

Pulls in the Strings of The Busted Peace Balloon

(Boston Globe.)

When Germany withdrew her peace terms made public at Brest-Litovsk at the Brest-Litovsk conference on Dec. 25, she merely pulled in the string of a busted toy balloon.

The failure of Germany's peace-offensive concludes a dramatic chapter in the political history of the war, with the Central Powers as heavy losers.

Germany did not desire a separate peace with Russia, in order to amuse the Allies on the Western front, so much as she wanted to end the war.

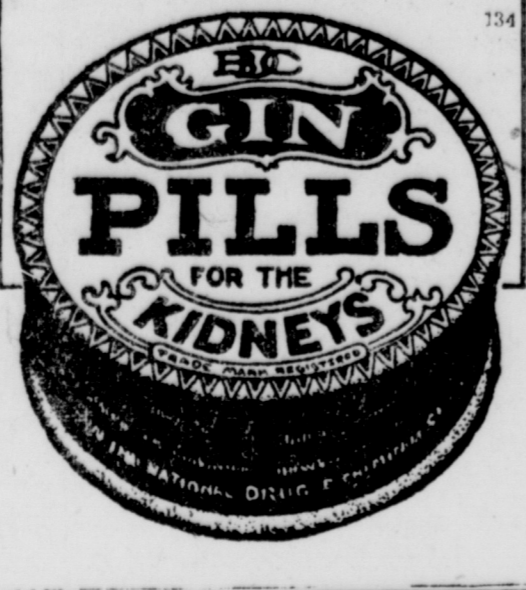
REPRESENTATIVE WANTED

at once for WOODSTOCK and District for CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES

Spring 1917 list now ready Sole and list of hardy fruit and Ornamental Stock suitable for the Maritime Provinces.

STONE AND WELLINGTON The Fontville Nurseries. (Established 1837) TORONTO - ONTARIO

IF you are a martyr to Pains in the Back, Urinary or Bladder Troubles, Brick Dust Deposits, Painful Urination, Swollen Joints or any of the various symptoms of Kidney Trouble, take



son was the shift in the German war aims from the West to the East. Germany knows that the Allies would never consent to her retaining any part of Belgium or northern France and were even insisting on the return of Alsace Lorraine.

Peace at the expense of Russia, under a disguise of liberal and democratic sentiments, was behind the proposal that Germany made to the world two weeks ago.

Germany now withdraws them, giving as a reason the fact that the Allies have not accepted the general offer of peace. Count Czernin had told the Russians that such "liberal" terms as the Central Powers offered were advanced by them only with the understanding that all the Entente Allies agreed to the "idealistic" programme.

The diplomatic trap was quickly sprung by the Bolsheviks themselves. They refused to consider the terms as high minded, liberal or democratic, but described them as they were—mercilessly impractical.

The preliminary negotiations between the Russians and the Germans gave the Allies an opportunity to match their war aims with those of Germany. The spokesmen were Lloyd George and President Wilson. In clear, ringing tones, both announced the unselfish, anti-imperialistic and forward-looking purposes of the Allies.

President Wilson showed that he wanted no conquests, and that the attainment of a peace that was just, so democratic, and that great wars cannot follow its guidance by the world.

In the German peace offer last week the Russians have had graphic illustrations of the difference between the imperial aims of the Central Powers and the democratic aspirations of the Allies.

Germany, having failed to deceive the world, finds herself in a very difficult position, not only in dealing with the Russians, but with her own people. The Allies are stronger, Germany is weaker. Her duplicity exposed, her territorial aggressions already clearly marked upon the map, the Teuton diplomats will find it hard to convince the Russians that Germany is any different from what she is—Russia's most dangerous foe.

Call For Tenders

Sealed tenders address to Hon. W. E. Foster, Chairman of the Commissioners of the Provisional Hospital, St. John, N. B., and marked "Tender for Lands of William Jamieson" will be received up to twelve o'clock noon of Thursday the tenth day of January, 1918, for all the right, title and interest of William Jamieson, a lunatic now confined in the Provincial Hospital, in and to the following lands and premises.

All that lot, piece and parcel of lands and premises situate, lying and being in the Parish of Aberdeen in the County of Carleton and Province of New Brunswick and bounded and described as follows:—Beginning at a post standing on the eastern side of the Settlement Road at the southwest angle of Lot Number Thirteen in Range Eight, Knowlesville Settlement: thence running by the magnet south seventy two degrees and thirty minutes east seventy six chains and fifty links to the western side of a reserved road; thence along the same south seventeen degrees and thirty minutes west fourteen chains and fifteen links; thence north seventy two degrees and thirty minutes west sixty eight chains to another post standing on the eastern side of the aforesaid Settlement Road; and thence along the same following the several courses thereof in a northerly direction to the place of beginning, containing one hundred acres, more or less, and distinguished as Lot Number Twelve in Range Eight, Knowlesville Settlement, granted to William Jamieson by Grant number 22, 778, bearing date the 12th day of September, A. D. 1892.

Also all that lot, piece and parcel of land and premises situate lying and being in the Parish of Aberdeen in the County of Carleton in the Province of New Brunswick and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post standing on the southeastern side of the Settlement Road at the most northern angle of Lot Number Ten granted to John Jamieson in Range Eight of Knowlesville Settlement; thence running by the magnet south seventy two degrees and thirty minutes east sixty seven chains, crossing the South Miramichi River in that distance to the northwest side of a reserved road; thence along the same north seventeen degrees and thirty minutes east fourteen chains and eighty five links; thence north seventy two degrees and thirty minutes west sixty eight chains to a post standing on the eastern side of the above mentioned Settlement Road, and thence along the same following the several courses thereof in a southerly direction to the place of beginning, containing one hundred acres, more or less, and distinguished as Lot Number Eleven in Range Eight of Knowlesville, granted to William Jamieson by Grant number 17, 871 bearing date the first day of April, A. D. 1880.

The above two lots will be sold and the interest therein of the said William Jamieson, the said lunatic, will be conveyed to the purchaser thereof by the Chairman of the Commissioners of the said Provincial Hospital under the authority of Chapter 190 of the Consolidated Statutes of New Brunswick, 1903, and amending Acts.

ROBERT L. SIMES, Solicitor for the Commissioners of the Provisional Hospital.

CANADA'S WHITE ESKIMOS

Strange, Fierce Habits of Humorous Northern Dwellers Described

After passing three years in the Arctic regions, George H. Wilkins, an Australian who was a member of the Stefansson Expedition, arrived in England with a choice selection of stories about the so-called "Blonde Eskimos" with whom he lived a considerable time. "The Blonde Eskimos," he said, "are quite untouched by Western civilization, and their habits and customs are essentially primitive. They are not a long-lived race, and fifty years is perhaps the normal span. Human life is very little valued amongst them, and what civilized people class as murder is regarded as a more or less harmless eccentricity."

There is a ceremony of marriage among these Eskimos, but apparently the number of a man's wives is limited only by his capacity to support them. The regular price for a wife is a rifle and 12 months' hard labor in the service of the prospective bride's family. It is only rarely that a rifle can be obtained from the Indians to the south, and the price paid for it, in skins, practically represents a year's activity in hunting.

SOME STRAY PIECES OF INFORMATION

Injection of rattlesnake venom is used to cure epilepsy.

The atmospheric changes during a thunderstorm accelerate the discharge of all gases and it is now asserted that it is these, and not the electrical discharges which sour milk.

It is asserted that the germs of paralysis find their way to the brain through the nose.

The house fly is the principal source of infantile paralysis infection.

Hunger makes the brain heavier.

A scientist says that the bassoon player is always cranky and the drummer generally lacks humor.

Where do the birds die is a question which has not been satisfactorily answered, although considerable attention has been given to the matter.

A statement has been made that life would be prolonged if persons would acquire the habit of stooping by the nose instead of bending the backbone.

In Prussia a whole new knife joint has been successfully grafted.

Every once in a while lumps of butter are dug up in the Irish bogs which are said to have been placed there many years ago for flavoring or preservation.

On the last day of each year the Korean throws out of his house a straw image of a man, which he said he carry else and bad luck with it.

Chemicals are more effective in fighting mice than water.

Barely one-seventh of the population of the British Empire is composed of whites.

Germany carries on more trade with France and the United States making record and third.

ALBERTA RURAL SCHOOLS

One of the healthiest signs of progress in Alberta is the continual formation of new school districts and building of new schools. All over the Province are these sign posts of civilization to be seen. But neat buildings furnished with an up-to-date equipment are wasted money without the real spirit of education. For many years memory was the only faculty cultivated in a child. Prizes were always awarded for learning by heart long lists of names and facts. The names of the kings of Israel and Judah, the height of Mt. Everest, or a Bible chapter repeated backward were considered signs of great intelligence in the poor little learner. But children have come to their own and a glance at the course of studies for our rural schools will show the strides made in the right direction. Nature study plays an important part, and our children are taught by observation the great lessons of nature—the mighty mother of all real wisdom.—G. J. Wigley.

POISON WARNING

Attachment to a Bottle Rings a Bell

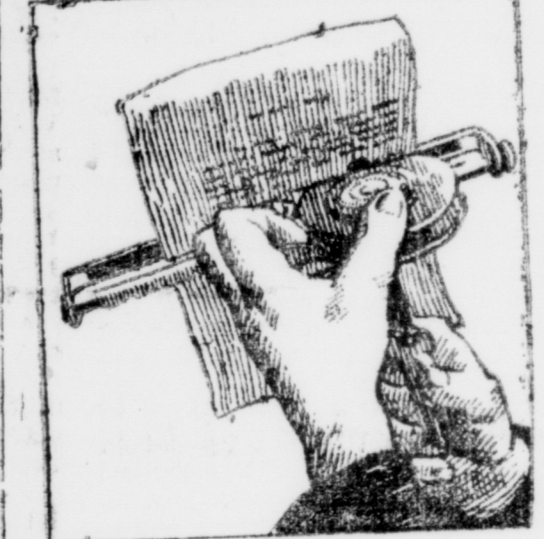


Sometimes in the still, dark night somebody, the wife, the baby or yourself may get suddenly ill, and somebody will hurry to the medicine case, or the pantry shelf, or wherever the medicine bottles are kept. In the darkness a poison bottle may be grasped and carried to the sick room, and in the hurry incidental to sudden illness a dose may be administered—and a funeral held later on! Or there may be medicines that must never be given to children.

Bell bottles—that's by way of warning. Get a number of tiny bells, and fasten a bell to each bottle containing poison or any medicine which may have a serious effect if taken unintentionally. Possibly a good way would be to tie two bells to the poison bottles, to distinguish the very dangerous ones from the others, the taking of which wouldn't be quite so serious. The ringing of the bell will then prevent you from making a fatal mistake.

A Pocket Typewriter

Just as the pen has replaced the sword and the fountain pen displaced the ordinary pen of commerce, so the time is probably approaching when the typewriter will send the fountain pen back to the scrap heap. Some smart and observing person might state that the time is already here, as typewritten letters and manuscript have practically displaced those written by hand. The fountain pen is still being carried in the pocket, however, and it was against this practice that an inventor has recently directed



His genius, with the result that a pocket typewriter has been evolved. A young German is credited with the perfection of the newest writing device. It is a folding machine that its maker guarantees to keep in perfect order for three years, and can be carried in the pocket, requiring no more space than the average watch or tape measure, and a foot rule combined. It is provided with a handle by which it is held with one hand and operated with the other, no desk or table being necessary.

VALUE OF EELS

Use For Food in Parts of the Dominion

Eels are not in form pleasing to the eye, nor do their habits commend them to the taste. Nevertheless in Europe and America their flesh is in demand, and scientists tell us it has great food value. It may be news to many that eels are caught at certain points in Canada and shipped to the States, where the market for them is steady. The chief centre in Canada for this industry is at Iberville, near St. Johns, Quebec. The Thuot family at that point have a license from the Government for laying traps, which extend in a zigzag line almost entirely across the Richelieu River, the current of which at that point is about half a mile wide. Early every morning the traps are examined and the catch removed and deposited in large vats which lie partly submerged near the shore. These vats are the storehouses from which the eels are taken to the market calls for them. The Richelieu River, by reason of its bumpy bottom and the softness of its water, is said locally to be particularly well adapted for the propagation of eels. Naturalists, however, tell us that they have not very much precise data as to the habits of this fish. But the fact is eels are caught in the Richelieu up to a yard or more in length, with a girth equal to that of an average man's arm. Four or five eel catchers are continually employed, and the director of this unique enterprise is said to have acquired a moderate competence. Shipments average about four barrels a day, and they go chiefly to Chicago.