Puils in the Strings of The Busted Peace Balloon

(Boston Gobe.)

When Grmany withdrew her peace terms made public at B est Li ovak at the Brest L tovak con ference on Dec. 25, she merely put jed in the string of a busted toy balloon. Her of rof no fercible espexations and no indemnite had been punctured by he h the Bolsheviki and the A hea Givernmen s. Germany now reverts to her original intention of seeking to conclude a separate peace with Rassia. At present the two delegations are merely argoing over the proper stage setting. One pr fers the neutral soil of Sweden, the other favors remaining on territory captured from Russia.

The failure of Germany's peacoffensive concludes a distince clapter in the political history of the three years of enormous sacrifice, war, with the Central Powers as heavy losers. Three weeks ago semi-cfficial appouncements came | laughter of her man power, is from Berlin and Vienna that the Central Powers were extremely BEE OUT for peace. The Bushev.k had expressed a wist to discuss a general peace, but found only the Central Powers willing to meet them. While both Berim and Petrograd announced that their purposes were for a complete ending Bolsbeviki soon discovered that the of the war, the Allied Governments Germans meant to keep Poland feared and discussed the possibili- and the Bitic provinces. ties of a separate peace between Potedam diplomats clam d that Russia and Germany.

are peace with Rossia, in order to ce for G rman rule and that Posmach the Ailies on the Western land must take uer choice with a front, so much as she wanted to P ussian sword at her throat. Ros- lutes west fourteen chains and fifteen and the war. This was made evident by her offer through Count Czernin at the opening of the negotiations with the Russians, Germany evidently felt that her internal condition was so weak that, even with Russia removed from the war, she uid not have sufficient atrength to carry on the struggle with France and Italy, England the United States. Another rea-

REPRESENTATIVE WANTED

at once for

WOODSTOCK

and District for

CANADA'S CREATEST NURSER-IES"

Spring 1917 list now ready

Splendid list of hardy fruit and Ornamental Stock suitable for the Maritime Provinces. including,

MINTOSH RED APPLE

St. Regis Everbearing Raspberry and many other leaders

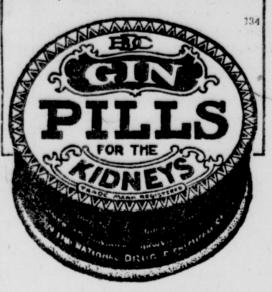
New illustrated Catalogue sent on application

Starting at best selling time liberal Proposition.

STONE AND WELLINGTON The Fontnill Nurseries. (Established 1837)

TORONTO -- ONTARIO

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 of northern France and were even inisting on the return of Aleace Lorraine, If the war were to end at the present time and Germany were to gain anything for her the complete less of her foreign trade and merchant marine and the must be through the arqueition of Poland and the Baltic Provinc by the Central Powers.

Peace at the expense of Russia, under a deguise of liberal and demogratic sentimente, was behind the propo al that G-rmany made to the world two weeks ago. The [Courland, L vonia and Lithuania | net south seventy two degrees and Germany did not desire a separ. had already shown their preferensia, not being helpless and on ter knees, like a conquered nation such as France in 1871, indignantly rejected such terms.

Germany now with draws them, giving as a reason the fact that the Allies have not accepted the general ofter of peace. Count Czernin had told the Russians that such "liberal" terms as the Central Pow ers offered were advanced by them only with the understanding that all the Entente Allies agreed to the "idealistic" programme. The Garmane could not afford to be liberal wath Russia if forced to continue the war with Russia's allies. Such language was part of the German chicanery to deserve the Bolehevi ki emissaries as to the true nature on the Garman terms and to create an atmosphere of their ex reme demograpy. The purpose was also to cast upon Russia's Western Allies the odium of continuing the war i they rejused these high-minded proposals of the Germans.

The diplomatic trap was quickly spring by the Bolsheviki tucmselves. They refused to consider the terms as high manded, liberal of de morrous, but described them as they were-mulitantly imperialis-

The preliminary negotiations between the Russians and the Germane gave the All.e- an opporcunity to match their war aims with those of Garmany. spokesmen were Lloyd George and tresident Wilson. In clear, ringing tones, both announced the unselfish, anti-imperialistic and forward-looking purposes of the Al-In addition to expressing the warm sympathy of the United States for the aspirations of the struggling Russian revolutionists.

Pranden W.lenn sh wed that ries wanted no conquests, an v the a trinment of a peac se, m. just, so democratic, rest wars cannot full w it aniance by the world.

In the German peace off r Count Czernin and that of Americ ast week the Russians have h graphic illustrations of the d ft : once le ween the imperial aims he Central Powers and the democratic aspirations of the A lies.

Garmany, having failed to deceive the world, finds herself in a very difficult position, not only in dealing with the Russians, but with her own reop'e. The Allies are stronger, Germany is weaker. Her duplicity exposed, her territorial aggressions already clearly marked upon the map, the Teuton diplomate will find it hard to cononce 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, 1978, 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 mag 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 min and tairty minutes west sixty eight chains to another post standing on the eastern side of the aforesaid Settlement Road; and thence along the same follow ing the several courses thereof in a nor therly direction to the place of beginn ing; containing one hundred acres, more or less, and distinguished as Lot Num ber Twelve in Range Eight, Knowles ville Settlement, granted to William Jamieson by Grant number 22, 778, bear ing date the 12th day of September, A

Also all that lot, piece and parcel of and and premises situate lying and be ing in the Parish of Aberdeen in the County of Carleton in the Province of New Brunswick and bounded and des cribed 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 Know lesville 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 distinguish ed 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 lamieson, 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 100 of the Consolidated Statutes of New Brunswick, 1903, and mending Acts.

Dated at the Town of Woodstock in the County of Carleton and Province of New Brunswick this eighth day of Dec-

ROBERT L. SIM MS. Solicitor for the Commissionere of the Provisional Hospital

CANADA'S WHITE ESKIMOS

Strange, Flerce 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 Steansson 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 cople class as murder is regarded as a more or less harmless eccentricity.'

Visiting a camp where he had nade friends with an Eskimo a few months before and not fluding bim, Mr. Wiltins inquired after his health. He was told that the man was dead, and the manner of his death was this. One day the Eskimo came across a nember of the tribe fashioning a knife but of the native copper which lound in this region. He chaffed him, it appears, on his want of skill. "You don't show the first thing about making a knife," he said, in effect. The artificer said nothing until he had finished his work, when, remarking "I think it is a pretty good knife," he plunged it into the breast of the critic. The Eskimos have a keen sense of humor, and this incident was much appreciated.

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 12 months' hard labor in the serpice 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 of the more opulent Estimos pessess three wives. One is chosen for her personal attractions, another for her prowers as achunter and lisher, while the third does the bousework

SOME STRAY PIECES* OF INFORMATION

injections of rattlesnake venom art med, to cure epilepsy.

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

It is asserted that the germs. Oi, aralysis find their way to the brain through the nose.

The house By is the principal source infantile paralysis infection.

Hunger makes the brain heavier. A ocientist says that the bassoon player is always cranky and the drum

mer generally lacks humor. Where do the birds die is a ques flon which has not been satisfactorly answered, Libough considerable at

botton has been given to the matter A statement has been made that life would be projouged if persons would seguire the babit of stooping by the ps instead of bending the backbone In Prucuia a whole new kade joint s been successfully grafted.

Every once in a while lumps of but her are dug up in the Irish boxs which are said to have been placed there many years ago for flavoring or praser

On the last day of each year the Lorenz throws out of his house : ptraw image of a man, which he said Do carry eles and bad luck with it. Chamigals are more effective in

lighting mine fires than water. Barely one-seventh of the gonula lion of the British bin pire is been and of whiene.

" (Fest Britain carries on sage trade Me sormany than any other fourtry with France and the United States making record and third.

ALBERTA RURAL SCHUPLS

One of the healthiest signs of progress in Alberta is the continual fornation of new school districts and uilding of new schools. All over the Province are these sign posts of civillpation to be seen. But neat buildings furnished with an up-to-date equipment are wasted money without the real spirit of education. years memory was the only faculty cultivated in a child. Prizes were al ways awarded for learning by heart long lists of names and facts. The names of the kings of Israel and Juoth, the height of Mt. Everest, or a bible chapter repeated backwards were considered signs of great intelfigence in the poor little learner. But children have come to their own and a glance at the course of studies for or. rural schools will show the strides made in the right direction. Nature stud, plays, an important part, and our children are taught by onse tion theo great lessons of nature -the mighty mother of all real wisdom.-8. J. Wigley.

POISON WARNING

An Attachment to a Bottle Fings s

Some time in the still, dark night somebody, the wife, the baby or your.



self may get suddenly ill, and somebody will hurry to the medicine case, or the pantry shelf, or wherever the medicine bettles 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 administeredand a funeral held later on! Or there may be medicines that must never be Liven to children.

Bell bottles-that's by way of warntag. Get a number of tiny bells, and fasten a bell to each bottle containing poison or any medicine which may have a serious affect if taken unintentionally. Possibly a good way, would be to tie two bells to the prison 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 prewent 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. yen back to the scrap bec.p. Some mart and observing person might pate that the time is already here, be typewritten letters and manuscript ave practically displaced those writbn'by hand. The fountain pen is ptill being carried in the pocket, howbyer, and it was against this practice that an inventor has recently directed



is 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 car led in the pocket, requiring no more space than the average watch or tape measure, and a foot rule combin bd. It is provided with a hangle by which it is held with one hand and operaned with the other, no desk or table being necessary.

VALUE OF EELS

he Use For Food in Parts of the

Hele are not in form pleasing to she eye, nor do their habits commend them to the taste. Nevertheless in Surope 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 coints in Canada and shipped to the pleady. The chief centre in Canada for this industry is at Iberville, near Bi. Johns, Quebec. The Thuot family at that point have a license from the sovernment for laying traps, which extend in a zigzag line almost entirely the Richelleu River, the curpent of which at that point is about half a mile wide. Early every morning the traps are examined and the eatch removed and deposited in large vais which lie partly submerged near the shore. These vats are the storeouses from which the eels are taken he market calls for them. The puddy bottom and the softness of its well adapted for the propagation of 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 Michelleu up to a yard or more in longth, with a girth equal to that of an average man's arm. Four or five ool catchers are continually employed, and the director of this unique onterrise is said to have acquired a moderate competence. Shipments average about four barrels 2 day, swil they go ebiefly to Chicara