

CANADIAN
PACIFICFarm Laborers
EXCURSIONS

From Maritime Provinces

AUG. 17thAUG. 24thWatch for Further Announcements
W. G. HOWARD, D. P. A. C. P. R. ST. JOHN N. B.

Germany Faces Disaster.

[New York World.]

Is it not then time for the German people to ask their Government what it is fighting for? We know very well what the military class in Germany is fighting for. It is fighting for its very existence. Now that Russia, denounced by Germany as the aggressor as the Power that began the war, has been beaten back so that Germany is no longer in peril of her, why should the Imperial Government continue to make war? Not for the interests of the German people, certainly. Their suffering and sacrifice have been beyond all measure. Yet to persist in the conflict will bring upon them immensely greater loss and pain. They may have been deluded by their imperial masters into the belief that the ultimate triumph of Germany is certain. That can never be. Italy has joined the Allies. Mr. Asquith's sig-

Obstinate Indigestion
Can Be CuredDr. Williams' Pink Pills Go
Right to the Root of
the Trouble

No trouble causes more widespread suffering and discomfort than indigestion. The ailment takes various forms. Some victims are ravenous for food; others turn sick at the sight of meals; but as a rule every meal is followed by intense pains in the chest, heartburn, sick headache and often nausea. Indigestion assumes an obstinate form because ordinary medicines only subdue its symptoms—but do not cure. So-called pre-digested foods only make the digestion more sluggish, and ultimately make the trouble take a chronic form.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure indigestion because they go right to the root of the trouble. They make new, rich blood, which so strengthens the system that the stomach does its own work and digests the food in a natural way. Many a terrible sufferer from indigestion has found a permanent cure through a fair use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Among them is Mrs. H. Carmern, Locke Street, North, Hamilton, Ont., who says:—"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills not only gave me new health, but new life. For five years I was a great sufferer, was almost constantly doctoring, and spent a great deal of money with absolutely no result. My stomach was in such a dreadful condition that frequently it would not retain nourishment of any kind. When I ate I suffered terrible pains, a fluttering of the heart and often a feeling of nausea. In addition to this I was in a very anaemic condition, and felt as if I was lingering between life and death. One day while sitting in the park a lady got into conversation with me, and I told her my trouble. She asked me if I had tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, saying that they had been a great benefit to her daughter. When I went home I decided to try this medicine. I soon found the pills were helping me, and continued taking them for several months, when I was restored to better health than I had enjoyed for years, and I have since been the picture of health. I hope my experience may be the means of pointing to others the way to health."

You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents per box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

nificant reference to like action on the part of other nations now neutral portends a further augmentation of the allied forces. France is united, resolute, determined; she offers a splendid example of patriotic devotion to the national cause, England, at the end of a year of war, is approaching the state of real preparedness. Russia is merely baffled, she cannot be beaten.

If the German people could understand the true position of Germany, if they could rightly measure the perils that environ her, would they not insist that their Government take account of its actual situation and seek to end the war before the coming of inevitable disaster?

The Social Democrats have protested against the annexation of territory by Germany. They would be willing to see the German troops withdrawn from France, Belgium evacuated. Ultimately the Germans will be driven out of France, out of Belgium. The cost to the Allies will be terrific, it will be greater to Germany. She would escape the crushing cost of continuing the war, she would save the lives of countless thousands of Germans, if she would now move for peace. Opportunity is at the door and knocks somewhat loudly. The Imperial and military party may not open the door, very likely they will persist in blind confidence of an impossible triumph. Thereby they will show what they have shown from the beginning a willingness to pour out rivers of German blood and uncounted millions of German treasure to save their own skins.

Relaxed Rules For Enlistment

Montreal, July 29.—In order to secure more recruits a relaxation in the physical demands for men for active service was announced on Saturday. Hitherto the regulations have set forth that every man accepted as fit to fight the enemy must be at least five feet three inches high and have a minimum chest measurement of 33 1/2 inches. Under the regulations published on Saturday, these qualifications were modified, so that men of five feet two inches would be accepted. So far as chest measurements are concerned, a compromise has been put into force. For men between 18 and 30 years the minimum girth of chest has been reduced from 33 1/2 inches to 33 inches, but this half inch has been added to men from 30 to 45 years, who in future must have a minimum chest measurement of 34 inches.

It was stated by Major O'Donohue of the 60th, that this modification of the regulations would make matters easier for recruiting. A great number of otherwise fit men had been rejected during the past few months, either because they were under the height requirement, or because their chests did not swell out enough. These men, it is now hoped, will return, or at least those who were only slightly below the old standard, when a number of them will undoubtedly be accepted.

"We have lost many men during the last few weeks," said Major O'Donohue, "because they were half an inch shy in height, or lacked in chest measurement, although in every other way they were acceptable. If these men will return and submit to an examination under the new regulations, there is no doubt that many of them will get through. The men are badly needed, and it is hoped that this relaxation of the standard will not only bring back the men who have been rejected on account of measurements, but also induce a number of others who have hitherto held back to volunteer. With this advantage there should be a good impetus to volunteering that will help greatly in getting the 60th completed and other battalions recruited. Many men who were rejected, especially on account of height, were keenly disappointed, and I hope to see a lot of them come back now. I know of a number that can be accepted."

So far as chest measurements were concerned, it was stated that the average man who joined the forces for overseas work put on from half an inch to an inch and a half in girth within a month of joining. The steady living, with plenty of hard work, and above all scientific physical exercises took their waists in and added to their chest measurements in a marked degree, so that it was a wise measure to ease off this requirement.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling On
The Germans

(English Paper.)

"There are only two divisions in the world to-day—human beings and Germans."

The above is one of many striking

sentences in an address which Mr. Rudyard Kipling gave at an open-air meeting at Southport last night.

The German knows it, he continued. Human beings have long ago sickened of him and everything connected with him, of all he does, says, thinks, or believes. From the ends of the earth to the ends of the earth they desire nothing more greatly than that this unclean thing should be thrust out from the membership and the memory of the nations. The German's answer to the world's loathing is: "I am strong. I kill. I shall on killing by all means in my power till I have imposed my will on all human beings." He gives no choice.

He leaves no middle way. He has reduced civilization and all that civilization means to the simple question of kill and be killed. Up to the present, as far as we can find out, Germany has suffered some three million casualties. She can suffer three million more and, for aught we know, no more three million after that.

We have no reason to believe that she will break up suddenly and dramatically, as a few people still expect. Why should she? She took two generations to prepare herself in every detail and through every fibre of her national being for this war. She is playing for the highest stakes in the world—the dominion of the world. It seems to me that she must either win or bleed to death almost where her lines run to-day. Therefore, we and our Allies must continue to pass our children through fire to Moloch until Moloch perish. This, as I see it, is where we stand and where Germany stands.

Turn your mind for a moment to the idea of a conquering Germany. You need not go far to see what it would mean to us. In Belgium at this hour several million Belgians are making war material or fortifications for their conquerors. They are given enough food to support life as the German thinks it should be supported. By the way, I believe the United States of America supplies a large part of that food. In return, they are compelled to work at the point of the bayonet. If they object they are shot. Their factories, their houses, and their public buildings have long ago been gutted, and everything in them that was valuable or useful has been packed up and sent into Germany. They have no more property, and no more rights than cattle; and they cannot lift a hand to protect the honour of their woman. And less than a year ago they were one of the most civilized and prosperous of the nations of the earth.

There has been nothing like the horror of their fate in all history, and this system is in full working order within fifty miles of the English coast where I live. I can hear the guns that are trying to extend it. The same system exists in such parts of France and Poland as are in German hands. But whatever has been dealt out to Belgium, France, and Poland will be England's fate tenfold if we fail to subdue the Germans. Then we shall be broken, plundered, robbed, enslaved, like Belgium will be but this will be but the first part of the matter. There are special reasons in the German mind why we should be morally and mentally shamed and dishonored beyond any other people—why we should be degraded till those who survive may scarcely dare to look each other in the face.

Be perfectly sure, therefore, that if Germany is victorious every refinement of outrage which is within the compass of the German imagination will be inflicted on us in every aspect of our lives.

Over and above this, no pledge we can offer, no guarantee we can give, will be accepted by Germany as binding. She has broken her own most solemn oaths, pledges and obligations and by the very fact of her existence she is found to trust nothing and to recognize nothing except immediate superior force, backed by limitless cruelty.

So, you see there are no terms possible. Really, too, if the Allies are beaten, there will be no spot on the globe where a soul can escape from the domination of this enemy of mankind. There has been childish talk that the Western Hemisphere would offer a refuge from oppression. Put that thought from your mind.

CANADA'S WEALTH.

Canada's great wealth now centres in the Western Harvest fields. The yield will be above the average—farm assistance must come from all quarters. The first excursions to reach Winnipeg will be from the Maritime Provinces. Government representatives and farmers will be on hand, and months of employment with good wages is assured. If the great demands now being

made upon Canada in the matter of good products are to be fully met, it is the important duty of every man that can possibly do so to lend assistance in gathering and taking care of the enormous crops now at the point of maturity. Let the farmer of the East share the work and the profit with his fellow farmer of the West. Let the farmers of the Maritime Provinces be found in great numbers in the harvest fields—an occupation that will be of material benefit to themselves, and add to the productivity and prosperity of the entire Dominion.

Y BIRDS COME BACK

The habit of birds in migrating south when winter comes on is influenced by the need of finding a sufficient supply of food. As food grows scarce when winter approaches in the farthest northern places where birds live they naturally turn to the south, where, their instinct tells them, food will be plentiful. The return of the birds in the spring to their accustomed haunts in the north is one of the evidences of their possession of an instinct which is also strong in man.

The environment in which a bird or human being is brought up generally becomes a permanent part of its nature. Ornithologists have not yet made it clear just what enables the bird to find its way back and forth to the same spot every year, and our knowledge is confined to the fact of what the "homing instinct" does.

After they mate and build their first nest and bring up their first family, birds cherish a fondness for that spot much the same as the attachment that man feels for his early home. The spring migration of birds is their joyful return home after a temporary sojourn abroad to secure the means of livelihood.

BEE-KEEPING ON COAST

Production of Honey Increasing
Rapidly in British Columbia

Although honey production as a recognized British Columbia industry is in its infancy, splendid advance is being made, and the intelligent observer, looking forward, can see the Province in the not-far-distant future one of the greatest honey-bee districts on the American continent.

The development in production in the last few years has been remarkable. In 1910 the yield was so small as to be considered negligible—the product of perhaps a dozen or so small apiaries. By 1913 it had grown to fifty tons. In 1914 the production was no less than one hundred and fifty tons.

Government inspectors and other students of bee-keeping pronounce the possibilities of the industry to be magnificent, the grounds for prophecy being the success of presently established apiaries; the magnitude of honey sources, notably the fireweed, so widespread and prolific in bloom, and the wide fields of white clover and alfalfa; and the favor British Columbia honey enjoys on account of its fine quality and distinctive flavor.

It is conservatively estimated that there are now twelve hundred beekeepers in British Columbia—approximately 800 in the Fraser Valley, 280 in the Interior and 120 on Vancouver Island.



KATHARINE HINES PAGE

daughter of the United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James, who was won as bride by Charles Loring of Boston. As daughter of the Ambassador Miss Page was a prominent figure in London society up to the time of her marriage.

To Non-advertisers

Non is not supposed to have much common sense or tact. Yet every time she lays an egg she cackles forth the fact. The busy little bees they buzz; Bulls bellow, and cows moo; And watch-dogs bark, and ganders quack. And pouter pigeons coo.

The peacock spread his tail and squawks:

Pigs squeal and robins sing; And even serpents know enough To hiss before they sting. Yet even the greatest masterpiece That Nature could devise, Will often stop and hesitate Before he'll advertise.

—From "The Galloway Gazette"

Oldest Vessel Afloat

Some discussion has recently taken place as to which is the oldest vessel afloat. The Ceres, built in 1811, is said to be the oldest British steamer. She is still sailing in and about the Bristol Channel. But the Jenny which was built with timbers of the old wooden wall type, that is, British oak, is regarded as the oldest steamer trading under the Board of Trade regulations. Her certificate of registry shows that she was built at Nevill, Carnarvonshire, in 1787. This ancient craft has weathered many a storm. More than once she has been driven ashore, but she is so stoutly built that she never sustained serious damage.

For controlling hydraulic or pneumatic systems from a distance, electricity is the purpose of a recently invented simple valve.

Snails, boiled in barley water used to be considered an excellent remedy for coughs.

BUYS HUMAN BRAINS

Scientist Wants to Know Why Clever
Men Are So

Why is a man different from his fellows? Science would like to know, and Science purposes to find out. So from France, the home of great scientists, Dr. August de Castellane Seymore crossed the Atlantic to get options on the brains of great and near-great men.

"I'm buying up brains," acknowledged Dr. Seymore. "Science must have material with which to work out the great problem of brain force. I pay well for brains of extraordinary people."

"When I hear of a man who is doing remarkable things—building railroads or pitching baseball—I go to him. I say: 'When you die, give science your brain. Will your brain now to science, and I'll pay for it.' In time his brain will reach the University of Poitiers, the scientists will assay it, with scalpel and scales

DR. AUGUST DE CASTELLANE
SEYMORE

they'll test the 'gray matter,' and by such tests they hope to be able to prove why one man is a genius and another man is a ninny."

Dr. Seymore closed contracts for the brain of an extraordinary man in New York. He has three arms, and science is curious to know if he has a triple brain. He picked up a rare bargain in Memphis, where a railroad man's brains were bought for \$1,000, half down, half on delivery.

TEST YOUR MEMORY

Can You Recall What Your Dinner
Consisted of Two Days Ago?

What did you eat for dinner two days ago? You enjoyed it perhaps, whatever it was, and then forgot it. You probably cannot name your menu offhand, can you?

