

A GREAT WAR PREDICTED.

Will be Brought About by
Russian Aggression

IN THE FAR EAST.

Manchurian Question Most
Important of Today.

New York, Oct. 19.—In the New York Evening Journal yesterday a most interesting article on the Russo-Chinese situation appears, under the signature of John Brisson Walker, and with the caption "Will Russia Rule the World?" In it a great war is predicted.

John Brisson Walker spent two years in the Chinese military service, going out from the West Point military academy in 1868, at the invitation of Mr. Anson Burlingame, who was at that time in the United States on his mission around the world. Mr. Walker accompanied the Hon. Ross Browne, who was Mr. Burlingame's successor as United States minister in Peking, and during his two years in China traveled over the northern portion of the empire. He had an opportunity to study the Chinese as soldiers and to understand the geographical problems. He has kept in touch with Chinese affairs through correspondence with Sir Robert Hart and others, and has been constantly a student of the various movements which have been taking place in the east. He is familiar with the Manchurian and Mongolian character, and also had an opportunity, upon the occasion of two visits to Japan, to see and admire the character of the Japanese as soldiers.

The article follows:

"We are probably on the eve of the greatest war that the world has ever seen. I am opposed to war; I hope there never will be another war. But if there can be a just war, it is called for now. Either America and Southern Europe must fight Russia at this time, or concede to her all of Asia.

Few people understand how insidiously Russia has been moving her forces up against the barriers of Persia, India and China. Year after year Russian army posts have been advanced, reinforced, built into large commands, until today Russia is ready to attack not China alone, but along her entire frontier line in Asia, and is probably in a position to capture China, India and even Persia, unless a determined front is put up by the rest of the world.

It is astounding the lethargy which has been exhibited toward the occupation of Manchuria. Every one in the least familiar with the situation has recognized that once Russia became entrenched in northern China, with the Trans-Siberian railroad completed, her battleships in efficient numbers, it would be almost impossible to dislodge her.

She came into Manchuria deliberately, she never had any intention of leaving it, and she is quite ready today to begin battle.

Probably she has counted most on the indifference felt in the United States regarding her occupation of Manchuria.

During a discussion with a Russian who was visiting me several years ago, I asked the question, "What part of China does Russia want?" He replied: "Russia wants no part of China." Then added after a moment, "She wants it all."

The Manchurians and Mongols furnish splendid fighting material, at least as far as private soldiers go. They can live on almost nothing, make long marches, sleep on the ground, obey orders and learn to handle firearms with accuracy. In other words, they have all the elements of first-class private soldiers.

The Russians have the officers ready to put over them. It will not be necessary for Russia to move vast numbers of men from Europe. Russia is now established, its forts built, its navies are in the eastern harbors of Asia, the officers have arrived, and vast quantities of stores and arms have been shipped in. It only remains now to drill the natives in order to organize an army large

enough to sweep down on Peking and over northern China.

Whence will the force be brought to combat the army that Russia has even now on the ground? This is estimated in some of the daily papers at 80,000, with another 100,000 comparatively near by in reserve. The brave little Japanese have neither the numbers nor the wealth to combat a nation such as Russia. The Chinese are unorganized. The English will have enough to do to defend India. Meanwhile, French, German, English and Americans are too busy with affairs to reflect that if Russia adds another 400,000,000 to her subjects, and then, with her low-priced labor, builds armaments, she will be a threat to the rest of the world. Even America, vain as we are for our strength, might well find occasion in the future to regret our present indifference.

Manchuria is but a stepping stone to China. China captured, the balance of power is forever determined. Napoleon said that in 100 years the world would be either Cossack or republican. We have been so intent upon our own little corner of the world that we have failed to reflect what a Cossack world would mean.

The Manchurian question is the most tremendous matter before the world today, but it is all so distant and Russia is doing her will so quietly that we are like children without comprehension of what the future will hold.

WEARY BRAIN WORKERS.

All fagged out, ideas flow slowly as molasses, snap and energy gone! The buoyancy that made work a pleasure that gone also. A doctor would say you are run down, enervated, neither eating or digesting enough. It's Ferrozone you need to brace up that flaccid appetite and improve assimilation and digestion so that lots of pure strong blood will be formed to nourish the broken down system. Ferrozone will drive away the tired feeling, restore your spirits and energy, revive your ambition and strength for work. No tonic or re-builder like Ferrozone—try it. Price 50c. per box or six boxes for \$2.50; at Druggists, or Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont. Hamilton's Pills Cure Constipation.

Mouth of Keswick.

(Special correspondence to the Herald.)

Oct. 13.—The home of Mr. and Mrs. James Merrithew was the scene of a very pretty event on October 7th, when their daughter Alma was united in marriage to Mr. Barry L. Dunphy. The bride, who looked charming, was becomingly attired in a gown of white organdie with trimmings of lace and carried a bouquet of white carnations and ferns. Both parties were unattended. Rev. George Howard was the officiating clergyman.

Immediately after the ceremony a bountiful wedding supper was served in a large tent on the lawn of which over a hundred guests partook. The bride and groom who are very popular have the best wishes of a host of friends. Following is a list of presents:

Groom's present to bride, a handsome gold chain set with opals and pearls.

Mr and Mrs James Merrithew, hall rack.

Mr and Mrs H F Dunphy, Mr and Mrs C W Dunphy, commode sett.

Mr and Mrs H F Waugh, dinner sett.

Ernest Eobett, mirror.

Mr and Mrs J D Estey, silver cake basket.

Mrs Rebecca Dunphy and Mr. George Dunphy, silver salad dish and spoon.

Mr and Mrs E S Barker, bed spread.

Mr and Mrs Isaiah Chase, bed spread.

Mr and Mrs A Merrithew and Jennie, water sett.

Mr and Mrs Cornelius Hagerman, table cloth.

Mr and Mrs W D Hagerman, table napkins.

Mr and Mrs Jeremiah Currie, parlor lamp.

Mrs T C Atherton and daughter, silver cake basket.

Mr and Mrs E Merrithew, half dozen tea plates, cups and saucers.

Mr and Mrs A H Yerxa, silver butter knife and sugar spoon.

Mr and Mrs Walter Dunphy, silver bread tray.

Mr and Mrs Leonard Yerxa, silver tea-pot.

Mr and Mrs Chas Pickard, 1 dozen silver teaspoons.

Mr and Mrs George J Colter, china berry sett.

Mr and Mrs Dudley Currie, silver butter dish.

Mr and Mrs Alex Mitchell, pair vases.

Master James Mitchell, silver salt and pepper shakers.

Miss Cassie Merrithew, silver pickle dish.

Mr. and Mrs. Wellington Shepherd, glass berry sett.

Mr and Mrs P W Smith, five o'clock tea sett.

Master Dow Smith, vinegarrette.

Mr and Mrs G Ward Merrithew, silver butter dish and silver berry spoon.

Dr J W MacNeill, fancy candle stand.

Mr and Mrs Harvey Chase and daughter, silver fruit dish.

Mr. Norman and Miss Jennie Currie, silver butter dish.

Lena and Roy Yerxa, pair vases.

Mr and Mrs Albert Hagerman, cheese dish.

Mr and Mrs A Merrithew and Jennie Merrithew, glass tea sett.

Mr and Mrs Geo Bailey, berry-sett and silver berry spoon.

Mr and Mrs Wm Barker, Berry spoon.

Mr and Mrs Wm Campbell, jardineere stand.

Mr and Mrs Leonard Merrithew, rocker.

Master Earl Merrithew, fruit dish.

Misses Emma and Lida Merrithew, clover-leaf stand.

Mrs H B Morris and Mrs F D Swim, jardineer and stand.

Mr and Mrs S W Parent, fruit dish.

Mrs Wellington Merrithew, tray cloth.

Mr and Mrs John McKeen, silver butter dish.

Mr and Mrs Geo Howard, fruit dish.

Mr Oral and Miss Lillie Hawkins, berry spoon.

Miss Bertha Wright, fancy tea pot.

J Merrithew, \$3.

Miss Lina Merrithew, \$5.

Miss Mary Merrithew, \$5.

Mr and Mrs Jacob Merrithew, \$5.

Mr and Mrs Odur Dunphy and Miss Amanda, \$5.

Mr and Mrs Zopher Dunphy, \$10.

Chas Merrithew, \$2.

Sanford Merrithew, \$2.

Mr and Mrs Melbourne Yerxa, \$2.00

Mr and Mrs Charles Yerxa, \$2.00.

Mrs Mary, Miss Georgie, and Lorne Merrithew, \$2.00.

Mr and Mrs John T Jewett, \$1.00.

Mr and Mrs Guilford Dunphy, \$2.00.

Young Mechanic a Woman.

Niagara Falls, Ont. 19.—For three full months a young woman, now known as Mrs. Earl F. Bontwell, kept her sex a secret from her friends at Niagara Falls, Ont., and masqueraded the while in male attire. The secret leaked out and now the whereabouts of the woman and her husband are unknown.

About three months ago a middle-aged man and a young fellow arrived at Niagara Falls, Ontario, and immediately applied for carpenter work. The elderly man gave his name as E. F. Bell, and the young fellow registered as Theodore Bell. They secured a job putting up a verandah at the Central Hotel, and performed the contract very creditably. Later the young man went to work in the Ontario Silver Company's plant, and after being there a few days gave up the job and accepted a similar situation with the Niagara Silver Company, on this side of the river.

"He" was smooth of tongue, good looking, and smoked cigarette, and soon became popular with the girls at the works. He flirted and courted, and finally became engaged to one of the young woman at the plant. Sunday night it became known that the young man was a woman, and the next morning the young woman had disappeared. A letter from Syracuse came to the elderly man, and some one saw that it began "Dear Hubby." The man then admitted that the woman was his wife, and that his name was Earl F. Bontwell.

WHY SNIFFLE AND SNEEZE?

Don't suffer any more with a cold in the head just carry a Catarrhzone Inhaler in your vest pocket, use it now and again and you won't have colds. Catarrhzone knocks out a cold in ten minutes, kills a headache in five minutes and hard racking coughs in half an hour. Inhale the pleasant Catarrhzone vapor five minutes four times daily and it will cure Bronchitis, Lung Trouble, Deafness, Asthma and Catarrh in any part of the system. Catarrhzone as the most direct, modern and scientific method, and is guaranteed to give satisfaction. Complete two months' treatment costs \$1.00 trial size 25c. Druggists or N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

EXPERT HINTS

On Topics of Interest
to Agricultural
Readers.

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER
SEEDS.

Department of Agriculture,
Ottawa, Oct. 14.

It should be unnecessary to urge upon the growers of garden crops the importance of using thoroughly reliable seed, or to defend the practice of testing seeds before sowing them. Many gardeners have suffered heavy loss through the purchase of inferior or old seed, and almost all who have used the seeds of flowers and vegetables have had occasion, at one time or another, to lament the use of seed of unknown quality. Genuine seed of high germinating capacity is, however, only one essential to a successful crop, and to depreciate the importance of good gardeners would be entirely wrong. Since a good start is always important it would seem that to devote a little more attention to securing satisfactory seed would amply repay the majority of gardeners.

To the horticulturist, to a greater extent than to the agriculturist, is genuine reliable seed important. With the seeds of many farm crops their actual value can be determined several months before planting, because the question of variety does not enter to the same extent as in garden crops. With the garden crops truthfulness to variety is of paramount importance and a disappointment in that regard may mean, practically, the loss of a season's crop, if the difference be a late maturing variety for an early one or vice versa. It is therefore important that growers should be competent and reliable.

For many years all the seeds used in this country were European grown, although as early as 1785 some attention was given to their growth in the United States. In that country the trade grew steadily until about 1860, when, owing to the interruption in trade due to the civil war, people began to look for a home supply and home production was greatly stimulated as a result. The increased demand encouraged growers to produce reliable seeds and kinds suited to all conditions of growth. A fair trial of home grown seeds convinced people that they were as satisfactory as imported stocks, and in some cases gave better results. In 1878 there was estimated to be 7,000 acres devoted to the production of garden seeds, but at that time the California seed trade was but beginning and since then it has grown to enormous proportions. The vegetable seeds most grown in California are onion, lettuce, carrot, leek, kale, parsley and parsnip; the flower seeds, sweet peas, nasturtium, verbenas and asters. Cabbage and cauliflower seed is grown in the State of Washington and a good quality is grown on Long Island. Many other kinds of flower and vegetable seeds are grown in various districts, but, as a rule, not in sufficient quantity to affect the trade. There is still, and will continue to be large quantities of nearly all kinds of seed imported from Europe where labour is not so great an item of expense as in America.

Much of the work in connection with the growing has to be done by hand so that labor is an important consideration. The system of "rogueing" practised by all reliable growers is necessary in order to maintain the type, and consists of removing by hand all plants that deviate from the required standard. Cultivating, harvesting, threshing and cleaning are largely hand operations.

The labor involved is a serious objection to the homegrowing of seed which is practised by some gardeners. Very frequently, too, the quality of seed produced is inferior to that grown by professionals, unless proper precautions are taken. The greatest dangers encountered are the crossing of varieties and deterioration of stock. To obviate the first difficulty small growers will find it necessary to grow only one variety of any one species;

to overcome the second, constant care in selection will be required. Only those plants which are vigorous and approach the ideal conformation for that variety should be allowed to ripen their seed. Vigour of growth and productiveness in individual plants are qualities that are transmitted from one generation of plants to the next, so that it is unwise to allow any but the most desirable plants to mature. Turnips or radishes that are not suitable for table use are much less suitable for seed production. Not all the seed of even the best plants should be sown as there are invariably present small and shrivelled seeds, and only the large plump seeds should be used. By following this system of selection a gardener may not only maintain but constantly improve a variety, but if he is not willing to exercise such care he would do much better to purchase his seed from a reliable seedman.

While it is true that to secure genuine garden seeds is a more important consideration than to have seeds that show a high vitality, it is evident that a person sowing seeds should know approximately what per cent were likely to grow. In order to obtain some definite information in regard to the quality of our vegetable and flower seeds, the seed division of the Department of Agriculture collected upwards of five hundred samples and tested them for vitality. The samples were secured at about twenty different points in the Dominion and were considered representative of the seeds on sale. About one hundred of the packages bought were of seeds held over from last year. The most approved method was used in making the tests, two hundred seeds being used for each single test and each being conducted in duplicate. Where the number of seeds in the package would not permit of this all the seeds were used.

The following table gives a summary of tests of a few of the common seeds:

Kind of Seed.	No. of Tests.	Min.	Max.	Aver.
Onions.....	27	1.3	96.5	55.7
Lettuce.....	10	41.	95.3	82.9
Celery.....	11	1.5	56.5	18.2
Carrot.....	24	26.	93.	66.
Cauliflower.....	9	2.5	87.	51.5
Radish.....	17	12.5	96.	71.6
Tomato.....	18	27.	97.5	77.
Cabbage.....	14	40.5	95.8	72.
Parsnip.....	15	11.3	68.	40.
Morning Glory	5	29.	61.5	50.8
Sweet Pea.....	5	69.	91.3	85.4
Pansy.....	6	9.5	75.	54.2

The most noteworthy point in the results is the great variation in the results of different samples of the one kind of seed. For while the average is in most cases fairly reasonable, a considerable number of samples germinate so poorly that a poor standard would be inevitable. The samples of extremely low vitality doubtless were principally old seed held over from year to year. Some kinds of seed depreciate in value very rapidly and in a few years are valueless, so that the practice of some seedsmen of leaving seed packages in the hands of retailers year after year cannot be commended.

It is important that a buyer of seeds should know at least approximately what per cent. is vital, but owing to the limited amount of seed it is impossible for him to make a test. The case is different with the wholesale dealer, who has seed in bulk and should know within at least five or ten per cent. the vitality of the seeds he handles. To stamp the vitality on each package would entail some little trouble to seedsmen but not necessarily any risk, as no objection could be raised to a reasonable margin. Such a practice would be of inestimable benefit to the users of the seed.

GOT LAME BACK OR LUMBAGO?

No need of that now. That sort of pain can be knocked out in short order, for Polson's Nerviline which is five times stronger than any other, penetrates at once through the tissues, reaches the source of suffering, drives it out and thus gives relief almost instantly. Not magic, but strength that gives Polson's Nerviline this power. You will think it magic however if you try it, pain goes so quickly. Sold by dealers everywhere, in large 25c. bottles.

Which is the most? Six dozen dozen or half a dozen dozen. Be quick.

When you want a physic that is mild and gentle, easy to take and certain to act, always use Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. For sale by all druggists.

A yacht can stand on a tack in silence, but a man isn't built like a yacht.

Monkey Brand Soap removes all stains, rust, dirt or tarnish—but won't wash clothes.