

THE MARKETS

(Continued from page nine.)

41c to 42c per dozen; Brantford, 40c to 42c; Cobourg 40c to 42c; Guelph 42c; Hamilton 42c to 43c; Kingston 50c; London 42c; Owen Sound 38c to 41c; Peterboro 38c to 42c; Port Hope 38c; and Woodstock 40c per dozen.

EGGS AT MONTREAL.

Eggs at Montreal have continued steady for a month, and are still unchanged this week, being quoted as follows: Strictly new-laid 45c; No. 1 selected eggs, 38c; No. 1 candled stock 34c; and No. 2 stock 30c.

EGGS AT NEW YORK.

Eggs are from 1c to 2c still higher at New York this week. Prices are as follows: Fresh eggs 55c to 60c per dozen; ordinary to good 40c to 54c; and gathered white 38c to 55c per dozen.

POULTRY AT TORONTO.

From what we can learn, turkeys are going to be a scarce article on the poultry market this year, and good prices will be commanded says the Toronto Sun.

POULTRY AT OTHER POINTS.

Spring chickens sold as follows on Saturday last on farmers' markets: Belleville 20c to 24c per pound; Brantford 18c to 22c; Cobourg 20c; Guelph 18c to 20c; Hamilton 18c to 20c; London 18c to 20c; Owen Sound 18c to 20c; Peterboro 18c; Port Hope 20c to 22c; and Woodstock 20c per pound.

POULTRY AT NEW YORK.

Fowls and chickens at New York sold 1/2c higher for 19c to 19 1/2c; and ducks 1c easier at 17c to 18c per pound, live weight.

CHEESE AT MONTREAL.

Cheese is about steady this week at Montreal, with a firm feeling in the market. Quotations are as follows: Finest Western, Ontario colored, 21 1/2c to 22c; fine Western, Ontario white, 21 1/2c to 22c; finest Eastern Townships white 21c to 21 1/2c.

CHEESE AT NEW YORK.

Fresh colored specials sold steady this week at 21c to 21 1/2c on the New York cheese market, and white specials also at 21c to 21 1/2c, and colored average, fancy, at 20 1/2c per pound on Saturday's market.

CHEESE AT TORONTO.

Cheese prices are well maintained on the boards, and no change is to be noted this week in the Toronto prices, according to Gunns, who are quoting as follows: New Large 23 1/2c to 23c per pound; twins 23 1/2c to 23 1/4c; and triplets 23c to 23 1/2c per pound.

BUTTER AT MONTREAL.

Butter at Montreal is 1/4c higher in the creamery grades, and steady in the dairy section this week, as follows: Finest creamery 39 1/2c to 39 3/4c; fine creamery 38 1/2c to 39c; under-grass, 37 1/2c to 38 1/2c; finest dairy butter 31c to 31 1/2c; fine dairy butter 30c to 30 1/2c.

HOGS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, Oct. 23.—In sympathy with the advance in prices for hogs in the Toronto market at the latter end of last week and the somewhat scarcity of stock here today, a strong feeling developed in the market and prices advanced 50c per 100 pounds. An active trade was done, with sales of choice selected lots at \$11.75 to \$12; sows at \$9.25 to \$10 and stags at \$8.25 to \$9 per 100 pounds, weighed off cars.

AMERICAN HOG MARKET.

Buffalo, Oct. 23.—Hogs—Receipts, 100 cars. Market, steady. Heavy, \$10.40 to \$10.50; Yorkers \$10.25 to \$10.30; pigs \$9.25 to \$9.40.

HIDES AT TORONTO.

E. T. Carter & Co., quote hides, etc., at Toronto as follows: Lambskins and pelts \$1 to \$1.10; sheepskins, city, \$2.50 to \$3.50; sheepskins country, \$1.50 to \$3; city hides flat 20c; country hides, cured 18c; country hides part cured 17c; country hides, green, 15c; calfskins lb 25c; kip skins, per lb., 22c; horsehair per lb 38c; horsehides No. 1 \$3 to \$6; horsehides No. 2 \$4.50 to \$5.50.

WOOL AT TORONTO.

E. T. Carter & Co., quote wool steady at last week's quotations at Toronto as follows this week: Wool washed 42c to 46c; wool, rejections 35c to 38c; wool unwashed 32c to 33c.

POTATOES AT MONTREAL.

The Montreal market for potatoes is 5c still higher all round this week. Potatoes are in firm hands on this market, but local supplies fill quite a portion of the demand. Green Mountains sold in car lots at \$1.45 to \$1.50 and Quebec varieties at \$1.30 to \$1.40 per bag of 60 pounds at the track.

POTATOES AT NEW YORK.

Long Island potatoes show a still firmer trend this week, selling at an advance of 75c at \$4.75 per barrel at New York. New Jerseys are 10c higher than last week, and sell at \$3.25 to \$3.75 per 165 pound bag; and Maines are also 10c higher at \$3.75 to \$4 per 180 pound bag.

POTATOES AT OTHER MARKETS.

Potatoes sold at a lower range, with the following prices on Saturday last on farmers' market over Ontario: Belleville \$1.40 to \$1.50 per bushel; Brantford \$1.50 to \$1.60; Cobourg \$1.25; Guelph \$1.60; Hamilton \$1.15 to \$1.40; Kingston \$1.50; London \$1.15 to \$1.35; Peterboro \$1.60; Port Hope \$1.25 and Woodstock \$1.40 per bushel.

LAMB TRADE FIRM AND STEADY.

Lamb prices advanced 1/4c a lb this week, and choice spring lambs are now selling at 11 1/2c to 11 3/4c a lb. Most of the good lambs are selling between \$11.25 and \$11.40, however. Light sheep ewes are also steady at \$7.50 to \$8.25 for choice, and with a few extra choice at \$8.50. Cull lambs are 8 1/2c to 9c a lb.

Apples at New York.

Apples are selling at a wider range this week in New York at \$1.25 to \$5 per barrel. Pippin \$1.50 to \$4; Alexander \$1.75 to \$3.50; Greenings \$1.25 to \$4; McIntosh, \$1.75 to \$4.50; Wolf River \$1.75 to \$3.75; Jonathan \$2 to \$5; Snow \$1.75 to \$3.75; York \$1.50 to \$3.75; Duchess \$1.75 to \$3; Gravenstein \$1.75 to \$4; M. Blush \$1.75 to \$3.50; 20 oz. \$1.75 to \$4; Wealthy \$2 to \$3.75; Codling \$1.50 to \$3; Culvert \$1.50 to \$2.75; King \$1.75 to \$3.25; Ben Davis \$1.25 to \$2.25; Gano \$1.25 to \$2.75; Hubbardston \$1.25 to \$2.50; Baldwin \$1.25 to \$2.75.

Apples at Montreal.

Montreal, Oct. 25.—Lamb prices showed a further advance of 25c per 100 lbs. The sheep trade was quiet at firm prices. The market for calves was active. Sheep, ewes, \$7.25 to \$7.50; bucks and culls, \$6.75 to \$7. Lambs, \$9.75 to \$10.75. Calves, per 100 lbs, \$4 to \$10.

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AMONG THE HORSES

Lee Axworthy's wagon record should stand for some time. Billy Snuday is now owned by Irving Pottle, the Maine reinsman.

Day Spring, 2.09 1/2, the Moko pacer,

has won fifteen out of sixteen starts, on both ice and dirt tracks since January 1.

The second event, 2.18 class, trotting three in five, for a purse of \$5,000, was won by Ridgemark, a bay gelding, piloted by Traynor.

Albert M. Billings drove Margaret Druen, 2.03, and Lettie Lee, 2.06 1/2, a mile to wagon over Curles Neck Farm track the other day in 2.09 1/2, fast half in 1.02.

Dillon Axworthy, 3, 2.10 1/4, who was a whale of a two-year-old trotter, gets a 2.10 trot in the two-year-old, Miss Dillon Axworthy, who did a mile in 2.10 at the Lexington meeting. Her best previous mark (made in a race) was 2.13 1/4.

Zomrect, by his mile against the watch at Lexington, in 2.03 1/2, makes himself the fastest trotting stallion ever bred in California, displacing John A. McKerron, 2.04 1/2. Also he is the fastest trotting green trotter of all time, record made the first season, campaigned.

C. H. Burch, for twenty years superintendent of Empire Farm, Delbert Dinehart's breeding establishment at Copake, N. Y., retires on December 1. All of the trotting stock now on the farm will be consigned to the Old Glory sale.

The victory of Lady Gamage, 2.13 1/4, at Stafford Springs, under the season for Irving Pottle, whose grand total of winnings for the year almost reaches the \$5,000 mark. In thirty-seven races Pottle has ridden in front fifteen times, seven seconds and five thirds are to his credit, three times he was fourth, while he failed to call at the secretary's office on seven occasions. Quite a record, considering the fact that he had to dispose of several horses at the beginning of the season. He has ten head in winter quarters at Hiram, Maine.

With Lu Princeton, a close second and fighting hard, Azora Axworthy, piloted by Murphy, took two of the three heats and first money in the Derwent, the 2.15 trot, which was the feature of the Grand Circuit program at Atlanta on Tuesday last week. The outcome was a surprise, as Azora Axworthy ended the first heat in third place, with Lu Princeton more than a length ahead. Daisy Todd finished second in the first heat, fourth in the second, and third in the final, which brought her into third money. Briscaw, "Pop" Geers driving, ended fourth in the first and third heats, and third in the second. The time was 2.09 1/2, 2.14 1/2, 2.01 1/2.

Beans Is Beans

—and the cost is soaring skyward with pork, beef, eggs and other foods until the cost of living represents an increase of from 30 to 50 per cent. While meats and vegetables are beyond the reach of many millions of families, Shredded Wheat Biscuit continues to sell at the same old price and retains the same high nutritive quality. Shredded wheat biscuit contains all the rich body-building nutriment in the whole wheat grain, including the bran coat, which is so useful in keeping the bowels healthy and active. Eat it for any meal with milk or cream or in combination with fruits. Made in Canada

The Cameron Hal. B. Sr. can pace any old twice around the track at 2.07.

Murphy has been in 2.04 1/2 with Royal Mack, 2.09 1/2, one of his 1917 state candidates.

Grand old Earle Jr., is pretty close to the half century mark in races won and \$40,000 in purse money.

Uhlen, 1.58, trotted an eight under saddle in 13 seconds at Richmond, the other day. Albert Bellings rode him.

A Game of Chance, formerly owned by Bert Lint, of Fredericton, was third in the 2.11 pace at Windsor, Conn. He was second in the last heat of the event.

Dannie Steele, the Summerside trainer and driver, has moved his racing stable from the driving park to the old Matthews premises, where he will conduct a livery, sales and training stable.

Prince Aldeen won the free-for-all at Pittsfield last week, in 2.13 1/2, 2.16, 2.17 1/2 the same day. Kohe McBeth won the 2.23 trot and pace in consecutive heats in 2.21 1/2, 2.21, 2.21 1/2. Shrub, formerly owned by Pat Doherty, landed second money.

At Sedalia, Mo., recently, Sweet Aubrey (4) by Captain Aubrey, won the 2.20 trot in straight heats, with the time being 2.14 1/2, 2.13 1/2, 2.13 1/2. At the same meeting Sweet Aubrey started to beat 2.15 and trotted in 2.09 1/2 on a half-mile track.

At the Atlantic meeting the other day Ben Earle came out and between scheduled events in an attempt to lower the track record of 2.05 1/2, made by Goldie C. a few days before, and did it easily, covering the oval in 2.04 1/2.

The 2.07 trot at Atlanta the other day was won by Bonington, with Geers up, in three straight heats. The race went the limit and the fastest time was 2.07 1/2, made by Azora Axworthy, which was the tail ender in the event, and was distanced in the third heat. The winner's best time was 2.08 1/2. Roan Hal, the 2.03 1/2 pacer, took the 2.00 pace in straight heats from Hal Boy in 2.11 1/2 and 2.03 1/2. Harrold's Creek took the 2.15 trot from Huldling in straight heats in 2.11 1/2 and 2.12 1/2.

At Atlanta, Ga., last week Ben Earle, the 2.00 1/2 gelding owned by Edward Peterson, of Omaha, took first money in the Grand Circuit's Piedmont Hotel cup class pacing event in straight heats. Coming in for second, third and fourth places respectively, were Spring Mac, second, in two heats; Young Todd and Peter Pointer. Peter Pointer, driven by "Pop" Geers, was a poor fourth in each of the three heats. The most sensational performance of the card was the third event, a 2.07 class, pacing race, won by Alta Wood, with Murphy at the reins.

Mabel Trask, owned and driven by Walter R. Cox, added to her wins over her harness rival, St. Frisco, when in straight heats in the Grand Circuit races at Atlanta, Ga., last week, she won the Georgia Railway and Power Co. cup and the big end of \$25,000 purse. Her best time was 2.07 1/2, in the third heat. The same day Leo Axworthy, the world's champion trotting stallion, with B. F. White at the reins, broke the Georgia track record of 2.05. He reeled off the mile in 1.59 1/2. Also Peter Mac, piloted by M. McDevitt, trotted an exhibition mile in 2.04 1/2.

The Shadow of Broken Health

When the shadow of poor health follows your life; when hope begins to fade and friends look serious, then is the time you should remember that thousands just as hopeless have been cured and restored to the sunshine of health by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills actually make new, rich blood brings a glow of health to anaemic cheeks; cures indigestion, headaches and backaches, drives out the stinging pains of rheumatism and neuralgia, strengthens the nerves and relieves as no other medicine can do the aches and pains from which woman alone suffers. In any emergency of poor health give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial and they will bring hope to many a weary sufferer. Mrs. E. C. Taylor, Ascot Ave., Toronto, says: "A few years ago I was so run down with anemia that I could scarcely walk about the house and was not able to leave it. I had no color, my appetite was poor and I was constantly troubled with headaches, dizzy spells and general disinclination to move about or do anything. I tried many medicines, but none of them helped me, and my friends thought I was in decline. One day a friend who was in to see me asked if I had tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had heard of this medicine often, but had not used it, so I determined to give it a trial. I certainly got a pleasant surprise, for after using two boxes I could feel an improvement in my condition. Continuing the use of these pills I began to regain my health, the headaches and dizzy spells were disappearing, and I began to gain in weight. People began enquiring what I was taking and I was not slow to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills the credit. I took the pills for less than two months, and completely regained my old time health and strength. I hope my experience may convince some doubting persons as to the great merit of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as I certainly have cause to be a firm champion of them."

You can get these pills through any dealer in medicines or by mail at 50 cents a box or 4 boxes for \$2.50 from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

SHIPWRECKED ON MELITA. Acts 27:38-28:10.)

Golden Text: "The Lord redeemeth the soul of his servants; and none of them that trust in him shall be disolate."

Psalm 34:22

The locality where Paul's shipwreck ended might easily be made the symbol of his experience in the affair. It was "a place where two seas met," i.e., a narrow strip of land projecting from the island Melita towards a bay. A channel was thus formed into which the waters from each side were naturally driven. In any shipwreck upon an unknown shore, figuratively speaking, two seas meet—the sea of the storm which has caused the wreck and the sea of the uncertain and inhospitable region into which the shipwrecked one has been driven. Scarcely was the "peril of the sea" over before there came upon him "the peril of the robbers" or "of hunger and thirst." But Paul's confidence in God never failed him in the worst of times. He feared the storm as the daylight broke and he realized that the land they were reaching was unknown he allowed no evil forebodings to possess his soul.

Chapter 27, verses 38-41. The storm-beaten vessel had been reduced to such a precarious condition that in order to reach the shore she must be subjected to as little strain as possible. Hence, even the cargo of wheat, valuable as it was, was sacrificed in favor of the cargo of life on board. The time comes when the most precious possessions become hindrances to the conservation of life. When that moment has arrived it is folly to make the saving of any mere possessions the chief concern. Travelers in Africa tell of the method used by some of the natives in capturing monkeys. They place nuts in jars with narrow necks with in reach of the animals. The jars and seize the nuts; but as they find it impossible to pull them self through the small mouths of the jars and are unwilling to let go of the nuts they are easily caught. It is better to reach the shore empty handed and even hungry than to drown possessing a full cargo of wheat.

Verses 42-44. When it became certain that all the passengers of the wrecked ship were to be saved, the centurion faced the Roman soldiers. They realized that the prisoners might escape by swimming to land. But in place of a cargo they were themselves liable to be called to account for negligence of the duty of guarding their captives. It were better in the circumstances to put them to death. Paul also must suffer the same fate. To the centurion in command for \$2.50 he was to be tolerated, and since he was to bear the largest share of the respon-

sibility for the safe delivery of the prisoners at Rome his voice prevailed over all the objections that were raised. The incident illustrates the saving power of a good life. Paul's value as a man was inseparable from his temporary condition as a prisoner in a company of prisoners. The case was analogous to that of Sodom in Abraham's intercessory prayer for them. (Gen. 18:22-23.) For the sake of the few righteous men God would save the whole wicked city. For if he saved the righteous men he must save them with the city.

In the case of Paul and the prisoners the centurion took the course he did perhaps because Paul's services in saving the lives of his fellow passengers stirred him to respect the man. He himself owed his life to the apostle. In addition to this motive he thought a man of Paul's character would not abuse his power to escape and bring harm upon his guardians. Thus the deserving man exerts his influence both by the merit he has stored up in the past and by the confidence he inspires for his future conduct.

There is a kinship between the work of Christ on the cross and of Paul on the ship; they both save by the goodness of their lives. But that of Christ is of an infinitely higher order not only because he voluntarily suffered for those he saved, but also because he saved from sin unto God while Paul saved from physical death to a new opportunity.

Chapter 28, verses 1-4. When the Melitian "barbarians" saw the viper fasten itself on Paul's hand they did what all crude minds do—they judged that punishment was being inflicted from without upon a criminal and that according to the degree of his guilt. There is no doubt that all sin should be and is followed by adequate punishment in the form of suffering. If this were not so the moral order of the world could not be trusted. But suffering and death are not always the results of the special sins of the sufferer; else Jesus Christ could not have suffered at all. The innocent man may also suffer. And since all suffering is not retribution, it is used to secure the good that may be achieved through it than to trace it to its respective ground.

Verses 5-6. The astonishment of the native when they saw Paul shaking the viper into the fire and suffering no harm from its bite was just as spontaneous and great as their moral judgment had been prompt regarding his past career when they saw the viper attack him. They were ready to raise him from the rank of the most uneducated of men to that of the all powerful gods. Untrained minds are prone to sudden and extreme changes. They miss the gradations of intelligence and power between the lowest and the highest. It is always well to remember that things are not necessarily black when they are not white. A man is not a criminal nor is he worthy of death because he is not stainless.

Verses 7-10. The hospitality of Publius, "the chief man of the island" of Melita, and the healing of his father by Paul are tokens of the mutual outpour of kindness in human relations. Such deeds of helpfulness to one another among men of the same social group are of daily occurrence. These is a difference, however, between the kindness of Publius and that of Paul. The latter springs from love of Christ. Hence it does not remain confined to the primary object that has called it forth. Paul returned to Publius much more than he received from him. As soon as it was known that a man had been healed of his disease by miraculous power, "the rest also which had disease came and were cured." The saving grace of Jesus Christ is free to all who need it.

Frederick Gleason: As a result of Ontario and Quebec dealers making efforts to secure large quantities of New Brunswick potatoes, the prices have taken a big jump, and this week potato dealers in Carleton county paid the farmers as high as \$2.50 per barrel.

This price is not as high as that paid last spring, yet it is higher than was anticipated a few weeks ago. The stock is being held by the farmers until after they have completed their fall ploughing and in the meantime, the Ontario and Quebec dealers have become anxious and the price being offered is really in excess of market value.

Last week several thousand barrels of potatoes were purchased in Carleton county for \$2.50 per barrel, and that price is prevailing in that section now. In the Fredericton market the price of potatoes has also taken a big jump and this morning as high as \$2.75 per barrel was paid to the farmers. The fact that the Ontario and Quebec dealers are now seeking New Brunswick potatoes bears out the statement made to the Gleason by Commissioner W. J. Black, during his recent visit to Fredericton, when he said that Ontario would be after large quantities of potatoes from this province before the end of the year. He at the same time predicted high prices.

POTATO DEALERS IN UPPER CANADA WANT N. B. POTATOES

Prices Have Jumped and The Farmers Are Being Paid \$2.50 Per Barrel.

Planned Attack on Belgium.

"Russia never made the mobilization of which Germany has complained, until after Germany refused a conference, and never made it until after the report appeared in Germany that Germany had ordered mobilization, and that report had been telegraphed to Petrograd.

"The whole plan of campaign of the German Staff was to attack through Belgium, and now it is represented that they had to attack through Belgium. I would like nothing better than to see those statements that Russia's mobilization was an aggressive move, and that the German Staff had tricked in the neutrality of Belgium—I would like to see these statements investigated before any independent impartial tribunal.

"German organization is very successful in some things, but in nothing more successful than in preventing the truth from reaching their people, and in presenting to them a point of view which is not that of truth."

"When England proposed a conference, Russia, France and Italy accepted the conference. And one Power refused it. When four Powers offered a conference and one Power refused it, it is the Powers which offer the conference who are forcing war, or the Power that refused it?"

"The Emperor of Russia offered The Hague Tribunal. When one Sovereign offers The Hague Tribunal, and another refuses it, as the Sovereign who offers reference to The Hague who is forcing war?"

"On the very eve of war France gave her pledges to respect the neutrality of Belgium if Germany would not violate it. And we asked for such pledges. Was it the Power which asked for a pledge and the Power which

restored the healthful action of the kidneys until the liver and bowels are set right.

And just here is where so many kidney medicines fail. Kidney derangements almost invariably begin with constipation and torpidity of the liver. The whole work of filtering the blood is thrown on the kidneys, and in time they fail to stand the strain. The poison in the system gives rise to severe headaches, pains in the back and tired, depressed feelings.

Because they act directly on the liver and bowels, as well as on the kidneys, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are eminently successful in the treatment of kidney derangements.

Mr. William Loney, Zaryville, N. B., writes: "I am glad to recommend Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to anybody who is suffering from kidney trouble or constipation. I suffered for a long time from kidney

"SALADA"

Tea is an Every-day Luxury STEADFASTLY REFUSE SUBSTITUTES Black, Mixed or Natural Green.

ALLIES UNITED AND PROSPECTS OF VICTORY

LONDON, October 24.—Another important contribution to the discussion on peace was by Viscount Grey, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, at a luncheon given by the Foreign Press Association, at which the diplomatic representatives of all the Allied countries were present.

The Foreign Secretary made it plain that the Allies were not prepared to discuss peace terms, and gave no indication of what their terms might be, but welcomed any efforts by neutral countries for a combination to prevent future wars. Some of the most important passages of the Secretary's speech follows:

"I would like to talk, not indeed about actual conditions of peace, which can only be stated and formulated by the Allies together, and not by any one of them separately, but about the general objects which the Allies must secure in this war. And to do that I would ask you to recall that we must never forget how the war came about. If we are to approach peace in a proper spirit it can only be by recollection and recalling, and never for a moment forgetting, what was the real cause of the war.

"You cannot go back to it too often; it affects the conditions of peace. They say: 'Germany must have guarantees against being attacked again.' 'If this war had been forced upon Germany that would be a logical statement. It is precisely because it was not forced upon Germany, but was forced by Germany upon Europe, that it is the Allies who must have guarantees for future peace.'

"In July, 1914, no one thought of attacking Germany. It is said that Russia was the first to mobilize. That, I understand, is what is represented in Germany as justification for the statement that the war was not an aggressive war on Germany's part, but was forced upon her.

"Some people say: 'Oh, we need not go back over the old ground now, everybody knows it.' They say: 'Germany must have guarantees against being attacked again.' 'If this war had been forced upon Germany that would be a logical statement. It is precisely because it was not forced upon Germany, but was forced by Germany upon Europe, that it is the Allies who must have guarantees for future peace.'

"I ask you a neutral what you have been the future of this country if the British government had accepted such an offer? There would be no morale, no spirit, no nation. We should have incurred the contempt of the whole world. Happily, tactics so gross did not succeed.

"I take it on the word of the Prime Minister that we shall fight until we have established the supremacy and right of free development under equal conditions, each in accordance with the genius of all states, great and small, as a family of civilized mankind.

"In this struggle we have put all our resources, our wealth, our material, our labor, and now we have had time to equip and train a large army we have put all the best lifeblood of the nation, shedding it side by side with our Allies, stimulated by the energy they are showing in the defence of their countries, and shedding it because we know our cause is theirs, and that for the future we shall stand and fall together, without separation of one from the other, feeling that unity is essential, not merely to victory, but to our future life and success.

"Germany is trying to separate one from the other in order to realize her aim. Not a week passes that does not confirm our resolution to go through with our Allies, and after the war, I trust to enter into the suffering we have undergone together, the memory of the joint courage which is carrying us through, will be a perpetual bond of alliance and sympathy between our Governments and our peoples."

Passing to the position of the neutral countries, Viscount Grey said, in answer to a question as to what they could do:

"I believe the best work neutrals can do, for the moment, is to try to prevent a war like this from happening again. If the nations had been united in such an agreement, and prompt resolution to insist, in 1914, that the dispute must be referred to a conference or The Hague, that the

(Continued on page eleven.)

Severe Headaches and Pains in the Back

RESULTED FROM DERANGED KIDNEYS AND CONSTIPATION OF THE BOWELS.

It is in vain to try to regulate and restore the healthful action of the kidneys until