



Good-will - gifts; gaiety - jewels. Christmas binds its friendship in gems and marks its milestones in these remembrances.

For Gifts that last Consult your Jeweller

Household Hints

By Roberta Lee

Substitute for Hot Water Bottle

When a hot water bottle is not at hand, a good substitute is to take an electric light bulb with cord attached, turn on the current, and wrap a piece of flannel around it.

Chapped Hands

An excellent remedy for chapped hands can be made by mixing ten drops of carbolic acid to one ounce of glycerine. Rub a small quantity into the hands and allow it to dry.

Cold Baked Potatoes

If cold baked potatoes are dipped in hot water for a few minutes and then placed in the oven until thoroughly warmed, they will be as if freshly baked.

For The Cook

CREAM OF ASPARAGUS SOUP

Cut large bunch asparagus into inch pieces, separating woody pieces from green tops. Boil woody pieces in three pints soup stock until soft enough to rub through colander. Return to fire and season well with salt and pepper. Add remainder of asparagus, cook until tender. In another dish heat one cup milk, and when hot thicken with one tablespoon butter and flour rubbed together. Add to soup and serve.

A Morning Smile

A prominent New York congressman in an interview praised religion. "Religion is a joyful thing," he

Etiquette

By Roberta Lee

Q. When an engagement is broken, and a reception has already been scheduled who informs the guests?

A. The mother of the girl. Q. What kind of coat should a man wear when dining in a restaurant?

A. Tuxedo. Q. When there is a visiting guest in the house, what should the host and hostesses first thought be?

A. The comfort and entertainment of their guest.

Q. "It's a mistake to think that the religious life is like life in a jail or poor house." "Yet this mistake prevails. An agitator was addressing a band of strikers. "Only \$12 a week!" he yelled. "How can a man be a Christian on \$12 a week?" "How," yelled a voice, "can he afford to be anything else?"

Character Close-Ups

IF YOUR SWEETIE HAS NOSE, LIPS, AND CHIN LIKE THESE SAVE UP YOUR MONEY BECAUSE YOU'LL NEED LOTS OF IT IF YOU MARRY HER

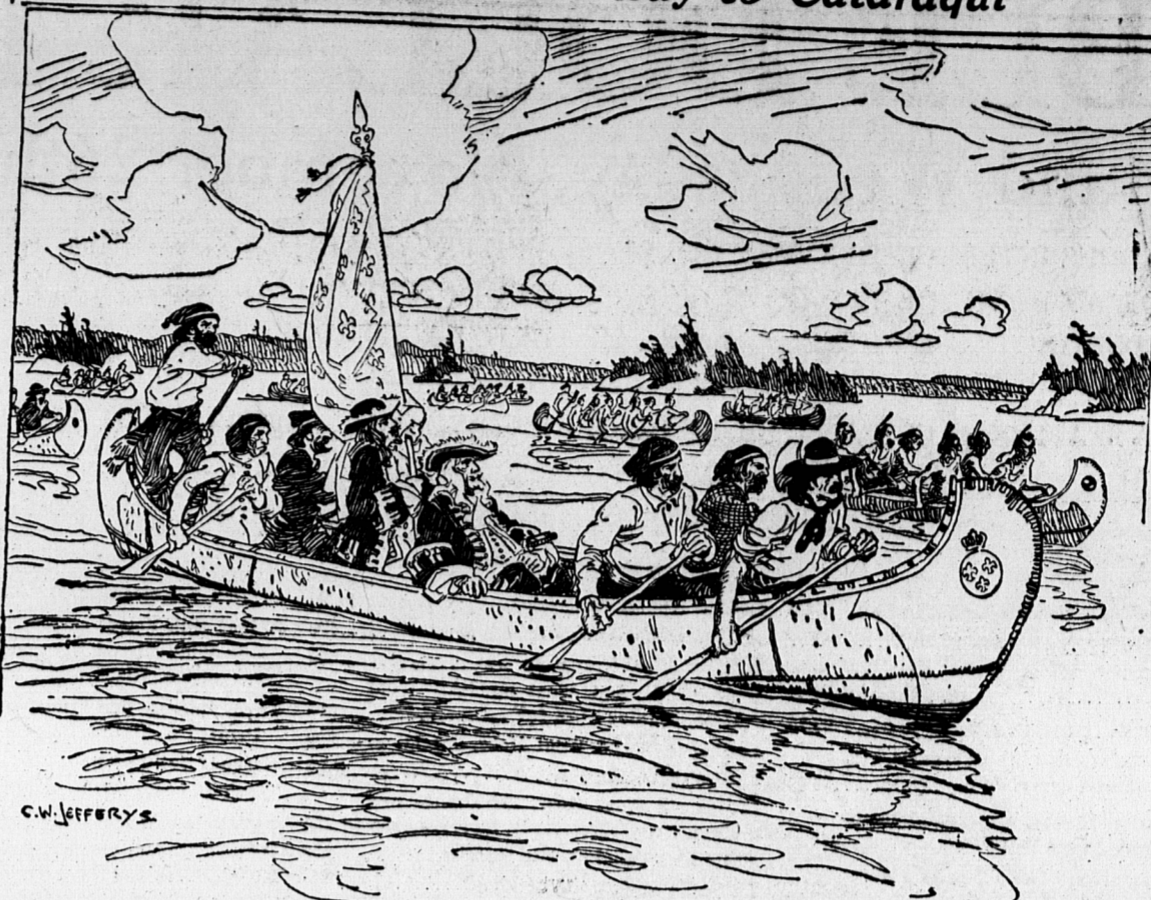


"They work while you sleep"

Do you have days when you feel sluggish—when everything seems an effort—and you have no appetite? Take a candy Cascaret before you go to bed! This gentle, harmless aid to the bowels is often all that is needed to clear up a sick headache and cause any other symptom of sluggishness to vanish. Cascarets can't harm you for cascara is a favored laxative with medical authorities. It does a perfect job of cleansing without violence and without forming the laxative habit. Cascarets are pleasant to take, for they are sweetened with pure cane sugar and flavored with real licorice—children love them. A candy Cascaret or two will usually clear up a bilious, constipated condition between night and morning. Their action is so gentle there is no discomfort from them or danger in their frequent use. They are a pure vegetable product. They do not weaken the system. In fact, the cascara actually strengthens bowel muscles. Remember this when you have a coated tongue, bad breath, when the head feels dull or there is any sign of poor elimination.



Frontenac on the way to Cataragui



C.W. JEFFERYS

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No governor of New France impressed the Indians with such respect and admiration as did Count Frontenac. He seemed to understand them instinctively, and they, in turn, appreciated his haughty and martial spirit. Frontenac shared the Indian's love of pageantry and display, as well as their regard for ceremonial observances; and his intercourse with them was conducted always with a mixture of dignified magnificence, easy familiarity and fatherly authority. The founding of Fort Frontenac was one of the first and most striking examples of his skill in dealing with the Indians. His predecessor, Courcelle had advised the King to build a fort and trading post on Lake Ontario to curb the Iroquois, and to attract them and the Northern Indians to trade with the French rather than with the Dutch and the English to the south of the lake. Within a year after his arrival in Canada as governor Frontenac undertook to carry out the project. The time

was favorable, for there was truce between the French and the Iroquois. La Salle, the future explorer of the West, who already had won Frontenac's favor, was sent to invite the Iroquois chiefs to meet the new governor at the place selected for the proposed fort and trading post. This was at the mouth of the Cataragui River, where now stands the City of Kingston. At the end of June, 1673, Frontenac set out from Montreal on his journey up the St. Lawrence. With him were about four hundred men, habitants, voyageurs, Indians, old soldiers of the Carignan regiment, part of the garrison of Quebec, and a number of officers who volunteered for the expedition. His flotilla consisted of 120 canoes and two flat-boats painted in brilliant colors and carrying a couple of cannon. Slowly they toiled up the rapids to the smooth water of the Thousand Islands. On the 12th of July, they came in sight of Lake Ontario. Here Frontenac halted to arrange an impressive entrance upon the scene. All the company washed the stains of

THE INTIMATE PAPERS OF COLONEL HOUSE

Friend and Adviser of President Wilson - Recounts in His Diary The Great Events of The War in Which His Country was Concerned.

(Continued from page 4)

they have communicated to the Germans a text which, if it does not yet sound Count Brockdorff—in any case unquestionably blinds the Allies. Could the Allies suppose that this text would be satisfactory to Germany? Of course not. However, they adopted it. Germany protests, as it was certain she would. Immediately a modification of the text is undertaken. I say this is a confession of weakness and a confession of lack of seriousness, for which all the Allied Governments will pay dearly in terms of public opinion! Is it an impossible Treaty? Is it an unjust Treaty? Count Brockdorff believes it is. If we change it, we admit that we think as he does. What a condemnation of the work we have done during the past sixteen weeks! Mr. Lloyd George has said, "But they will not sign and we shall have a thousand difficulties." It is the argument we heard so often during the war—after the battle of the Marne after Verdun, after the German offensive in the spring of 1918, people said in all of our countries, "Let us make peace to avoid difficulties." We did not listen to them and we did well. We went on with the war and we won it. Shall we have less heart for peace than we had for war? I add that these public discussions between Allies over a Treaty drawn up between Allies weaken us more every day in the eyes of an adversary who respects only firmness (see reports from Versailles which arrived to-day.) Thus on the general principle my opinion is this: a week ago, we ought to have answered the Germans, "We will change nothing. If we had only made this answer, the Treaty would have been signed to-day. We did not do it. But above all I would not have the

moral position of the Allies sacrificed to the Brockdorff memorandum. I would not have them subjected to the unjustifiable humiliation of admitting that the peace built up by them after more than four months of incessant labour is, as Germany asserts, an unjust and impossible peace, for this is contrary to the truth." Andre Tardieu

Foeh Prepared for Trouble The result was that the last-minute changes in the Treaty were of comparatively slight importance, except for the decision to hold a plebiscite in Upper Silesia, the outright cession of which to Poland had especially irritated the Germans. The reply of the Allies was drafted in a formal statement which was handed over on June 16. It accepted the contention that the Treaty ought to be based upon the pre-Armistice Agreement, but maintained that the Germans were in error in arguing that the Treaty and the pre-Armistice Agreement were not in accord. The Treaty was therefore left substantially intact for Germany to take or leave.

Whether the Germans would actually sign remained in doubt until June 23, and Marshal Foeh made all necessary preparations for a movement of troops across the Rhine. The German Ministry resigned and it was only with difficulty that delegates could be found who would put their signatures to the document. Colonel House remained in Paris until June 11, his time largely engaged with preparations for the organization of the League of Nations. After a week in England, he returned for final conferences with the President and to take part in the ceremony of signing at Versailles.

Treaty Accepted "June 23, 1919: This has been a red-letter day. The Germans have notified us that they will sign the Treaty. I went to the Ministry of War to embrace Clemenceau and to be embraced in turn. When I congratulated him he blessed all American men, women and children, and the House family individually and in general. He looked fatigued and he told me he was having great trouble not only with the Chamber but also with his Cabinet, and that he intended to



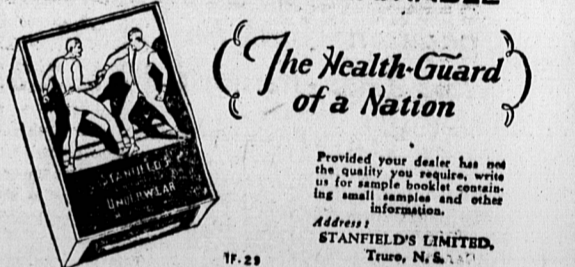
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have been more simple and that there might have been an element of civility, which was wholly lacking. The affair was elaborately staged as made as humiliating to the enemy as it well could be. "After the signing we went to the terrace to see the fountains, which were playing for the first time since the war began. Aeroplanes were in the air, guns were being fired, and the thousands surrounding Versailles made a brilliant and memorable scene. "We went to the station to see the President and his party off. There was a large crowd of notables... I compared it to the last leave-taking, very much to the credit of this one. There was more enthusiasm, there were more people, and the whole affair was more brilliant and successful. "June 29, 1919: My last conversation with the President yesterday was not reassuring. I urged him to meet the Senate in a conciliatory spirit; if he treated them with the same consideration he had used with his foreign colleagues here, all would be well. In reply he said, "House, I have found one can never get anything in this life that is worth while without fighting for it." I combated this, and reminded him that Anglo-Saxon civilization was built upon compromise....

House's Regrets "June 29, 1919 I am leaving Paris, after eight fateful months, with conflicting emotions. Looking at the Conference in retrospect there is much to approve and much to regret. It is easy to say what should have been done, but more difficult to have found a way for doing it. "How splendid it would have been had we blazed a new and better trail! However, it is to be doubted whether this could have been done, even if those in authority had so decreed, for the peoples back of them had to be