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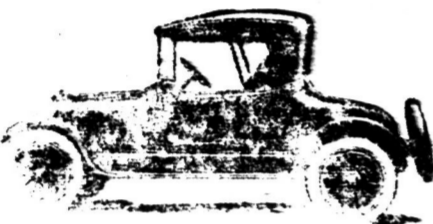
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Every dollar saved now and deposited in
a bank means a dollar more for the Gov-
ernment when it is required to place Can-
ada on a place basis. To postpone the
purchase of luxuries and save the money is
worthy and patriotic. It is also good busi-
ness policy during the high price period.
Open a Savings Account with the Bank of
Hamilton.

JARVIS BRANCH
John Brown, Manager

Lithuanians Enslave

By Prussian Warlords

Make Vigorous Protest

IN his recent utterances about the
situation, that is to say, the Ger-
man situation, Dr. von Kuehl-
mann, the former German For-
eign Secretary, made a brief allusion
to the subject of the Baltic provinces
which have been annexed by Ger-
many as "the lost provinces." He
offered a kind of lame apology for his
country's departure from the original
agreement with Russia concerning
the delimitation of the frontier in the
Baltic region, but he protested that
the German Government still con-
sidered it desirable to come to an
understanding with the Russian Gov-
ernment as to the recognition of new
states that severed themselves from
the former Russian Empire. The
protest itself was entirely superfluous.
Knowing the character of the Ger-
man policy in general, and that of
Dr. von Kuehlmann in particular, the
only reasonable interpretation to be
put upon such a statement is that
Germany is contemplating adjust-
ments that afford opportunities for
further territorial acquisitions. Con-
sequently the recent protest of the
Lithuanian people against the al-
ready active policy of Germanization
is singularly apropos.

Lithuania is an immense country
geographically. The Lithuanians,
some time ago, made their desire for
self-rule known at every opportunity,
and, in January of this year, the pro-
vince formally declared its indepen-
dence of Russia at a conference of
Lithuanian delegates held in Stock-
holm. The delegates not only voted
for separation from Russia, but for
the incorporation of certain German
territory around Konigsberg, on the
coast, which centuries ago formed a
part of Lithuania. They also propos-
ed a federation with Letland. The
country contains about 7,500,000
people of genuine Lithuanian stock,
and, counting Poles, Russians, Jews,
and Germans, the population for
Lithuania proper should make a to-
tal of 9,000,000. Vilna is recognized
as the capital.

When Germany entered Lithuania,
it was with the avowal that she was
doing so in order to bring freedom.
As a part of her generous policy of
liberation, she began a system of
freeing the inhabitants, particularly
the Jews, of their possessions, by the
consignation of property, until thou-
sands of families were ruined. In
addition many thousands of the able-
bodied citizens were removed to Ger-
many to work in the munition fac-
tories. Meantime, Germany submi-
tted proposals for the constitution of
the country into a vassal kingdom
by a union with Saxony under the
King of Saxony's second son, or, fail-
ing that, under the King of Prussia,
Duke Wilhelm of Prussia. But the
Lithuanians, and with them the
Poles, have refused to hear of either
an annexation or of a political, mil-
itary, and economic linking-up at
their terms with Germany. The
imperial German proclamation that
announced the "incorporation of Lit-
uania as an independent state allied to
the German empire by an eternal,
steadfast alliance," raised a universal
protest among the Lithuanians. It
was pointed out by those protesting
that, if the inhabitants of Lithuania
had accepted an offer of the German
to "proceed" to the "consent" had
been obtained as the result of a com-
parison of the objectors, the
terms of protection were offered with
the left hand while a spiked club
was brandished over Lithuania's
head with the right. The reason for
the "spiked club" is obvious when
one examines closely the terms of the
imperial proclamation of Lithuania's
"independence." "Lithuania," it
naively assumes, "will participate in
the war burdens of Germany which
secured her liberation."

Whether or not the proposed
intervention of the Allies to save Rus-
sia from German domination, and
thus to free democracy from a great
menace, is intimately bound up with
the freedom of Lithuania, is perhaps
a moot point. Lithuania, as consti-
tuting a free and independent state
of the future, is apparently in the
line of the political position as Poland,
and like that country with parts of which
it is often confused, it may work out
its own salvation as a consequence
of the inevitable defeat of the Central
Empire on the western and Italian
fronts. The Allies will demand, as an
irrevocable condition of peace, the
release of the Baltic provinces from
the clutches of Germany, who, as Mr.
Lloyd George put it, intends to rule
them "by the Prussian sword in the
interests of Prussian warlordism."
Allied policy will never tolerate their
being left to the mercy of a military
despotism that can enslave aught but
itself.

Baruch, the Politician

In his story of Bernard Baruch,
Mr. Richard Washburn Child says:
"Baruch's is a tall, slender, graceful
figure, and it and its motions express
a certain confidence and ease and
poise and absence of affectation, and
presence of friendliness which gives
to his personality the flavor of invita-
tion rather than that of challenge.
He is not of the bull-dog type. If he
has vanity one would say it was of
that glad and innocuous kind which
never takes on the tiresome affecta-
tion of square-jawness so tiresome
and common among financiers and
industrial kings. There is firmness
in his face, but one does not feel
that he put it on after shaving as
so many of our two-faced captains
do. There are none of the adamant-
ine, heave-from-the-groin, clap-
traps in his manner. The truth of
the matter is that Baruch appears
less of the industrial tyrant than of
the temperamentalist."

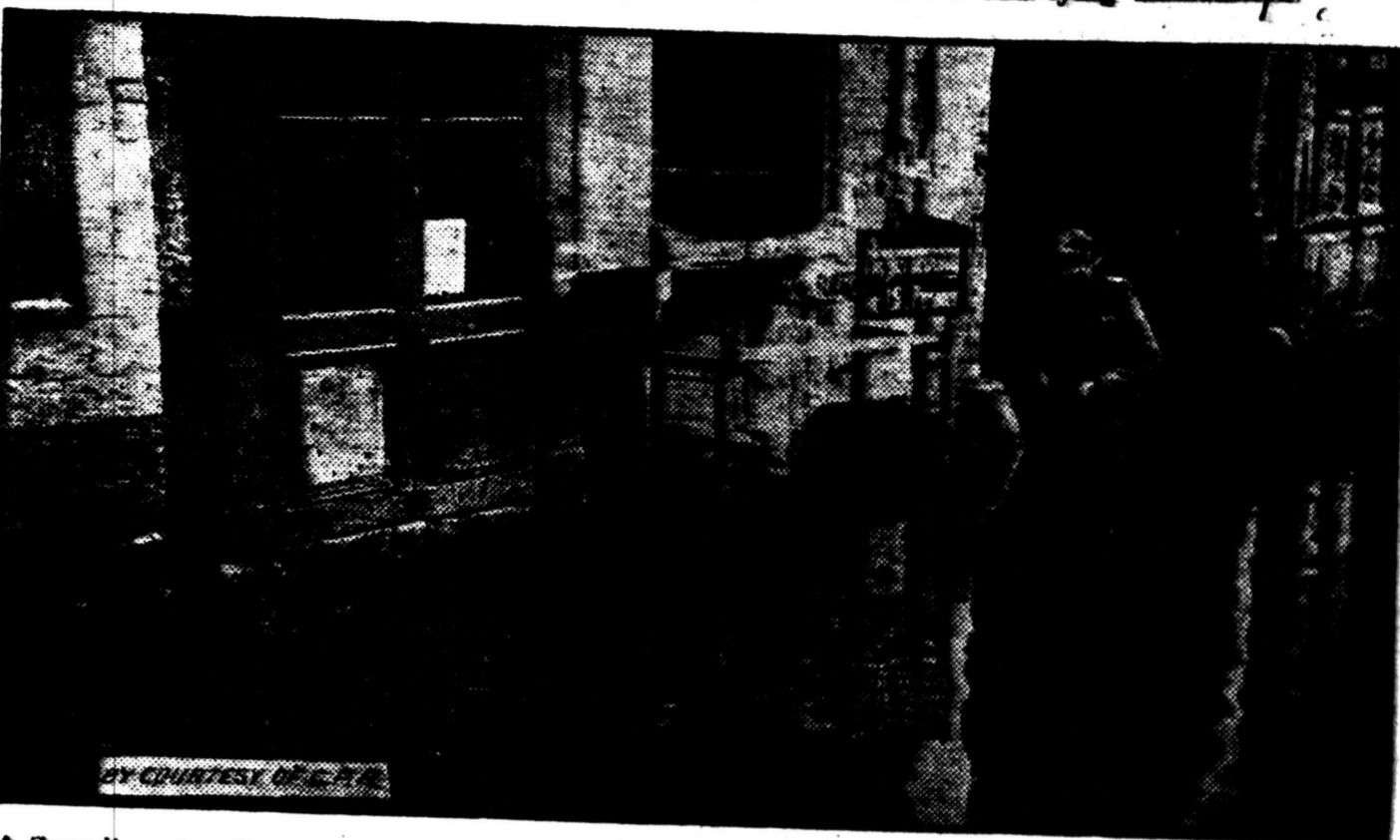
"If he had to cut off a head, he
would be polite."

Bionces (in restaurant) — What's
good here to-night, waiter?
Waiter—Cash only, sir.

How The Hun Used His Red Cross Trains



A captured German Red Cross train which they had used for conveying ammunition.



A Canadian signaller mending a wire in a street flooded by the enemy before they left Valenciennes.

Educating Returned Soldiers

ABOUT 12 months ago it first be-
came possible for a returned
soldier, who had been so dis-
abled by service that it was impos-
sible for him to resume his former
civil occupation, to take a course of
training under government super-
vision and pay, which fitted him for
some new occupation, the pursuit of
which would not be prevented by his
disability. In other words, his case
was carefully considered, his disabil-
ity taken into account, and his train-
ing arranged so that in his new occu-
pation he could develop 100% effi-
ciency. As an example take a man-
chitect who had lost a leg; obviously
his disability was such that he could
not resume that occupation. He had
a knowledge of blue prints and draw-
ing and some latent ability in a
drawing line. He was passed for a
course as a mechanical draughtsman.
At the termination of his course he
was employed at a wage nearly equal
to his wage as a machinist. The loss
of a leg was no handicap as his new
occupation did not call for any mov-
ing around. Thus this man, previous-
ly handicapped as a machinist, was
enabled to overcome his handicap
and compete successfully with any
other draughtsman.

Owing to the increasing number of
different trades and occupations in
which it was necessary to train such
men it became imperative that train-
ing places should be found. Obvious-
ly if a man was to be trained for a
position in a machine shop, the place
to train him was right in the particu-
lar machine shop in which he would
eventually be employed. This re-
sulted in the institution of in-
dustrial courses. One of the
first industries in Montreal to be sur-
veyed was the Angus Shops (Can-
adian Pacific Railway). It can read-
ily be understood that these shops,
employing thousands of skilled men,
possessed practically all kinds of mechan-
ical work, offered great opportunities for
the training of disabled men. The
above mentioned industrial survey
resulted in a detailed report on
every position in the Angus Shops;
it showed among other things the
exact nature of the work done and
what disabilities would hinder a man
from doing the work. This survey
was a guide to the District Voc-
ational Officer, as a reference to it
showed immediately what mechanical
work a disabled man would be phys-
ically able to do without being
rehabilitated by his disability.

From the outset every official of
the C. P. R. who was approached, ex-
pressed great interest in the work,
and by co-operation rendered most
material assistance in the re-instal-
ment of disabled soldiers in civilian
occupations.

The general scheme of training
adopted by the Invalidated Soldiers'
Commission is to give any man tak-
ing a machine shop training about
three-quarters of his course in the
machine shop at McGill University,
then place him out with an industry
such as the Angus Shops to finish
that course and gain the necessary
practical experience. During the
time that the man is taking this
training he is drawing full pay and
allowances from the Invalidated Sol-
diers' Commission as the firm with
which he is working is not called on
to pay him anything. In this way
the man becomes accustomed to his
work in a place where he will prob-
ably be employed at the termination
of his course, and the employer, hav-
ing had the man under him for some
time, knows something about his
work. This method generally results
in disabled men being absorbed into
the industries for which they have
been trained with no gap between
termination of course and employ-
ment and is thus satisfactory to all



Cabinet Making, Angus Shops.



Making a locomotive side rod bending.

concerned.
It might appear from the forego-
ing that the employment offered by
the C. P. R. to men being trained by
the Invalidated Soldiers' Commission
is confined to positions in the Angus
Shops. Such however is not the case.
Every department has taken on men,
clerks, draughtsmen, telegraphers.
In some industries there has been
a tendency to fight shy of the return-
ing men, the reason stated being their
inability and apparent lack of power
of concentration on his work. Not
so with the C. P. R. Every consid-
eration is shown the returned man and
every possible allowance is made
which will assist him in re-establish-
ing himself in civil life. The atti-
tude taken by the higher officials of
the C. P. R. is mirrored in the fol-
lowing letter of instructions issued
to foremen:

**THE RETURNED SOLDIER AS AN
EMPLOYEE.**
How do you treat a returned sol-
dier working under you? Do you
consider him as an ordinary work-
man, let him shift for himself and
look on his mistakes only as you
would an ordinary employee? If so,
you are assuming that he is in all
respects just a normal man and
should be able to do the same work
as quickly and as well as the aver-
age employee. If you do, you are
wrong.

Many returned soldiers' condi-
tions are broken down. They have
been gassed, shell shocked and
tortured by wounds, and consequently
are highly strung and nervous and
will be for some time to come. What
they make of themselves depends on
you. If one of these men makes a mis-
take and is roughly reprimanded, he
is likely to shake like a leaf, get
excited, etc., and be very difficult to
make anything of; this is wrong.
The greatest tact, care and attention
that you can give these men in help-
ing them to become useful employees
is what the Company expects, and
manages, you owe it to them.

There are bound to be some excep-
tions and some men will fail to make
good. The success or failure of the
industry, however, depends on you,
and it is your privilege to help your
country in this national crisis by en-
deavouring to make useful citizens out
of the nerve-shattered men that are
commencing to come back to us from
the front.
In further proof of the interest of
the C. P. R. necessary? Not.
Now for results. Of the first hun-
dred men to complete Industrial Re-
educational Courses in this unit, ten
were employed by the C. P. R. on
the termination of their course. Up
to date, about two hundred men have
completed courses and now many of
these men are employed by the C. P. R.
I. e. These men have taken courses
in no less than 12 different trades, as
it is obvious that the C. P. R. is ap-
preciating, appreciating.

Evac



A LIT



ONE hears of the
creatures and
one another,
This is undoubtedly
stances, but to say
animals die through
warmer than these
tions. I have seen a
black-tailed deer
bullying a goat
have lain on the
and watched a
head into a net
intimidate a big
over I once saw a
because he had lost
a man approached
eating, and I was
participant in the
would have escaped
not stopped to clasp
could have outrun
On the other hand
stories of affection
interested observer
tink a fast-himber
and keeping him
offspring climbed
links, and were
safe. I have been
trout that combat
side because their
the book, I know
the backs of the
salmon of the
Vilna who person-
even the smallest
the safety of the
danger threatens.
tales of the male
spawning beds
trout with the
posit signs, and
me of mother
caves under their
the barpoons were

YO
This Off
in sendin