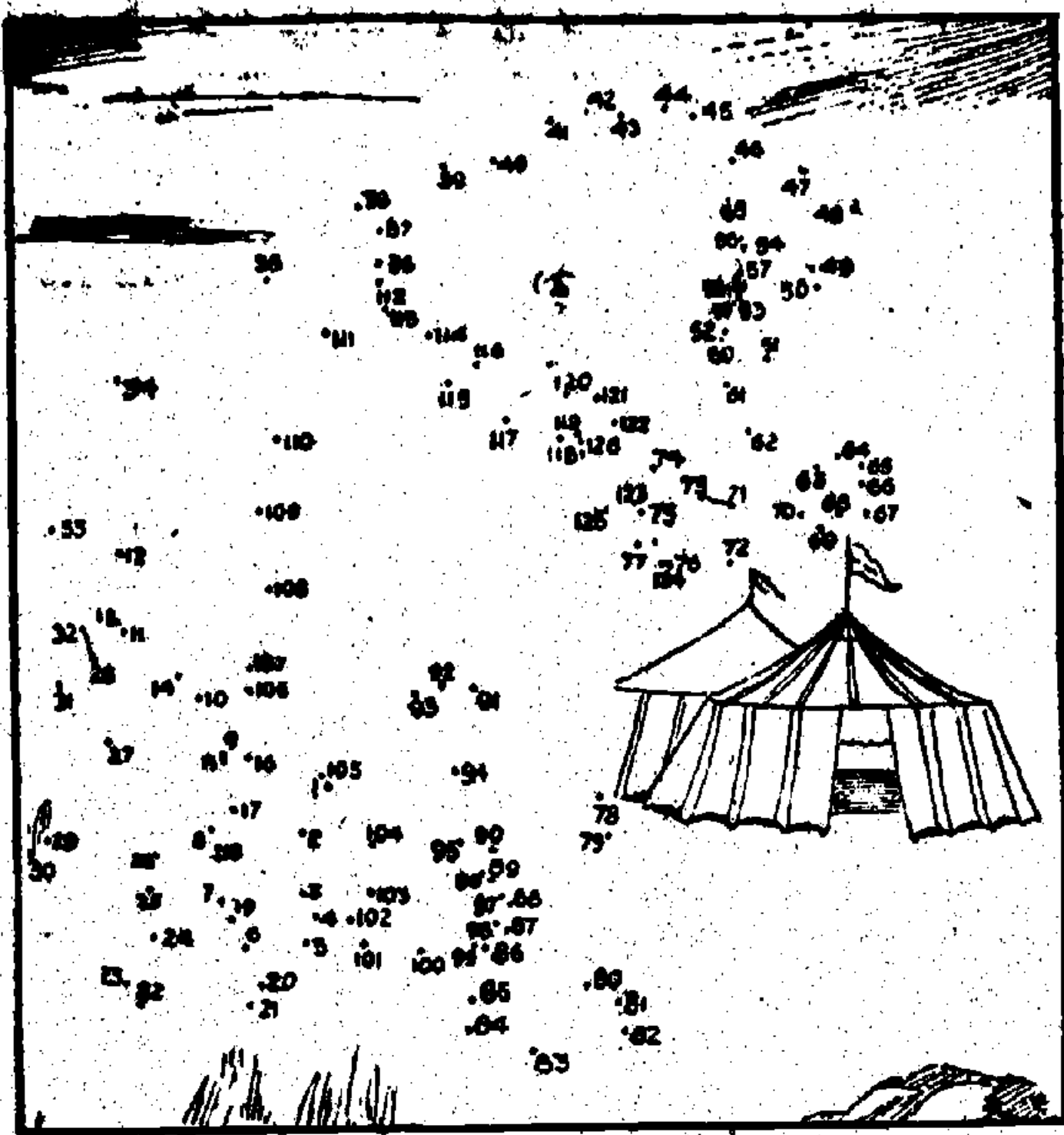


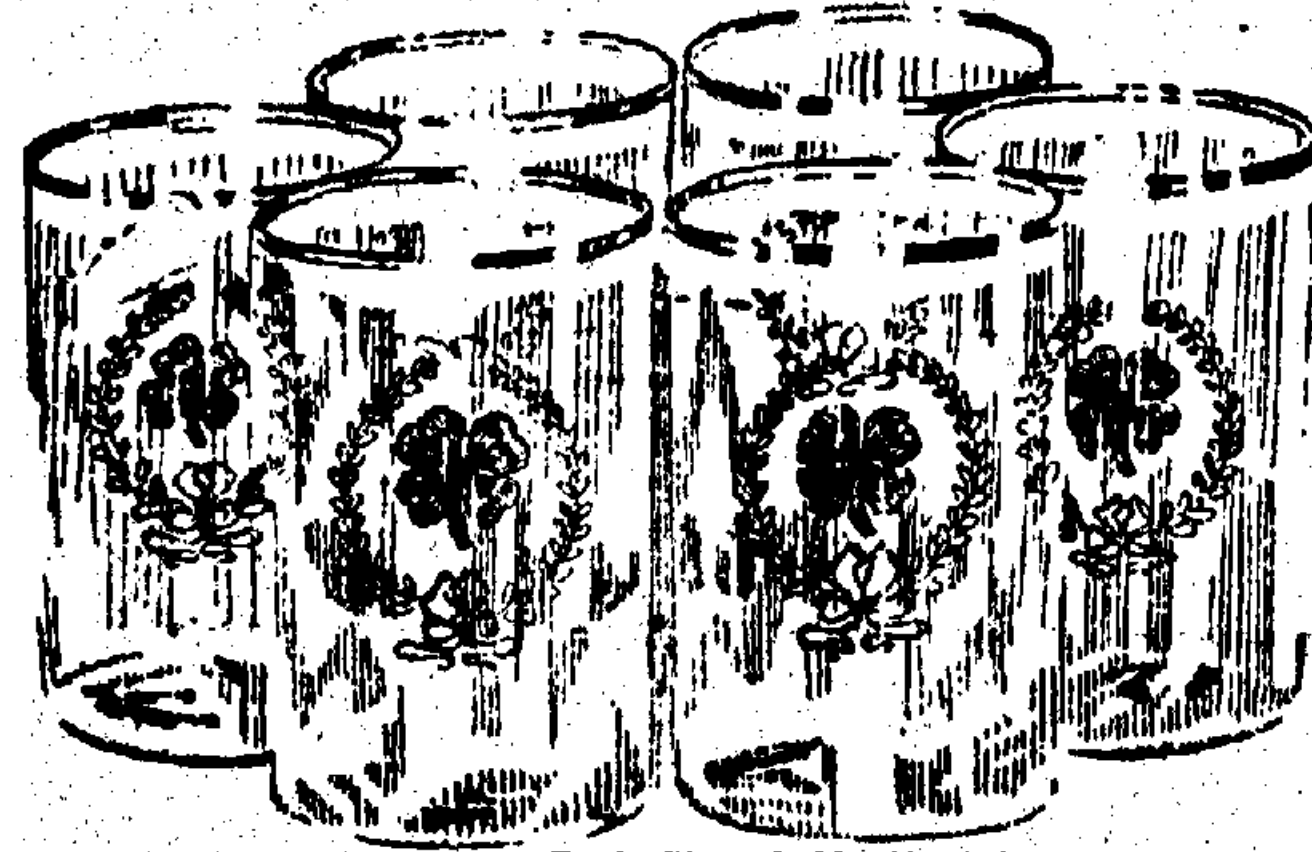
Fill In Picture Puzzle No. 1



WHAT sort of a picture is this? Start your pencil at 1, draw a line to 2, 3, 4, etc., until all of the numbers have been linked together and you will be surprised and pleased with the result of your work.

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New York, Dec. 30.—Beaves: Receipts, 445; no trading. Calves: Receipts, 75; steady; veal, 15.00. Sheep and Lambs: Receipts, 482; steady; lambs, 14.25. Hogs: Receipts, 1,710; no trading.

NOTICE

LEAKY ROOFS REPAIRED AND PAINTED WITH ROYAL ASPHALT ROOF PAINT MADE OF PURE ASPHALT. TILING, PLUMBING & HEATING

JAMES MARTIN 81 So. Water St.

ENGLISH ATTITUDE TOWARDS PRESIDENT WILSON'S NOTE

T. P. O'Connor Writes that Sentiment in London Has Undergone Some Alterations Since the Note Has Been More Carefully Analyzed and Its Passages More Clearly Understood, Though There is Little Hope of Germany Offering Any Terms That Would Prove Acceptable.

BY T. P. O'CONNOR LONDON, Dec. 30.—The attitude of this country towards the American peace proposals has undergone some alterations during the week. The impressions of the president's note are strongly resentful, especially because of the passage in the note which suggests that the objects of both sides were practically identical. Every man here adds in the allied countries regards Germany as an outlaw which first forced war upon the world and then conducted it with a savagery unexampled since the Middle Ages. Again Germany was mentioned in the note as apparently equally anxious for the rights of small nations at a very moment when the old savagery of the beginning of the war were renewed daily in the treatment of Belgium, as genuinely as was other countries, especially England, who has suffered gigantic losses of life and resources in this war, just because Belgium and other small nations were assailed.

All of this is felt to be more than human nature can endure especially in a country like America which is a blend of England and France in the democratic spirit; of the love of liberty and in the hatred and horror over such cruelties such as those practiced by the Belgians, Serbs, Armenians, etc. The synchronization, though apparently accidental, of the president's note with the German peace proposals, which the allies put down to Germany's growing sense of weakness, seems suspiciously unfriendly coming at a moment that saw Germany's rough wading and that of the allies gradually reaching its zenith. Therefore President Wilson has been likened to an unfair referee who makes up a boxing match when the favorite is going down to inevitable defeat.

However, these impressions have been somewhat modified by the suggestions advanced by various writers in English and America, that the president's note mentions the claims of the belligerents, not as they are, but as they profess to be, and meant that Germany's professions at their face value without enquiring further. From this came next the inference that President Wilson meant to invite Germany to make good her words by stating her terms, Wilson probably deploring that if this failed, Germany was out of court, while if it succeeded, Germany had to offer terms which would be either so ridiculously high as to again cut her out of court, or were so palpably open to haggling as to enable the allies to consider them. In spite of all this, I must add that nobody here sees the likelihood of Germany offering terms which England would lock upon without betraying her own interests or those of her allies.

There is one aspect of the tremendous experiment which Mr. Lloyd George has made with his new Ministry which, curiously enough, has not attracted as much attention as it deserves in England or elsewhere. It was he alone who could have originated the daring scheme of uniting in the same Cabinet the extreme Tory and the advanced Labour man; it was this coup and its immediate success which alone enabled him to create a Ministry in the face of the open hostility of so many of his former colleagues in the Coalition Ministry. The success of the coup has been more commented upon than its far-reaching consequence.

What does it mean? It means a big social and political revolution in England herself. People absorbed in the tragic perils of the big war for the moment ignore this—perhaps some of

them pretend to ignore it. But it is there all the same. It is one of the many evidences that when the war is over, England as well as every other country involved, will face an entirely new world; and that all the divisions and groupings of political parties will be entirely changed. In England, as in many other countries, the Land still remains the fundamental basis on which divisions of party are founded. The strange fact, if you examine the inner map of most countries in Europe even today, is that the feudal system still has its deep roots in the ground. In Germany it is the Junker who governs the Army, the Fleet, Diplomacy, the policy of the German Emperor; the Kaiser is only the mouthpiece and the embodiment of the other Junkers. It is they and he who have made the war between them.

In England, of course, feudalism is not so omnipotent, but it is very nearly so. The House of Lords is for the most part an assembly of British Junkers; Junkers in the sense of landlords with still almost omnipotent powers. Their existence and composition as a legislative chamber is essentially feudal, for it comes from the old idea that the possession of land is distinct from the possession of any other kind of property, gives the right to political as well as social power. Throughout England today still, the landlord, with full power over the land, almost universally prevails. There are farmers, some big, some little, who for the most part cultivate the soil; but there are few of them who cannot be turned out of their holdings if the landlord so desires. The peasants who till the soil are ill-paid drudges, working for their daily and usually very small wage. Thus it is that you have in England, as much as in any country, a complete divorce between the land and the greater part of the population.

This state of things inspired Maurice Hewlett, one of our most brilliant men of letters, with a poem in which the English kind was pictured throughout the areas of English history. It was a poem something on the lines of your own popular poem, "The Man With the Hoe." The point on which Mr. Hewlett most insisted was that throughout all the centuries, with every social and political change through which England has passed, with every change of master at the top, under Norman and Tudor, under Stuart and Hanoverian, under George of today as under William the Conqueror, the English hind remains the ill-paid landless outcast drudge. Which tempts me to this reflection; we had the same feudal system in Ireland; it was imposed on us by centuries, not merely of law but of massacre, eviction, enforced emigration, periodic famine; but today Ireland has conquered it, for her three hundred thousand peasant proprietors exist instead of the feudal landlords they have thrown out. It is an extraordinary contrast, which suggests many reflections on the two nationalities; the small country has liberated itself, while the larger remains still enslaved to what were once their common masters.

Mr. Lloyd George's Cabinet is one of the first indications that this state of things has heard the words of doom. But behind the scenes there have been going on several other movements which indicate the new universal conviction that the older must go. There is an important committee engaged in discussing the question of agricultural production. This committee is the child of the submarine, for it was brought into existence by the prospect of England having to rely more

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Miscellaneous Wants

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upon her own food than upon food imported from abroad. The conclusions of the committee have not yet been published, but I understand that one of its recommendations will be the compulsory expropriation of a time of least of any land which is not cultivated up to its highest point of production. And the persons who are most eager to press this reform on the State are men who hitherto have passed for the most reactionary of Tories.

Another witness to this dawn of a new era in English life is Lord Northcliffe. No man in England keeps his ear closer to the ground. He is fortunate in having no party affiliations, after the manner of politicians in political life; and he is not bound to say opinions whatever in the mere cut and thrust of ordinary political warfare. But he has been in sympathy for the most part with the Tory Party; is a Jingo like them; was one of the first to support Mr. Chamberlain in the anti-Liberal policy of Protection; and once stood, fortunately for him without any success, as a Tory for a Parliamentary constituency. Recently, as everybody knows, he has made a tour of all the battle fronts, and he has published his impressions. In one of his chapters he uses these remarkable words, talking of the conversations he had with the Tommies; the speaker in this instance had been a gamekeeper and a Tory when he was in civil life; but this is what he said:

"The men in the dugouts talk of a good many subjects, but there is one on which they are all agreed. That is the land question. They are not going back as labourers, or as tenants, but as owners. Lots of them have used their eyes and learned much about small farming here."

And this is what another Tommy said: "Many will go to Canada; some to Australia, I dare say, but I am one of those who mean to have a little bit of 'Blighty' for myself. We see enough in France to know that a man and his family can manage a bit of land for themselves and live well on it."

A final factor in producing this revolutionary state of feeling in the most conservative race in the world, is the comparatively big figure of the allowances to the wives and dependents of the soldiers left behind. A woman with four or five children now gets upwards of a pound a week from her soldier husband; but when he was at home his wages in some counties was fourteen shillings a week; the wife has once and a half more now and without her husband to keep; does anybody suppose she will go back after the war to fourteen shillings a week?

Thus, then, we have land revolution as already an effect of the war. The submarine has done nothing so wonderful as this in even its extraordinary career. But the other irony of the situation is that the conscription of this idea of land revolution by a Ministry combined of Tories and Labourites, has been carried out by a Welshman who was brought up in fierce hatred of the landlord, and once had to help out the living of his mother, sister and brother by cultivating a little bit of garden!

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FOR SALE CHEAP—A restaurant doing good business. Apply by letter. Address: B., care News office.

FOR SALE—Furnace. Cheap. Enquire at News office.

FOR SALE—Well bred, 4-year old horse. For particulars enquire this office.

FOR SALE—\$700.00 first mortgage. Nets 6 per cent interest payable semi-annually. Farm improved, and appraised as worth \$3,000. Phone 92. Farm Mortgage Agency, over 73 State street, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Help Wanted—Female.

WANTED—A cook. Apply Mrs. C. O. R. Bell, 62 Crescent.

WANTED—A girl for general housework; no washing or ironing. Mrs. C. A. Merriman, 18 Franklin St.

WANTED—A competent girl to do general housework. Mrs. W. T. McKenna, 79 Caroline street.

WANTED—Three girls, shipping department, Brass Factory. Apply at office, Newell Mfg. Co., Patterson St., City.

WANTED—Women, Full time \$15, spare time, 25c an hour, selling guaranteed Wear Proof hosiery to wear over. Experience unnecessary. International Stocking Mills, Norristown, Pa.

WANTED

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OGDENSBURG CITY MARKET FARMERS' PRICES TO DEALERS CORRECTED DAILY

Table with columns for BUTTER, EGGS, LIVE MEATS, DRESSED MEATS, GRAIN, and HAY AND STRAW. Lists prices for various items like Dairy, Farmers' Creamery Jar, etc.

NOTICE Street Oiling Assessment. I have received the warrant for collection of the assessments street oiling, and the same may be paid at the office of the City Treasurer, Town Hall, for this notice, with fee. Wm. S. EMMI. Dated Ogdensburg N. Y. December 22, 1916. City Treasurer Collector Ed-Olio

TOWN TAXES 1916. Having received the warrant for collection of the Town Tax for year 1916, I will collect the same the St. Lawrence Trust Co. thirty days from date of this notice, except Dec. 27th, 1916, and January 3rd, 1917, which two days I will collect at First National Bank of Newell One per cent will be added the thirty days and five per cent the after. (Banking hours only). (Signed) ALLAN G. MOORE Collect Dated, December 30th, 1916.

NOTICE Pursuant to an Order of Hon. Al R. Herriman, Surrogate of the Court of St. Lawrence, and according to Statute in such cases made and provided, Notice is hereby given to persons having claims against the estate of George Peunee, late of the Town of Hermon, in said County, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers hereof, to the subscriber, at his office 80 Ford street, in the City of Ogdensburg, in said County, on or before the 1st day of January next. Dated June 19th 1916. JAMES F. AKIN, Executor, and Attorney, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

NOTICE Pursuant to an Order of Hon. Al R. Herriman Surrogate of the Court of St. Lawrence, and according to Statute in such cases made and provided, Notice is hereby given to persons having claims against the estate of Ignace LeRoux, late of the City of Ogdensburg, in said County, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers hereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Jas. F. Akin, 80 Ford street, in the City of Ogdensburg in said County, on or before the 1st day of June next. Dated November 22, 1916. ELIZABETH BOYER, Executrix. JAS. F. AKIN, Ogdensburg, N. Y. Atty for Executrix.

EXCURSION RATES VIA GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM ACCOUNT CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS FROM PRESCOTT, Ont. BETWEEN ALSO TO DETROIT, PORT HURON, Mich., BUFFALO and SUSPENSION BRIDGE, N. Y. One fare for the Round Trip good going Saturday, Sunday and Monday, December 23rd, 24th and 25th, 1916. Valid for return until Tuesday December 26th, 1916. Also good going Saturday and Sunday December 30th and 31st, 1916, and Monday, January 1st 1917. Valid for return until Tuesday, January 2nd, 1917. Fare and one third good going Thursday, December 21st, 1916 to Sunday, December 24th, 1916, inclusive; valid for return until Wednesday, December 27th, 1916. Also good going Thursday Dec. 28th, 1916, to Sunday December 31st, 1916, inclusive, valid for return until Wednesday January 3rd, 1917. For Tickets, Reservation and all information apply to G. S. Meagher CITY PASSENGER AGENT. 55 State St. OGDENSBURG, N. Y.

Scoop Offers Some New Year's Boycotts

