NO. 26, 1919

ANTED_FEMALE.

WOMEN AS WEAVERS etc. Apprentices paid and every assistance ing beginners this work. ence required to develkers. Pleasant work, uneration. For full par-lingsby Mfg. Co., Brant-

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UILDERS.

ook of House Plans, g how to save from llars on your ner iliday Company, 11 Iton, Ont.

Wall Paper. ave been used for and embellishment from the earliest he first of the kind sts. Then with the aving came woolen s, plain or embelwork or painting. Decorator. Leathevelopment, doubtgested by the neout drafts and colds oned buildings of dwellers in tents them for this pur-

- Oh! Such Pain!
dizzy—
draggedd o w n ?

With dull

headache,

ckache — rackg with pain here there - poor oman, she's one many. On those ys each month, en in other cirould go to bed, at the desk or de through the may with her family cares. eels those dragsymptoms, and d by womanly cured by Dr. Prescription. It of these pains. d, overworked. icate women are and health by ite Prescription. men strong and lliquid or tablets. a nurse I have had Prescription' quite patients and it has my of them. I never iled. I have a patient d is doing fine. I d got the very best

SPARTACANS TRY TO SEIZE POWER

Made Attempt to Capture Ebert and Party.

Repulsed by Lone Guard With Machine Gun.

Weimar, Cable - Fifty Spartacan and Communist prisoners, recently released from the Weimar jail, shortly after midnight this morning attacked the castle where the members of the Government live. They were repulsed hy a lone guard, who stood by a machine-gun until he had driven off the

The attacking party made a surprising descent upon the castle and disarmed the guards at the entrance. They indulged in firing through the windows, however, and this aroused the castle troops.

It was apparently the intention of the party to seize President Ehert. Premier Scheidemann and Gustav Noske, the Minister of Defence, but they were foiled through their premature shots revealing the attack to the troops within the building.

An account of Tuesday night's incident at Weimar, sent to London by the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Copenhagen, characterizes it as an attempted coup by the Saprtacans. with the help of some of the troops stationed in the town. After releasing sixty prisoners from the jail at 2 o'clock in the morning, the despatch says, two of the Spartacans' leaders went to the barracks and persuaded some of the soldiers to join them, and proceeded to the castle, where the Government Ministers were staying Government troops prevented the invasion of the castle after a violent

fight, the message adds, and some of the Spartacan, leaders were ar-

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FREE and Child who is suffering with BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHIAL ASTHMA, HOARSENESS to test the marvelous HEALING POW-ER OF BUCKLEY'S WHITE BRON-CHITIS MIXTURE, by getting one bottle from your Druggist, and use it fog five days. If you do not find it the best you have ever used, take it back and you nave ever used, take it back and get your money. If your Druggist does not sell it, phone Main 34 I'll see you get it. Take no substitute, nothing in the world like it, ten times more powerful than any known Cough cure. Backed up than any known Cough cure. Backed up by hundreds of testimonials from people right at your door who have been cured, and will only be too pleased to furnish same on application. We is the trifling price that stands between your health and happiness. You have everything to gain and nothing to lose. Made only by W. K. Buckley, Chemist, 97 Dundas St. East, Toronto, 15c extra for mailing. bettles mailed free for \$1.75.

CROP OUTLOOK THE PRAIRIE

Helpful Rains in Saskatchewan and Alberta

Will Also Reduce Grasshopper Damage.

Rtgina, Sask., Despatch-Telegraphic reports on the condition of the crops, eceived by the Bureau of Statistics of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, show that rain was fairly general all over the Province last week. In the southeastern districts he grasshoppers have done a great amount of damage, but it is thought he situation is now under control. Reports from south of Moose Jaw, Jutlook and Eyebrow, indicate serous damage from the same pest.

The recent rains will be helpful in educing the damage. In the southwestern and central districts crops are reported as the best since 1915, no lamage of any kind being reported. in the central and northern districts he rain would appear to have come ust in time to save the crops from beng destroyed from wind or drought. The cutworms have done some damige in nearly all parts, but it is too early to form an estimate. To summarize the situation, it would seem hat the crops are much further ahead han at the same period last year, and prespects are generally favorable to a crop of at least equal to last year, and in parts better than they have

been for some years. RAIN HELPS ALBERTA, TOO. Lethbridge, Alta., Despatch-Severe electrical storms, accompanied by neavy rains, visited practically every part of southern Alberta from High River south, Sunday night. At Grassy take an empty hotel was struck by ightning and burned to the ground. Felegraph and telephone service was also seriously interfered with. The ain came opportunely for the crops, which are making uniformly good

NEW BRITISH WONDER WHEAT

London, Cable - Reuter Despatch -it is announced that the mant breeding section of the University of • mbridge, which is closely associated with the Board of Agriculture, has succeeded in producing two new varleties of wheat, styled Fenman and Yeoman. These were distributed to farmers, and it is reported that the result has been to treble the average per acre. Milling and baking trials tave shown that while the Yeoman variety is not equal to the famous Red Fife from the viewpoint of milling rualities, yet it is sufficiently strong to produce a good quality loaf withto produce a good quality loaf with the addition of imported wheat. yield. One crop produced 96 bushels

ENVOY TO KAISER.

German Official Pays Him a Vigit.

Ameronger, Cable - The former German Emperor's place of exile in Amerongen Castle again became comewhat animated Monday night, after a long period of uneventfulness. Lieut.-Col. Hoefer, of the Dutch army, dined at the castle, together with William Hohenzollern and Dr. Kriege, director of the German Foreign Office, who had returned to Ameron en from Berlin.

Yesterday, Col. von Esebek, dressed in civilian clothes, was brought by Gen. von Esdorff to the castle from Arnhem, where he had arrived direct from Germany. The reason for the visit of the Germans had not been ascertained, but it is generally assumed it is in connection with the situation existing in Germany after the announcement of the reply of the allies to the German counter-proposals to the peace terms. Gen. von Esdorff today is about to leave for Germany.

DEATH REPORTED

An old offender that hung on for years. Nothing touched his stony heart but Putnam's Corn Extractor, and out he came, root, stem and branch. All corns cured just as quickly when Putnam's is used; try it, 25c, at all dealers.

BOLD BANDIT TELLS CRIMES

Trial for Murder.

Would Dispense With Any Trial.

New York, Despatch - Two train robberies and thirteen bank hold-ups was the criminal record admitted to-J. B. Allen, awaiting trial here for the murder of two men when he robbed the Erooklyn Savings Bank. Seated in his cell, he told the remarkable story of his crimes in an impersonal and dispassionate tone, closing it with a declaration that he had no further interest in life except to be executed as speedily as possible. According to Hamby, he was born in Alberta, Canada, 26 years ago. He said he found holding up banks an easy way of making a living, and operated mainly through the central portion of the United States.

"I am wanted in Chicago, San Francisco, and several other places," he said, "but the only time I was compelled to shoot during a bank job was here in Brooklyn. Really I did not want to shoot them. I had to, as the clerks would not obey my or-

A girl he met in New York, Hamby continued, accompanied him on most of his travels, but he never made her an accomplice in his crimes. never worked with any woman holding up banks or trains," he explained. I bothered with women very little because they talk too much."

Hamby complained about the necessity of going through a trial. He professed admiration for the methods of justice in Mexico, "where they just put you up against a wall and shoot you without any fuss.

"I don't want a trial," he said; "I know I am guilty, and that is all there

is to it. "There is one particular reason why do not want to take the stand, and that is because I may be asked too many questions which I do not care to answer."

McKim's Directory Shows Many Changes

In Publishing Field The Canadian Newspaper Directory for 1919, just issued by the publishers, A. McKim, Limited, Advertising Agency, of Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and London, England. indicates great activity in the publishing field during the past year.

While the number of daily papers published in 1918 diminishes from 135 to 126, due mainly to the effect of the high cost of newsprint, the total number of Canadian publications increased from 1,490 to 1,552. Fifty-five new weeklies have arisen during the past

Altogether, the situation warrants optimism of the soundest nature, reflecting, as it does, the healthy condition prevailing generally from East to West of the Dominion.

Whoever examines the pages of the McKim Directory with the care they deserve cannot fail to be impressed with the great labor involved in gleaning so many thousands of items of information. Not only is the entire progress in practically every district. field of Canadian publications covered, but the Directory is a complete gazetteer of every town and city in Canada and Newfoundland where a publication is issued. One may turn to it for information as to publication, county seats, railways and waterways, telegraph, express and banking facilities. Especially with the new conditions arising daily: Reconstruction, extansion, development, this book in its familiar green and rec covers must

earn its place on every office desk and in every business library. WANT CIVILIANS DISMISSED.

Guiph. Cable - At a well-attended meeting of the Great War Veterans' Association a resolution was unanimously passed that this branch of the association go on record as endorsing the action

SAW EDITH CAVELL ARRESTED

YOUNG DTUCH NURSE, PUPIL OF EDITH CAVELL TELLS OF MARTYR'S LAST DAYS AT HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL.

(New York Evening Sun.) Of all the tragic stories that the war has brought forth there to one that never loses peignancy. It is the story of Edith Cavell, English nurse, shot in Belgium, by the Germana whose mortal remains only a few days ago were buried with impressive ceremony in the homeland. And there is perwe collected about \$5. haps none better able to tell that story than Renee van der Hoek, one of the

pupils of Edith Cavell at her training school for nurses at Brussels, who reported to-day, on arrival from overseas, at the headquarters of the Atlantic Division, American Red Cross, 44 East Twenty-third street. Renee van der Hoek is a slim, thin faced girl with alert brown eyes and a way of turning her head and shrugging her shoulders that savors more of France than of her birthplace. Holland. She saw the German advance into Belgium and lived through the German occupation of Brussels which

to nurse the wounded at the Royal Palace. And she saw Edith Cavell leave the school in the big gray German war automobile for the prison of St. Giles, never to return. Renee van der Hoek is no romancer: she is a trained nurse and a realist.

She tells her story accordingly.

stopped her course of training at the

Ecole Belge d'Infirmieres Diplomees

(Miss Cavell's school) and sent her

"I came down to the school one afternoon for tea," she says, quietly in " English, with a French accent. "The Germans were in Brussels and Bank Hold-Up Man Awaits in our school. They called Miss Cavell's hospital 'our hospital.' I had been sent to the Royal Palace to nurse the wounded that the Queen had assembled there. When I came to the door I saw there a great gray automobile. A German officer stood outside. I went in unchallenged.

"'What is passing here?" I asked the other nurses curiously. Nobody

knew. "I went upstairs past the open door of Miss Cavell's office. I saw her sitday by Gordon Fawcett Hambly, alias ting there in her blue uniform, her hands crossed before her on the table, and a look of great peace, as always, in her eyes. Two Germans were with her, rummaging through her documents, creating much disorder in the little room which was always as calm and serene as she was.

"The Germans went away in their automobile, and we gave it little thought. Miss Cavell went about as usual and in a few days it was almost away—he said it, and a German officer forgotten. Then one day I went to the said it to me myself. school again. A big German machine came to the door and two officers en-tered. They took Miss Cavell away with them. She went quietly, calm-ly. Her confidence gave itself to us.

Does that sound as though she would "'She will be back soon," we said.

"But she did not come back. Instead there came an orderly with a note. asking for her clothes and some articles she needed. She was in the prison of St. Giles. We sent the things. That was the last we heard from her for many weeks. We thought at last that she had been sent to Germany. But one of us who was very much in touch with happenings in the city, told us she was still there.

would forget about Miss Cavell. She ness.—Carlyle.

would have wanted us to do that, for there was much work. But at night, up at the school, we nurses, her pupils, used to talk about her and exchange reminiscences, and wonder if we were ever to see her again. Then we decided to send her flowers. Some of us said they would never reach her ; but we thought it was worth trying. So

"Pink roses and pink chrysanthemums we bought, and sent them with a note. She did receive them. And she wrote us a note which they allowed her to send. She thanked us and made us both happy and sad. "'Your roses are like I am,'

wrote. "They wither in prison." "On Oct. 11 we heard she was to be shot at 6 next day. We had heard this from one who knew everything in Brussels that her trial had been going on, but we thought she would be set free, or at most imprisoned. We were paralyzed! We could not believe it. We rushed to the office of the American Minister, Brand Whitlock, but he was ill. We saw the secretary of the American Legation, Mr. Gibson, who assured us it was a false report, but he would investigate. He did, and we found it was true. At the prison they admitted it.

"'And I wish I had five or six more old Fuglish women to kill,' the commandant of the Germans said.

"Every foreign government representative pleaded with him, but could do nothing. Then we knew she had to die. None of the nurses tried to sleep that right, and at 5 o'clock next morning they went down to the prison of St Ciles, hoping for a last sight of

"The prison was quiet in the early morning; nobody stirred. They not on the prison bill o' fare. waited for nearly an hour. Then a German war automobile came down the street; the great tall gates of the prison opened on a sleeping courtyard to admit it. Then they closed again. In a little while the high gates opened and the German car came out, with its curtains drawn. It went swiftly down the street, and took her to her death. Her nurses followed it for a little way; then it disappeared in the dust. The Germans took her to the Tire National, and shot her. That is all. "Except this-they said that she fainted. I would stake my life she did not! That was not her way. Those Germans, even, said she was brave. The German clergyman who was with her before they took her

"That night before she expected death, so sat down and wrote a letter faint?"

A copy of the letter referred to by Miss van der Hoek hangs with Miss Cavell's portrait on the walls of the Red Cross Nurses' Home at 38 West Forty-eighth street, and was made public by the Red Cross at the time of the removal of the martyred nurse's body from Brussels to Eng-

Blessed is he who has found his "In the course of our busy days we work; let him ask no other blessed-

WOULD BE GREEKS

Mohammedans in Macedonia Wish to Turn.

Saloniki, Cable — A large number of monanimenans living in Greek Macedonia have appeared before the authorities of that province and have expressed their intention of renouncing their allegiance to Turkey and taking the oath of fealty to-Greece. Efforts were made by the Turks to induce the Mohammedans to leave the country, but the commander of a Greek battalion which has been guarding the railroad running through Thrace reports that he has received requests from 198 Mohammedan families, asking to be placed under the Greek administration.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured by LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will apply the constitution of the c HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. HALL'S CATARRH, MEDICINE is composed of some of the best tonics known, combined with some of the best blood purifiers. The perfect/combination of the ingredients in HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is what produces such wonderful CINE is what produces such wonderfuresults in catarrhal conditions.

Druggists 75. Testimonials free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Props.,

BIRD MANICURIST. How One Convict Makes Spend-

ing Money. This is the story of "The Canary Bird King," wno is Convict B-5575. sixth block. Eastern Penitentiary, Philadelphia.

Convict B-5575 has a regular job manicuring the nails of canary birds in the institution. Thereby he earns a tidy sum, which buys him tobacco, candy and other choice little luxuries

There are many canary birds in "Cherry Hill" prison, as the sombre Eastern Penitentiary is called. Bob McKenty, the idolized keeper, is known as the Golden Rule Warden. Bob allows the men to have talking machines, pool tables, brass bands. baseball teams and many pets.

The men have curtains in their windows, pretty paper on the walls, pictures, carpets, light, music, and canary birds. There are so many fluffy songsters in one section of the prison that is known as the aviary. Convict B-5575 lived near the wood-

lands before coming to take up his new residence. Hence his love of birds. When he found so many canaries around him he decided to become their manicurist. So he put his "ad" in the weekly prison paper in front of his cell.

HUN TRICKERY. On the Poles.

Berne cable — Denial of the truth of a statement spread by German newspapers that the Poles blew up a bridge between Lissa and Krotoschin, near the Polish border, thus preventing the transport of Polish troops from France, is made by the Szennink Berlinski, a polish paper, printed in Berlin.

made by the Szennink Werlinski, a polish paper printed in Berlin.

An enquiry made by an inter-allied commission, the paper says, proved beyond doubt that the bridge was destroyed by the Germans. The inter-allied mission at Warsaw, it is added, compelled the Germans to build a temporary bridge for the passage of five troop trains.

OF BRILLIANTS

When the old Prussian Marshall cher was being lionized in Londo 1814 he was snown the jewelry stores of Cheapside. As he wonderingly and admiringly gazed at the brilliant collections of precious stones, he feeling ly grunted out, "Got in himmel, vot magnificent loot."

Suppose the Hun robbers had been successful in the recent war, what look they would have obtained! For what old Blucher saw in the Cheapside jewelry stores was nothing compared to the magnificent collection of jewels that corruscate in the treasure chambers of the Tower, Windsor Castle and the South Kensington Museum. No treasure house in the history of the world, excepting perhaps that of the Indian Moguis in their ancient capital of Delhi, ever contained such "magnificent loot" as that contained in the above-named English jewel chambers and in the French collections in Paris. No wonder the Kaiser and his robbersons were so anxious to get to the two greatest capitals in Europe

To fully describe the priceless gems contained there would require a fullsized book.

FRANCE'S RARE GEMS Briefly, the French collection in the Louvre contains, including the famous Pitt or Regent diamond, which has been valued all the way from 6,000,000 to 12,000,000 francs, 65,000 precious stones weighing 19,000 carats. crown contains 5,352 diamonds, of which 5,206 are brilliants and the others rose cut. In addition to the great Regent, which weighs 139 carats of "purest ray serene," there is a large Brazilian brilliant of over 100 carats, and numerous other large stones. There is one sword set with 1,576 brilliants and another containing 1,506 rose diamonds; also clasps containing as high as 297 brilliants each, and a chapeau button formed of 21 rare diamonds. All through the collection are bouquets of brilliants and diamond stomachers filled with stones inferior only in size to the Regent and Brazilian brilliants. Twenty-eight prodigious diamond necklaces gitter in one of the cases, while all around, in great profusion are scattered rubies, emeralds and pearls of priceless value.

The British collection has perhaps the most valuable assembly of diamonds in the world. Even before the jubilee and the Cullinan diamonds were added to it, ne collection in Europe equalled it for its rare possessions. Always notable, its value was greatly enhanced by the addition to the celebrated Kohinor, called by its Persian captor Nadir Shah. the "Mountain of Light," and which romanticized brilliant formed the principal of the Victorian diadem. This splendid crown, in this ition to

the Kohinor, contains 2,818 brilliant diamonds, 17 sapphires, 11 emeralds, Destroy Bridge, Lay Blame 277 pearls and 5 large rubles, including the large stone given to the Black Prince by Don Pedro of Castile in 1367, which was worn in the helmet of Henry V. at the battle of Agincourt. and which is valued at \$500,000. There were seven other crowns studded with precious stones, but all the rare jewels were as nothing compared with the two great finds in South Africa in 1892 and 1905, the addition of which, to the rare collection in the Tower if gauged by the commercial valuation of brilliants, would increase the value of the collection anywhere from 25 to 40 million dollars.

THE JUBILEE AND CULLINAN. Up to their discovery the most famous diamonds familiar to Britons and Americans were the Orloff in Russia, the Regent in France, and the Kohinor and Hope Blue in England.

The discovery of the Jubilee in South Africa in 1892 by a Kaffir, who just picked it up in the open, and who received \$2,500, a horse and a herd of cattle for it, created a great sensation as it far surpassed in size and of the great historic stones. The uncut stone weighed 971% carats, and when finally reduced to its present size it formed a perfect blue-white gem of 230 carats, over 100 carats larger than the Kohinor. This magnificent stone was presented to Queen Victoria on the celebration of her sixtieth year on the throne, and was hence known as the Jubilee diamond. It had also the proud distinction of being the largest known cut brilliant in the

But the furore created by the Jubilea was nothing compared to that which greeted the discovery of the Cuilinan in the Premier Mines at Transvaal,

near Pretoria, in 1905.

Mr. Wells, the manager of the mine, which had not been very productive. while idly sauntering near an opening, accidentally discovered a shining object in a pile of rubbish. Placing it in his pocket, he went about his business, but subsequently handed it to the company's expert, who discovered thet Mr. Wells had picked up the very daddy of all diamonds, which looked for all the world like a block of ice. In the rough it weighed 3.253 carats. the largest diamond ever dreamed of. After due consideration, at the suggestion of Premier Botha, the Transvaal Colony presented the stone to King Edward, in recognition of his having granted a constitution to the colony. No one has ever been able to com-

pute its money value. In 1908 it was cut by Amsterdam lapidaries and furnished nine fine solitaries, the first and second of which are, by far, the largest brilliants in existence.

The stones, which are in a case in the Wakefield room of London Tower, comprise a pendoloque or drop brilliant weighing 5161/3 carats and which is said to be worth, on commercial valuation anywhere from 20 to 25 million dollars: a square brilliant weighing 309 3-18 carats, which may valued at 8 or 9 million dollars: pendoloque weighing 92 carata; square brilliant, 62 carats; a heartshaped brilliant, 18% carats; a marquise, 11%, and one 8 9-16 carats; a square, 6% carats; a pendoloque, 49-32 carats, and 96 small brilliants. these stones are flawless and of the

very first water. No wonder the Crown Prince dream ed of looting London.



Splendid catches of trout—speckled and salmon—are being made in the Algonquin Park of Ontario this year. That great region with its 1,500 lakes and streams and millions of acres of wooded land is maintaining its repuation as an angler's playground that

is never "fished out." With the removal of war-time restrictions on travel, men and women from all sections of the continent are seeking the reserve in search of sport and health-giving environment. Bass fishing will open on the 15th of the

present month, and as that date also marks the opening of the Highland Inn, the largest of the hotels in the Park, many sportamen are planning to make their trips around that date in order to enjoy the full range of