hotly pursued the retreating Germans. Word reached Ottawa that eight of explorer Stefannson's party were dead Sept 14-The Germans retreated

across the River Aisne and the great Battle of the Aisne commenced. Sept. 15 The operation of the Home Rule and Welsh Disestablishment Bills was suspended for one year. Sept. 17-The British training ship Fisgard II. foundered with a loss of

commission made its report. The Russians won victories in East Prussia over the Germans and Aus-Sept. 18-The Germans destroyed

Sept. 20-The famous cathedral at Rheims was destroyed by the Germans. Sept. 21-General Beyers resigned Friederichshaven. as Commandant-General of the South African forces. Sept. 22-The British, cruisers

Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue were sunk. Aviator Collet dropped bombs on German hangar at Dusseldorf. Sept. 23-The General Conference of the Methodist Church metat Ottawa. Sept. 23-Sir James Whitney idied

at Toronto. Sept. 26-The Russians drove back of the Allies. the Austrians near Przemysi, Galicia. Sept. 28-Fierce frontal attacks on the Allies' position were repulsed. Sept. 29-The Germans copened fire

the Antwerp forts. OCTOBER Oct. 1-The Ontario Cabinet was reorganized with Hon. W. H. Hearst as of Alsace.

Oct. 3-The Allies extended their left wing to winthin 30 miles of the Belgian border. Oct. 5-Two Russian parmies invaded East Prussia. Oct. 6-The Canadian Government

decided to raise a second force of government was moved from antwerp non-dismissal of German professors. Oct. 8-Antwerp was roccupied pby the Germans.

Oct. 9-Col. J. H. Burland, mead tof rebel. was reported drowned in at 1 Oct. 10-King Charles of Roumania

Germans advanced against Ostend Oct. 11-Twenty/ German bombs were dropped on Paris, killing four Cardinal Ferretta, Papal Secretary,

died at Rome.

landed in England.

Oct. 12-The Germans began gigantic offensive movement along 300 miles of battle front in France and Belgium. Oct. 13-A Boer scommando junder Col. Maritz rose in rebellion.

The Belgian capital was moved to Havre, France. Oct. 14-The first Canadian contin Oct. 15 The British cruiser Hawk was sunk by a German submarine. Oct. 16-Marquis di San, Guillano,

Thousands of Belgian refugees

four German destroyers off the Dutch Oct. 19-The British fleet shelled Aug. 17-The Belgian capital was the German land forces near the Bel-

Italy's Foreign Minister, died.

Oct. 18-Beitish war vessels

sioner to Britain. Aug. 18—The Dominion Parliament; Oct. 20—Hon. Messirs. Casgrain and sein Kemal as Sultan of Egypt. Blondin were swern in as Cabinet An order was issued to mobilize Ministers.

attacks near La Vassee. Oct. 24-Hon. Colin Campbell died along the Bzura River. appropriation were approved by Pan Oct. 25-General Sir Charles Doug-

tained a foothold River after desperate fighting. Col. Maritz's rebel Boer force was defeated in Bechuanaland.

Oct. 27-Generals De Wet and Beyers placed themselves at the head of rebel Boer commandoes. Oct. 28-General Botha defeated Beyers' commando. Oct. 29-Prince Louis of Batten erg

resigned as First Sea Lord. Turkish warships bombarded several Russian ports. Oct. 30-Baron Fisher succeeded to Great Britain and Turkey

The hospital ship Robilla wrecked off the Yorkshire coast. Oct. 81-Hon. P. S. G. MacKenzie Provincial Treasurer of Quebec, died. NOVEMBER

a German fleet off the coast of Chili. Nov. 2-Martial law proclaimed in Nov. 3-British warships bombard-

d Turkish forts in the Dardanelles. was sunk in Jahde Bay. Nov. 6-Tsing Tau surrendered to the Japanese. Nov. 7-The Austrians suffered a

severe defeat at the hands of the Russians in Galicia. Nov. 9-The first Canadian hospital unit left Salisbury for France. Nov. 10-The official statement was made that Carl Hans Lody had been The British cruiser Pathfinder was shot in the Tower of London as a spy. The Admiralty announced the de-Sept. 7-The allies successfully struction of the German cruiser Em-

Nov. 11-The London Scottish bri gade distinguished itself in the fight-Nov. 13-The Prussian Guard, the crushingly defeated the Austrians at flower of the Kaiser's army, was soundly thrashed by the British near

> General Botha's decisive defeat of De Wet was announced Nov. 14-Lord Roberts died in France. Hon. Wm. Templeman died Vancouver.

The German attempt to reach Calais

Nov. 16-The Princess PatricialLight

was frustrated

nfantry Regiment left Salisbury for Winchester. Nov. 17-D. R. Wilkie, President tof the Imperial Bank, died at Toronto. Mr. Lloyd George announced his proposals for additional taxes on tea beer and incomes.

Nov. 19-The New Brunswick "graft"

Announcement was made of Mr George Bury's appointment as general manager of the C.P.R. in succession to Mr. D. McNicoll Nov. 20-The Khedive of Egypt revolted against British control. Nov. 21-British aviators dropped

bombs on the Zeppelin, sheds at Nov. 22-Fifteen Canadian doctor left Salisbury Camp for France. Nov. 23-A German submarine was rammed and sunk off the coast of Scotland.

United States troops evacuated Vera Cruz. Nov. 24 Terrific fighting occurred between Ypres and La Baussee.

was reported being repaired at Belfast. Nov. 30-King George went to Runce

Nov. 27-The warship | Audacious

to visit the troops. DECEMBER Dec. 1 General Joffre fformally an-

nounced the annexation of a section Dec. 2-General De Wet was capured at Waterburg. Austrian troops occupied Belgrade. Dec. 3-Premier Flemming resigned the Premiership of New Brumswick.

Dec. 4-The Russians claimed a big victory at Lodz. Dec. 6-Sir Edmund Oslertzesigned from the Toronto University Board of Oct. 7-The seat of the Belgian Governors as a protest against the Dec. 7-The Germans were reported defeated in Poland by the Rassiana Dec. 8-General Beyers, the Book

Dec. 9-The German cruisers Scharm horst. Gneisenau and Leipzig were defeated and sunk by a British squadron in the South Atlantic off the Falkland Islands.

Kaiser Wilhelm was reported very British Indian troops won a victory over the Turks at Kurna. Dec. 10-The British Admiralty gave out the casualties in the South Atlantic fight as seven killed Dec. 13-A report from Petrograd

Dec. 14-The Servians recaptured Belgrade. Many Canadian officers enlisted with Kitchener's territorial army to reach the front earlier. Dec. 15-The Austrians admitted severe defeat in Servia.

The German cruiser Comorant was

Dec. 16-A German cruiser squadron

nterned by the Americans in Guam.

claimed Austria to be suing for peace.

shelled the towns of Scarborough. Whitby and Hartlepool on the Engsank lish east coast. Over 125 persons were killed. Senator Jaffray died in Toronto. Dec. 17-Great Britain declared protectorate over Egypt and deposed

Khedive Abbas Hilmi. King George inspected the Canadian troops at Salisbury Plains. Dec. 18-Britain named Prince Hus-Dec. 20-The Princess Patricia Canadian Regiment went to France. Oct. 22-The Allies withstood Serce Dec. 21-Fierce fighting occurred Skal es between the Russians and Germans

Dec. 22-The Ontario Cabinet was

ec. 24-A Genutan eviator flow ev

organized.

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