

Alaskan Blizzard Has Subsided.

Nome, Alaska Dec. 3—The blizzard which threatened Nome with destruction by forcing ice and water from Bering Sea high upon the beach, subsided yesterday without doing serious damage to the town.

The huge Arctic ice pack, extending from the shore as far as the eye could see, kept down the waves. No news concerning conditions in the smaller camps has been received.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Ellis' Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO, Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Caught a Tartar.

'Captain, I've caught a Tartar.' 'Well, bring him along.' 'He won't let me.' "This story which has become a proverb, seems at this writing to have been illustrated by the German army in Poland. We are warned by the Russian War Office not to confide in the flood of boastful stories that come from newspaper men in Petrograd; but an utterance of Lord Kitchener in the House of Lords warrants us in assuming a signal reverse for German arms. Instead of their usual turning movement, which was prevented by the Russian army resting its flanks on two rivers which converged behind them (the Vistula and the Bzura) the Germans concentrated all possible force, including a brigade of the famous Prussian Guards, against the Russian centre, which, to their great satisfaction, caved in a considerable way. Their aim was to gain the railway running in the rear of the Russian line, and so cut the Russian army in two and bag one-half of it. Everything seemed to work out except that the Crown Prince's army—the unfortunate Crown Prince was in command of the southern wing of the German army—failed to come up to time. We suspect the Crown Prince is as much of a disaster to General von Hindenburg as he was to Count von Moltke, chief of staff, who is now said to be in disgrace and confinement for having in some way thwarted the will of the Crown Prince, whose army on the French frontier was, as all the world knows, the unfortunate one. Not for war success but for dynastic reasons, it was necessary to lay the blame of that failure on some one else.

—Montreal Weekly Witness.

Are the Zeppelins Failures?

(Boston Advertiser.)

Although at the beginning of the war there was much hysterical fear in England, that the fleets of

German Zeppelins would swoop down on London, time has proven them to be almost useless machines. As a bomb-throwing machine their destructive powers have proved negative, for the comparatively slight damage, done by bombs, has been from those dropped from aeroplanes. For scouting purposes they have scarcely proved themselves of the highest value. An aeroplane can fly higher, with greater speed, it can manoeuvre much more rapidly, its operation is comparatively simple, and it requires fewer men. A Zeppelin requires an expensive supply base, where its bags may be charged with gas. In the present war the Zeppelins have made few long flights into the territory of the enemy, and their value, as scouting machines, has not compared with that of the much less expensive aeroplane. The Zeppelins have had plenty of opportunities, but up to the present time, they have proved failures.

German Wounded Surpass All Estimates

London, Dec. 2—News reaches here that the American hospital at Munich already has had more than six thousand patients, although it can accommodate no more than fifty. The daily stream of German wounded surpasses all the estimates yet made.

'British Army Saved France'

(Correspondence of the Globe.)

Paris, Nov. 16, 1914—General Joffre—the Lord Kitchener of France—could not have paid a greater compliment to the 'contemptible' British army than when he recently remarked that 'the British army had saved France.' General Joffre is not a man to waste time on flattery, and we feel sure that when he uttered these memorable words, his heart, like those of all his grateful countrymen, was most deeply touched by the magnificent work of 'Tommy Atkins' in this country. The French more than ever feel certain that had not Britain done what she did, French arms would not have been victorious. One cannot wonder at the numerous marks of esteem and respect showered on British and British colonial soldiers by all classes in France. Even now the British are fighting against overwhelming odds, and their courage is sufficient to ensure victory for the Allies. Against British pluck and endurance the Germans are powerless. 'Tommy Atkins'—whose magnificent resistance is admired by the whole world, Germany included—is not given to boast of what he does; he knows what he can do, and will not rest contented until his task is thoroughly accomplished. He has grown accustomed by this time to bearing the brunt of German's fiercest onslaughts. Like a rock he repels these as they come; human waves are nothing to him. The generous French will not forget Britain for the many sacrifices she made on her behalf, and that of Belgium. Britain has always done, and always will do her duty, and she seeks no praises, though she heartily welcomes all unsolicited ones. In Flanders terrific fighting is taking place, accompanied by appalling losses on both sides. The Allies were never more determined to drive the Germans out of France and Belgium. In this they will prove victorious ultimately; though progress is slow it is nevertheless sure. The inclement weather greatly impedes operations on both sides.

The road to Calais and the coast is now considered secure, in spite of Germany's fresh attempts to reach that French northern seaport by a new route. The situation is good, and the Allies are holding their positions admirably. The driving of the common enemy back on the Rhine is but a question of time; mile after mile of territory is being wrested from the Germans, who are pretty nigh their wits' end. General Joffre contents himself by letting the Germans lose three men to the Allies one. Such a policy can have but one end. The French commander-in-chief is biding his time and letting the Germans cut their own throats by a process of attrition. He further knows that the longer he waits the stronger

does his army become. There are still nearly a million of soldiers in France who are not yet in the fighting line. At the present moment the allied forces are at their minimum of strength, but are daily growing towards their maximum. On the other hand, the Germans are at their maximum strength and are daily growing towards their minimum, so that every twenty-four hours the Allies' certainty of success becomes nearer. To this hopeful outlook must be added the equally encouraging message that the Russian plans have everywhere been crowned with success. Germany's troubles, both in the field and at home are growing more and more serious hourly. All the 'joys' gone out of the war so far as the Germans are concerned.

Turkey thinks that she has paid quite dearly enough during the last ten days for acting as cat's paw to Germany.

An anti-German plot has broken out in Constantinople against the Germans and the Young Turks. Though the chief conspirators have been arrested and shot, the fact remains that the people of the Ottoman Empire are terribly excited over the Turkish defeats. Turkey has blundered and been made to pay very dearly for her folly, that of fighting for Germany. Her suicidal action will bring very serious trouble upon her head; friction between the civil population and the army is ripe. Turkish troops are already reported to be throwing down their arms, refusing to assist Germany any longer. The influence of German or Young Turk officers is not able to maintain the prestige of Germany, or of the Committee of Union and Progress. One of the compensations of the war will be the going out of Europe of the Turkish government.

RAILWAYS AND THE PEOPLE

Of the \$9,813 shareholders of the Pennsylvania road 49 per cent. are women. The increase in the number of shareholders of the railways in the United States since 1904 has been 118 per cent. This shows the widespread degree of interest that is taken by the people themselves in the railways of the country. The Canadian Pacific has something like 65,000 shareholders scattered over the world. The management has never cared to give the number in each country; but it is known that in Germany, Belgium and France the majority of the shareholders reside. Hundreds of thrifty French peasants have invested their savings in the Canadian Pacific. Enquiries are sometimes made by humble people from the other side as to the general conditions of the company, wistful questioning with respect to the dividend, and so forth. These are made for the most part by humble people, who have little acquaintance with business, but who, having a little money invested, are anxious when any sort of doubtful rumor reaches them.

BULLETS PHOTOGRAPHED

(Amusing Results Shown by Series of Wonderful Pictures)

Moving pictures have unlimited possibilities, apparently, for the study of rapidly-moving objects. An apparatus capable of making pictures at the rate of 100,000 a second has been made. With it seventy-two pictures of a revolver bullet were taken while moving ten inches.

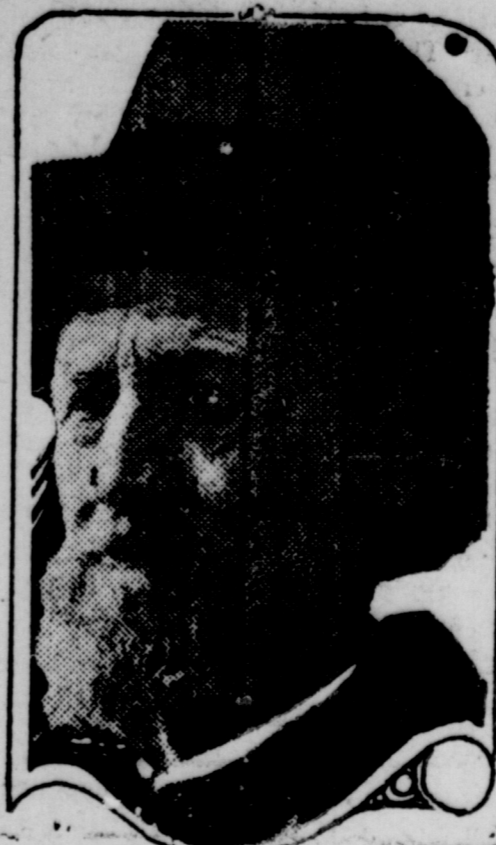
Pictures of a bullet passing through a stick of wood showed a curious condition. The bullet passed completely through the thin stick and was well on its way beyond before the wood showed any signs of distress.

Then some tiny splinters started out, following the bullet; the stick began to split, and after the bullet had proceeded some distance the stick suddenly fell to pieces.

No camera shutters are fast enough to take pictures at anything like this speed, so no shutter was used. Instead a series of electric sparks was flashed, the sparks following one another at the rate of 100,000 a second, each spark making a picture. The film was mounted on a wheel about three feet in circumference, and the wheel was revolved at the great speed of 8,000 revolutions a minute.

When all was ready the bullet was shot, the spark flashed, and the wheel revolved, the actual exposure being limited to a fraction of a second, so as not to pile up pictures one over the other.

Will Lassoo Gorillas



'Buffalo Jones,' who used to divert himself lassoing buffalo on the Western plains, has found a new sport—lassooing gorillas. No full-grown specimen of the great ape has so far been taken alive. But 'Buffalo Jones' is now in the French Congo to get some for the London Zoo. A moving picture man will trail the gorilla hunter.

Granite in British Columbia

An important matter to Vancouver is the discovery on Texada Island, 50 miles from the city, of an inexhaustible ledge of mottled granite. Some of the stone was quarried experimentally, and the polished slabs used in the new Victoria Theatre. A \$150,000 company leased the ledge from the Government to develop the quarry. During the past five years over \$3,000,000 worth of marble was imported into Vancouver for interior work on new buildings. In the future most of the stone for such work will be quarried in British Columbia.

Automobile Stretcher

A bed which can be folded compactly when not in use has been invented for the transportation of invalids in automobiles.

BOILS CONTAGIOUS

It is Possible Now to Avoid Them by Inoculation

Boils receive their name because it used to be believed that they were due to the blood becoming too hot and boiling over in different parts of the body.

'You must never cure a boil by outside applications,' is a fallacy that lots of good people believe, because, they say, it will 'drive the poison in' and lead to some more serious trouble.

This mistaken idea has been widely fostered by the entirely correct observation that scarlet fever, measles and other diseases are often more severe when they are accompanied by only a slight eruption. Indeed, scarlatina is liable to be fatal when the rash is very faint or only present for an hour or so.

This, however, positively does not apply to boils. They may often be cured from the outside, and there is no danger of your 'driving them in,' although a legion of careful grandmothers believe so.

Although it has long been known that boils are caused by little microbes called 'staphylococci' and 'streptococci,' which resemble bunches of grapes and strings of beads, it had never until recently been really certain that boils are contagious. The observation of an army surgeon, who traced an epidemic of boils directly to one man whose collars had inoculated him with boils, seems to prove that this is the case.

The boils, which began on his neck, infected the shirt bands and collars which he wore. When these were thrown into the wash with the linen of other men 82 per cent. of the men in that particular command fell ill with boils.

No one who has to mingle with his fellow men can escape the danger of boils. Wherever you go you will encounter their contagious microbes. When you do become infected don't buy a barrel of 'blood purifier.' Instead, go to a physician and take the anti-boil inoculation, such as is now given to prevent boils.

And to avoid spreading the trouble to your friends, take extra care to disinfect yourself with borax or some other disinfectant in addition to the frequent and free use of soap and

RIISING FINANCIER

Ontario Man Who Made Rapid strides Toward Success

Remarkably rapid has been the rise of Mr. George A. Morrow, who succeeded Mr. H. C. Cox as president of the Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada.

Mr. Morrow was born in 1877, at Millbrook, Ont., a son of J. M. and Mary (Laidley) Morrow. His father and mother were both natives of Canada.

He was educated in the public schools of his native place and later at collegiate institutes at Toronto and Peterboro. After his schooling, he put in three years in the wholesale manufacturing business, and since then has been connected with the financial world, in the lines of loan and savings companies, life and fire insurance companies, bond and securities corporations, and similar business. At present Mr. Morrow holds the following important offices: Vice-President Dominion Securities Corporation, Limited; assistant manager the Central Canada Loan and Savings Company, president of the Imperial Life Assurance Company, and director in the following: The Central Canada Loan and Savings Company, the Imperial Guarantee and Accident Company, the Toronto Electric Light Company, the Western Assurance Company, the British America Assurance Company, the Mississippi River Power Company, and the Canada Steel Company.

Fashions Last Forever

Our modern clothing illustrates the innate conservatism of humanity by a large number of interesting survivals. Among these is the hatband, the original purpose of which was to hold a piece of cloth or linen around the head. The Egyptians of 3500 B.C. wore a piece of linen around the head, with a band terminating in two tails at the back and a survival of this is to be found in the tails of the present-day Scottish bonnet and the sailor's cap.

Again, clocks on stockings originally were a species of ornamentation to hide the seams where the stuff was joined together, and the 'points' on the backs of gloves survive from the braid used to cover the seams in the gloves of early times.

To Keep a Phonograph Disk Clean

To keep a phonograph disk clean there has been invented a tiny broom to be so mounted to sweep away dust as the disk is revolved.

DIG STEEL CASTINGS FOR QUEBEC BRIDGE

Sixteen castings for the new Quebec Bridge are worthy of note because they are much larger than any steel castings previously made in Canada. The weight of each is about 43 tons. Each is 21 ft. x 6 ft. 8 in. x 4 ft. in dimensions. Owing to the intricate design of the interior of these castings necessitating a large number of cores the making of the moulds required a high degree of skill and accuracy. The material used in them is a high grade of steel, being scrap metal procured from the wreck of the old Quebec Bridge. They are bolted in pairs, two pairs to each concrete pier carrying the main columns of the bridge.



LEADING CANADIAN MASON

Mr. E. F. Malone, K.C., of Toronto, Grand Treasurer of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Canada.