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BURLINGTON, THURSDAY, DEC. 30, 1915.

WANTED. When you want anything, advertise in the new special column of this paper. Some bargains are offered there this week which it will pay you to read about. See page two. This paper has more than 25,000 readers every week and one cent a word will reach them all.

You may want to write "the grip," but it feels like "in grippe" when you are dealing with experiences.

If Mr. McClure went on board the Oscar II a pacifier and was converted by his experiences on that craft to an ardent militarist, we have at hand opportunity for a helpful study in psychology as well as in national preparedness. Why should discussion of peace measures make any person eager to raise a big army, or even to fight?

Sometimes the American people will find that no man shall betray the secrets of our war or navy departments. Why should we hang or imprison spies when a secretary of the navy publishes a confidential report of the navy board, which a spy would give thousands of dollars in behalf of his government to secure. Congress should take this matter seriously in hand.

Every Morrill land grant college or university maintains a department in military science and tactics. Strangely enough this far-seeing provision was incorporated in the national laws dealing with education, long before preparedness became a national issue or loomed large as at present on the American horizon.

The wisdom of this provision for military instruction in every State in connection with the Morrill college land grant is now indicated by the announcement that Harvard, beginning with the next semester, will institute a course in military science directed by a regular army officer, precisely as are the Morrill military departments. Military science will count toward a degree in the university, and it will unquestionably become a popular department under the stimulus of the widespread interest in national preparedness.

President Ira L. Reeves of Norwich University, who has just been elected colonel of the First Regiment of the Vermont National Guard, has a striking military record. He served successively as private, corporal and sergeant in Company E, Fourth Infantry, General Grant's regiment, in which he was promoted to lieutenant and captain. After serving with different commands he was retired with the rank of captain on November 11, 1891, on account of holes and gunshot wounds received while in action in the Philippines. He was present in the action at San Juan hill during the Spanish-American War, and did gallant service. It is worth everything for Vermont to have at the head of its first regiment of the National Guard a soldier of such varied experience and eminent ability, and since much of his work at the head of the regiment will come during the summer vacation he will have abundant opportunity to attend to it without interfering with his service at the head of Norwich University.

VERMONT'S LOSS IN MR. DEBOER'S DEATH. We have paid frequent tribute to Joseph A. DeBoer living. Now that he is dead, we could not say more than we said before, even if we would. We carried to him our regards while he could yet enjoy them. He was a grand life, which afforded constant inspiration. It was inspiring in its upward progress from a little immigrant boy forced to sell papers to eke out a scanty living, to an enviable position at the head of one of the greatest insurance companies in the United States. His life was an inspiration in its constant striving toward grand ideals of manhood, lofty conceptions of citizenship and broad principles of patriotism. Every worthy cause found in him an earnest champion and an eloquent advocate.

We have hitherto referred to the valued service to the cause of education in Vermont performed by Mr. DeBoer in formulating the plan for the State's permanent school fund. He found the State had exhausted some of the money left in trust to the cause of Vermont education and that the taxpayers were simply taxing themselves for educational purposes to the amount of the interest and whatever else was needed, the situation being as though part of those trust funds had never existed.

adequate conception of such a life as his from skeletonized events that usually go to make up the average life. As well measure the fly with a foot rule graduated to inches or count its petals to gain adequate comprehension of its manifold beauties or to catch something of its wonderful fragrance.

Life with Mr. DeBoer was a sacred trust. He lived in an atmosphere which breathed service and helpfulness, and uplifting influences. He had broad visions for the future of Vermont, and the Green Mountain State could ill afford to lose him in the full flush of vigorous manhood and usefulness. The only way in which we can partially make good his loss is to cultivate in others the vigorous and enviable qualities of manhood he exemplified and to promote in

listed a method of dealing with trust funds that would not have tended to encourage additional bequests and gifts to the cause of Vermont education.

Mr. DeBoer was the father of the Vermont permanent school fund idea. No more fitting monument to his statesmanship and zeal could be provided than by keeping that fund sacredly intact, and adding to it in every possible way until it shall attain the handsome proportions he had marked out for it. Such a consummation would be in keeping with his broad ideas regarding the cause of education as well as his conscientious regard for a sacred trust.

The story of Mr. DeBoer's life as to dates and details is told in connection with the announcement of his death in another column. But one can get no

RECOGNITION OF RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS A PEACE MOVE

The keynote of the European war has been the superiority of the rights of warring powers over the rights of neutral countries. This is a relic of the extreme militarism of earlier and more backward ages. It came to this generation having all the force of civilized legitimacy and the sanction of international law. The world to-day tacitly recognizes the right of a belligerent warship to stop the craft of any other nation for the purpose of making sure that the interests of the nation concerned are not imperiled,—a proceeding no self-respecting nation would tolerate for a moment in time of peace.

On the other hand, we must recognize the fact that the somewhat arbitrary rights long exercised by belligerents as part of the usages of civilized warfare, have a broad foundation in the right of self defence. In the case of individuals we regard as legitimate and allowable certain extreme measures even to the taking of human life, that under ordinary circumstances would be considered a crime. The world is inclined to grant a large degree of immunity to one shown to be simply exercising the right of self defence.

It is to be noted, however, that this immunity does not extend to the perpetration under the plea of self defence, of abuses or outrages upon innocent parties.

One of the numerous results of the European war already manifest is a growing conviction that the rights of neutrals are superior to those of belligerents. That is the logical reading of the position of the United States in dealing with European encroachment on our rights. That is the goal toward which American public opinion is plainly striving.

Right here comes the inspiring thought that in the effort to establish the superior rights of neutrals through organized concerted action on the part of all neutral countries may be discovered the most effective agency for the promotion of universal peace for which we all hope. The greater the restrictions placed upon war operations by international agreement, the more reluctant naturally will be the declaration of war by any power. This is fully in accord with our proposition stated in other issues of this paper that while we should be wise in our preparedness for national defence in war, we should not lose any opportunity to discover a means of national defence along the paths of peace.

The Pan-American Congress whose sessions are now being held in Washington meets in a time propitious for great possibilities, in the directions named as well as others. The idea of co-operation of all the republics in this hemisphere for the promotion of mutual interests and the safeguarding of peace naturally appeals to the vigorous imagination. The amount of good such an organized movement can accomplish is beyond comprehension, even though it might involve the possible entanglement of this nation over the troubles of our South American neighbors.

It transpires that while William J. Bryan was still secretary of state the governing board of the Pan-American union considered concerted action as a result of the persistent encroachment of Great Britain on neutral rights. In order to gain protection against these annoyances the minister from Ecuador presented a resolution that a union of American diplomats be convoked to obtain a declaration from the belligerents recognizing the seas bordering upon the coast line of the Americas as a neutral zone, and that these waters be wholly protected from all operations of war which might damage neutral commerce. The resolution also declared that the neutrality of each one of the nations of America concerned all the others.

Secretary Bryan, then president of the governing board of the Pan-American union, observed that since the proposition would result indirectly in favoring one of the belligerents, it was not easy to adopt such a procedure without appearing to show partiality. Mr. Bryan in effect quashed the whole proposition.

It also leaks out at the Pan-American congress that after the German government had declared the blockade of France and Great Britain by means of the submarine and had imposed huge risks on neutral commerce the government of Chile deemed it necessary to revive the idea of a union to include the neutrals of not only America but also of Europe in order to safeguard neutral rights. The Wilson administration flatly turned down this proposition also.

An attractive proposition is now made by Dr. Alejandro Alvarez, counselor of the Chilean legations in Europe and delegate from Chile, Costa Rica, and Ecuador to the present Pan-American congress. Dr. Alvarez would have a great neutral league established permanently, for the sake of restricting the zone of warlike operations and protecting the rights of neutrals as well as of facilitating peace after an unavoidable war has been fought.

That certainly is an alluring prospect, and, while, as at present formulated, it may not prove to be practical, especially at this juncture, it would seem to be pregnant with the possibilities of expanding world peace.

Dr. Alvarez's proposition is that as soon as a rupture of negotiations between nations is declared, all the neutrals shall send representatives to an assembly or a commission at The Hague or some other place.

He provides that the first duty of such a commission shall be to offer its services as a mediator to prevent or stop the conflict. As soon as hostilities begin, the commission of neutrals shall decree the list of articles which should be declared contraband of war and shall regulate, in effect, the conditions of commerce, of the neutrals with the belligerents. The power would thus be taken out of the hands of belligerents.

The commission will name, moreover, a sub-commission to follow the armies of the belligerents, to review the actions of those armies, particularly in reference to prisoners' camps, the Red Cross society and non-combatants.

Their report shall be made to the commission of neutrals, which shall then make demands, if necessary, on the belligerent who has offended international law.

The commission, he proposes, will serve also as an intermediary for the negotiations for peace.

A strong effect will unquestionably be made to secure the adoption of some such plan as this during the present Pan-American congress. The fact that South American delegates generally are said to feel that if the United States had insisted on neutral rights and had joined other neutrals in forming a league the war might now be over, points to a renewal of the proposition in some form.

The one possible objection to this proposition is that the ending of the war a year ago might have left Germany master of the situation, and so some people would be led to oppose any general scheme that would work to the advantage of any one nation.

The experiences of the whole world, including all neutrals, in connection with the European war, ought to pave the way for some sort of concerted movement to facilitate peace as well as to secure the safeguarding of the rights of neutrals as superior to those of belligerents, and we believe sooner or later a solution of the whole problem will be found in this direction.

How men differ from animals. The chief difference between man and the lower animals lies in man's capacity for sinning. Obviously he has no monopoly of the virtues. A dog may be faithful, an elephant may be kind and true, a cat is slow to lose home and a dresded, the parental instincts of the penguin would put nine-tenths of the leaders of our best society to shame. It is not by possessing such attributes that animals become "almost human." It would be fairer to our furred and feathered friends to say that the man who possesses these traits in fine degree is almost animal. There is a horse of vaudeville fame that reckons simple sums in addition, and answers a wide variety of questions, if my memory serves me; I will even allow him to write his own first name with his hoof in the sand. The show-bills call him "human" yet we feel no sense of kinship as we watch the performance. Even though we should grant him all the ratiocination his exhibitors claim, we simply say, "What a wonderfully clever horse!" bestow a word of praise upon his trainer, and that is the whole story. I have seen a dog perform agile tricks with prompt obedience and obvious enjoyment, and to me he was still a dog. But when some canine friend lides on his wash-day, when he steals the cat's milk and pretends he did not; when he slinks in at a door with every expression of eye and limb crying "beccad," ah, then I say to myself, "There is something human about that dog."—Burgess Johnson in Harper's Magazine.

NEW ENGLAND SEAFARING FOLK. From Martha's Vineyard to Eastport the New England coastal States are knit together by community ties which have traveled ashore in family names, in house architecture, in blood kinship, in local customs and in speech. The coast towns tend to become a single big neighborhood. Feeding on the same salt-water Main street. Step into a seafaring man's cottage on an island in Penobscot bay and he will talk almost as knowingly of the waters of New-England as the captain of the lighthouse tender, who can all but navigate those waters with his eyes shut. On the story-and-half, thick-floored cottages of Cape Cod are the exact counterparts of weather-rusted farm-houses on the headlands up toward Passamaquoddy. And the chances are that the mistress of the cottage in Wellfleet was a Maine woman before she married on to the Cape. With the vanishing of the New England deepwater fleet however, this life tends to disappear also. To see New England go to Nova Scotia, West of the New England was, New Scotland is. There the seafaring life has not yet been jostled aside by other industries. There the summer visitor has not displaced the fisherman with other activities. There the people still center their lives on and from the sea, and the tang of brine is in all they say and do.—Boston Globe.

ACTIVITIES OF WOMEN. New Jersey has nearly 150,000 widows. The Women's Trade Union League of New York has asked for volunteers to investigate factory conditions. Five French women employed as collaborators in France have held in a single year 15,832 copies of the Bible. As a memorial to her father, Mrs. Russell Sage has presented a college of agriculture to Syracuse University. Kansas has established an industrial commission to regulate hours, wages and conditions of work for women. Mrs. Bernhardt, the French actress, has a cupboard in her boudoir filled with artificial legs, half the leg-fakers in the world having lodged her with their wares. Mme. Bernhardt has nicknamed them all.

A movement is under way to organize the 40,000 stenographers in New York city in order to obtain a minimum wage, to restrict hours and to restrict schools of stenography, which are turning out incompetent workers who are a burden instead of a help to employers.

AMERICAN INDIVIDUALISM. Only a little reflection is required to convince any one that the Anglo-Saxon, and particularly the American, is an individualist. It is said with much truth that we are lawless by nature, and we have, indeed, very little respect for laws. We are jealous of control, we are not and never have been a submissive people, and we could not live under a benevolent government that would teach us what is good for us. Our forefathers came over here to live into themselves, to exercise their own opinions and work out their own destinies. However unattractive such individualism may appear, we have to make the best of it, to make virtue out of necessity. All good people—contrary to Sunday-school traditions—are not alike. And if we are going to become good, we must become good in our own way.—Winston Churchill in Harper's Magazine.

TRAINING CHILDREN. Do not be afraid of letting your children enjoy themselves. Make them just as happy as you possibly can, even if they do break a piece of furniture or a little blue-brac once in a while. It is infinitely more important to train children to cultivate a happy temperament, to try to establish in them the hopeful, cheerful, optimistic habit, than to give them a college education. It is a fortune. It is infinitely more important to show them how to face life heroically, cheerfully, serenely, than how to make money for to attain fame.—The Mother's Magazine.

AND CONSCIENCE? English strategists now agree that the best bet offing to taking the Dardanelles is to get it off their minds.

"HER GREAT ADVENTURE." Mrs. Woodrow Wilson has the distinction of being the first American woman who ever married a Byzantine logothete.

THE MISTAKES OF MOSES. William J. Bryan quoted the Bible to prove that grape juice is one of the oldest drinks in the world, but he failed to add that Moses didn't use the beverage for political purposes.

IF! (From the Louisville Courier-Journal.) If they were Americans the "we know them personally" crowd would say that "Duc" Haig has succeeded "Jack" French.

MISUNDERSTOOD. "Did Littlejohn accept the position that was offered him?" "No, he had intended to, but changed his mind when he found he had misunderstood the proposition entirely. It appeared the man who made him the offer actually wanted him to work."—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

STRANGEST OF ALL REPUBLICS

Andorra in the Pyrenees between France and Spain.

Has Never Produced a Leader of Men in its 11 Centuries of Unambitious Life—President Receives Salary of \$20 a Year.

Far from the boom of cannon and the crash of bursting shrapnel a middle-aged man is laboring with a pickax, chipping little grains out of a bed of solid rock near the wall of an ancient castle.

For four years he has been laboring now and the fruit of his labors is a hole about one yard square and nearly 15 feet deep. It is weary, patient work, a day's work being scarcely perceptible to the observer. But the man never betrays a sign of impatience. He is willing to continue his task four times four years longer, for he is digging for a dream.

By some process of reasoning known only to himself this man is convinced that somewhere underneath the spot at which he is digging he will find a solid gold statue of the Virgin and a treasure chest. For these he is digging.

When pressed for the reason for the belief he will explain that many years ago, when the inhabitants of the castle were attacked by an enemy, they buried their treasures in a subterranean chamber under the castle and there it has remained ever since. This chamber, he knows, is situated below the hole he is now digging. How far down he cannot say, but he will continue until he reaches it.

He is no madman, this digger. He is a respected member of his community. He has already discovered one underground passage, he had predicted he would, and his fellow-citizens believe he knows what he is about. He is undisturbed in his pursuit of his dream. His wife wields a shovel by his side constantly.

SYMBOL OF STRANGE STATE. This individual is a symbol and a summary of the republic of which he is an honored citizen—the strangest republic in the world. Just as this man is pursuing his purpose in utter indifference to the rest of his fellow men, so this republic is pursuing its purpose in utter indifference to the rest of the world. The world knows little and cares less about it, and it cares and knows little about the rest of the world.

For 1,000 years, since its foundation as a republic in 858 and no one knows for how many centuries before that, it has gone its own strange way utterly oblivious to the progress of the other nations of Europe. It has its own idea of the meaning of life and it lives according to that. A traveler entering the republic to-day will find it exactly as it was 1,000 years ago.

It is a republic which has never achieved anything in its long and vague history; a republic which has never produced a page of literature, nor a bar of music, nor a painting; a republic which has never had a place in the councils of Europe and has never asked for one; a nation which has never produced an ambitious man.

Andorra is the name of this republic. It consists of six counties and boasts about a dozen towns. Its entire population is 5,000 souls.

The chief occupation of the people of Andorra is cattle raising, and thousands upon thousands of cows may be seen browsing in the rich pastures, yet it has never occurred to Andorrans to milk these cows, and butter and milk are unknown in the republic. Dairy products are nonexistent. The only cheese made is that from the milk of sheep. Visitors find it impossible to procure milk or cream for their coffee. Andorrans themselves use brandy instead of milk. It is better than anything else in coffee.

NO RECORDS EVER KEPT. Unfortunately, no one in Andorra has ever troubled to keep records, and therefore it has practically no history, even its very origin being a matter of dispute. It is probable, however, that the story which says that its independence dates from the year 858 is fairly correct, though some modifications in its charter have no doubt taken place since, particularly in the 13th century, when we begin to get accurate information as to its history.

In 858 Louis the Debonair laid siege to the city of Urgel, which is to the south of Andorra. The Andorrans, led by Marc Almuqaver, took up arms to aid the French and for their assistance Louis gave them a charter and permitted them to be self-governing.

As it now exists it is the smallest republic in the world. It is situated in the Pyrenees, between France and Spain. It is about 15 miles wide and 15 miles long from north to south. It is difficult to access, as there is not a single railroad running through or near it.

Its capital is Andorra la Vella, with a population of 500 and containing the Casa de la Vall, or House of Representatives. This is a large 16th-century building at the extremity of the town, overlooking the valley toward Spain. It is parliament house, town hall, school, palace of justice and hotel for the councilors all in one. It is also used as a temporary prison in the rare cases when a prison is necessary.

CRIME PRACTICALLY UNKNOWN. Crime in Andorra is practically unknown. The only Andorrans suffering imprisonment are the smugglers of tobacco caught by the French or Spanish customs officers, and these are not looked upon as male factors by their fellow citizens. Smuggling is regarded as a legitimate trade.

The only roads are bridle paths, with the exception of one municipal road connecting Andorra with the high roads to Seo de Urgel and Mandreus by way of the Baltra valley.

Andorra is perhaps the truest democracy in the world. There is no nobility and there are no class distinctions. All men are equal, not only in the eyes of the law, but in the fullest sense of the word. The first citizen of the land, the President, is a farmer.

The republic is governed by 24 representatives elected every four years. These representatives choose one of their number as president of the republic. His salary is \$50 pesos a year, or \$20. Representatives get 10 pesos, or \$2.50 a year. However, there are other ways of adding to one's salary if one is a politician in Andorra, just as there are in other republics. In that regard Andorra is quite up to date.

CITIZENS NEVER LAUGH. Citizens of Andorra never laugh. Life is too serious a problem for them. In spite of the fact that they do not take advantage of the natural resources of the country it must not be concluded that they are lazy. On the contrary they work very hard. They are merely unambitious and

Vermont Notes

News of the State Gathered Here and There.

Harlow Hatch, Indicted for Murder, Out in \$5,000 Bail—Edith Cavell's Mother Writing to M. J. Hingwood.

Harlow Hatch, held for the murder of Sumner G. Brown in the former's pool room at St. Johnsbury last July, has been held under bonds of \$5,000 furnished by several of the young men arrested. He has been in jail since he was captured by deputy sheriffs two days after the crime was committed. A grand jury in Caledonia county court indicted Hatch for manslaughter two weeks ago and bail was fixed at that time. As no motive was established for the crime, bail is allowable. It is expected that Hatch's trial will begin early in January.

MRS. CAVELL THANKS HAPPOOLD. Shortly after the execution by the Germans of Miss Edith Cavell, the English nurse in Belgium, M. J. Hingwood of Peru wrote to Mrs. Cavell, the mother of the young woman, as follows: "The heart of America overflows with sympathy for you in the loss of your noble daughter. I write this as a simple citizen, M. J. Hingwood." Mr. Hingwood received the following reply from Mrs. Cavell: "College Road, Norwich, England. My Dear Sir: My heartfelt thanks are due to you for the few kind words you send me from such a long distance. Believe me to be Very Sincerely, S. L. CAVELL."

TO FEAST CHILDREN. The mountain children near Rutland will be given a Christmas celebration tonight in Rutland, although a look-out for a snow storm is being kept. The dinner will be served at the Shrine dining hall, and afterwards there will be a tree.

PLUG-LEAVED CLOVER PLANT. Five-leaved clovers are common enough but a whole plant that is five-leaved like that possessed by Mrs. Fabel H. Griffin of Springfield is believed to be unique. The plant measures 15 inches across and some of the leaves are three and a quarter inches in diameter. Mrs. Griffin found the plant last spring in a clover field. She kept it all summer in a garden outdoors, but as cold weather came she transplanted it to a large flower pot, and it thrives equally well in the house. It now has more than 25 five-leaved petals, about a dozen four and one six. A few three-leafers come occasionally, which are immediately clipped off, but it has never blossomed.

MOTHER RESCUES BOY. Walter Wickham, the three-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Wickham of Rutland, was rescued from a perilous predicament by his mother while skating on a pond on Kingsley avenue Monday. The thin ice gave away and his young companions were unable to pull him out, when his mother appeared, waded in, and saved him.

MONTPELLIER MAY HAVE TWO THEATERS. A theatre was in impending in Montpelier. The capital city forced to go out of town to witness first-class plays for the past five or six years, is now to find itself in the position of choosing between two theatres. It would seem. Early last week the Playhouse company announced its plans. Last H. Risky, trustee of the Landau estate, advised Wednesday. Before the city council with plans of a theatre to be constructed on the Landau property. He sought permission to straighten the river wall on the Elm-street side of the property he represents and to build a street sidewalk from State to Langdon street between the two bridges. He told the council that these steps were taken preliminary to the erection of a theatre if present plans materialized and a company incorporated, which was very probable. He said that work would not commence until warm weather and in response to a query from Alderman Kent said that the erection of a theatre by the Landau corporation would not in any way affect the plans of the Landau estate.

DEER HUNTING. "Deer Hunting in Vermont" is the subject of an article in Field and Stream written by Dr. Ray Ernest Smith of Rutland. The article is illustrated with views taken on the trip. The author would like the way in which the deer is carried carrying the deer into camp. He says that a stick was tightly bound to the antlers of the deer, close to their roots, the ends projecting from each side of the animal's head, forming a serviceable handle, and that in this way with rifles swung over their backs, one man on each side, they were able to carry their burden for several miles. "We have tried all methods of getting deer into camp, and have found this the easiest. How man pictures you see of the proud hunter striding into camp with a 10-point buck across his shoulder." It is said that either the Vermont deer are larger than those found in other sections or those poses are for effect.

"I am not a working, standing some six feet tall and having pulled an oar in my college days; but I must confess that I have seen but few Vermont deer that I could ever get on to my shoulders to say nothing of carrying them from two to five miles. The deer I caught weighed 135 pounds dressed and it must have been fully 200 pounds as it lay a dead weight in the woods."

REFLECTED GLORY. Hyde Park is basking in reflected glory. It seems that when President Wilson chose Mrs. Norman Galt as his bride he chose the sister of a former resident of Hyde Park. The story is this: Two sisters, Belling, married two cousins, Galt. One of the cousins was the wealthy Galt of the Washington jewelry concern of that name. He died and on Saturday last President Wilson married the widow. For some time the secretary of State Fiske and during his residence in Hyde Park as the senator's secretary Mrs. Galt was a resident of that town.

WORKED IN THE HAY FIELD. Arthur Jones, Allen, Kas, writes: "I have been troubled with bladder and kidney troubles for a good many years. If it were not for Foley-Kidney Pills I could never be able to work in the hay field." Men and women past middle age find these pills a splendid remedy for weak, overworked or diseased kidneys. J. W. O'Sullivan. (Adv.)

MOTIVES. British Foreman Composer—Three more of my men have enlisted this morning. Editor—Ah! A wave of patriotism, suppose? Foreman Composer—Well! Perhaps that's the way to put it, but they say they would rather be shot than set any more of your copy!—Passing Show.