

First class Ladies' Tailored Suits from \$6.00 to \$8.00 according to work. Dresses, moderate prices, made over to receive the same care as new goods. Call and see me.

Mrs. Gillan,
J. H. Gilmore's Residence.

Teacher required for Primary Department of the Gault Institute, Valleyfield, Que. One capable of taking some Music in the grade preferred. Initial Salary Four Hundred Dollars. Applications with references will be received up to March 11th, by

J. A. McDonald, Secy.-Treas.
Valleyfield, Que.

FINE FARM FOR SALE

Approximately 200 acres, 5 miles south of Fort Covington village, 1/2 mile east of improved country highway. Fine wood lot, sugar bush, dwelling-house, barns, excels in farm for dairying. Present lease expires April 15. Owner has neither time, knowledge, nor desire to run farm. Must sell. \$5000.

Dr. W. N. Macartney,
Fort Covington, N. Y.

TO FARMERS

The Buffalo Fertilizer has arrived at Atholton. I have four different grades. I also have a car of slag on the way, for meadows and pasture. I will be at Atholton station every Tuesday afternoon to deliver, till further notice. Parties desiring any of the above, please write

Thos. Cogland,
Bell phone 631-14, Atholton, RFD 1

Bentley's LOUSE KILLER

Kills the Lice, Not the Animal

Farmers, are your Cattle, Poultry doing as well as they should? There are other things to be considered besides Feed. Lice or other vermin destroy much of their milk and egg production.

BENTLEY'S LOUSE KILLER is the Lice, Not the animal, and will help swell your milk and egg profits by keeping Cattle and Poultry "Contented."

Plants, Shrubs, Berrybushes and Trees may be kept free from Worms, Bugs and Lice by an occasional application of this wonderful Powder.

Guaranteed to do the work or money refunded. Sold by all your merchants.

Manufactured only by
G. C. Bentley,
Chateaugay, N.Y.

PATTERSON & LAVERY, Advocates, City and District Bank Building, 183 St. James-st., Montreal. Mr. Patterson will be at Moir's Hotel, Huntingdon, first Saturday of every month.

Wm. Patterson, K.C.,
S. Lavery, B.C.L.

ARTHUR W. SULLIVAN
Q.L.S. & C.E.
Successor to John H. Sullivan
Q.L.S. & C.E.

Surveying and Engineering of water courses and Bounding of properties, Borinage, &c., attended to promptly. Address: P.O. box 124, Telephone 14, Valleyfield, Que. or Room 20, 59 St. Peter street, Montreal, Que.

GET YOUR HOUSE WIRLED
Concealed wiring, metal molding, and conduit work a specialty. Fixtures supplied. Reasonable prices. Call up Phone No. 55.

E. C. BURNES

DONALD M. ROWAT, B.C.L.,
of W. & M. & H. Marler
Notaries
157 St. James street
Montreal

We have excellent opportunities for investing money on gilt-edged first mortgages, at 6 and 7 per cent. We attend to all details without charge. Shall be glad to call on you at your convenience.

Miss J. M. McGIN
Teacher of Music

Private home for sale. The property is situated in a quiet neighborhood, and is a very desirable place for a family. The house is a two-story building, with a large front porch, and is surrounded by a well-kept lawn. The price is \$10,000.00. Call on me at my home, 123 St. James street, Montreal.

TWO FARMS FOR SALE at buildings; with or without wood stone roads. One of 125 acres near high school creamery, situated on a good road, with a good house, etc. One of 175 acres a creamery. Address L. C. Sweet, Creamery, Franklin County, N.Y.

J. C. BRUCE, General Insurance Agent, Huntingdon, Fire, Life, Accident Insurance, County Building, Huntingdon.

J. G. LAUREN, EAU, K.C., Adocate, Valleyfield, will be at Huntingdon, at Moir's Hotel, every first Saturday of each month.

J. F. ROLLIT, Surgeon Dentist, King-st., opposite County Building, Huntingdon. Open all day. Bell Telephone No. 104.

NUMA E. BROSSOIT, K.C., Advocate, of the city of Valleyfield will be at Moir's Hotel, Huntingdon, on the second Saturday of each month, from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.

RAISING BULBS INDOORS.

Should Become Thoroughly Rooted Before Tops Are Permitted to Grow. Not only are tulips and other bulbous plants attractive around the lawn in early spring, but they are also most satisfactory for indoor culture during the winter. They should be used in separate pots rather than in window boxes. Holland bulbs, such as the narcissus, tulip and hyacinth, are particularly the only plants that will flower satisfactorily in the house with ordinary care. About the only plant giving similar satisfaction is the begonia.

The essentials for growing bulbs indoors are that they shall become thoroughly rooted before the tops are permitted to grow. This is done by planting the bulbs in soil either in pots or what florists know as "pans," which are shallow porcelain pots, or in boxes. These bulbs are then put in a cool place in the dark for a period of two to six or eight weeks, or even longer if desired. They should be left alone until the roots are well started. The bulbs should then be brought into a slightly warmer place, with some light, for three or four days, and then gradually brought into greater warmth and full light. During all the period of growth the ground should be kept moist without being water soaked.

Occasionally the roots should be examined to see whether or not the plant requires repotting. This is done by holding the bulb over the top of the pot, inverting it and tapping the edge of the pot so as to loosen it, then lifting the pot off. This cannot be done unless the soil is moderately moist. If the ball of earth is completely covered with roots the plant should be put in a slightly larger pot with new potting soil turned about the old ball of earth by firming with the fingers and then wetted thoroughly.

Tulips require special care and attention. It is best to place the pots or pans in a box and cover the whole lot with at least twelve inches additional soil or ashes and leave them there until the bud has pushed clear above the pot; otherwise the blooms will be strangled in attempting to get out of the bulb.

Hyacinths, narcissus and crocuses and especially the Chinese sacred lily are frequently grown in water. Special glasses for these bulbs may be purchased in which they may be successfully grown or they may be placed in any attractive dish and supported by pebbles. The water should be kept so that it touches the bottom of the bulb.

A TALE OF TWO MOTHERS.

The Hardship of War Presses Upon the Ones at Home.

"Drawing us together—yes, Thank God for that!" This time the sentiment is what is upholding a lonely Ontario mother. She keeps a city rooming-house. The rent all last summer was \$38. It is owned by an aging widow, and his income is her only support. Each time she comes to see her mother, her mother insists that she should have to raise the rent because greater. She was not grasping, but increased taxes had to be met some way, and the neighborhood houses were bringing more. At length the tenant was successful in obtaining a promise that no change would be made if she did not plaster, paint, and paper that the old house badly stood in need of. Her boy did the whole job—a handy chap. He was in the 48th, and actually ran in for a day from Long Branch to do the dining-room and give the finishing touches. The contingent departed. Mortgages did not come singly to the mother. Two of her roomers left. Then she offered to board the two left. Food is very high, there is not much money to be had, but she met the next month's rent all right. Her other roomers stayed vacant. One of her boarders overturned a lamp, and destroyed the paper and woodwork. The landlady came down. She had resuscitated her plea for higher rental, everything was pushed back. Shown the damage upstairs, she asked why the tenant could not get her son to fix it up. Then there were explanations. There were tears. At last, "Well, I'll see what I can do." The tenant had been able to give but \$25 of her rent.

Next rent day the landlady was on hand promptly, and the tenant's heart was in her mouth throughout most of a long interview. There was considerable reference to the great war, the mother remembered, and at last her landlady rose to go. "Well, do you know what my lawyer has at last advised me?" she asked. "To give you this, and this," while from her pocket she produced two papers, handing them to her tenant. They were receipts in full for \$24 the previous month, and the landlady was able to pay that for the winter. From the same receipt she had issued a photograph of a smiling young, erect form in soldier uniform. "That was my son," explained the old lady, wiping away the tears. "He was in the 96th Winnipeg, and was in the battle of Vimy. He took typoid a year later—oh!"

"Rent my room, ma, that will give you five dollars a week and you'll be well off as ever." Such was the "last word" given by one of the chaps now at Salisbury Camp. His mother had been "fraying" along for some time before that, but although her son was out of work she had kept to herself the serious straits in reality she was up to tea and food to Emma—ask her any of the things you think she would like. That is how a widow finds herself most unfortunately situated because of the war. Along in June, the son seemed assured of a new position he had just obtained after a disappointing interview in Winnipeg, and she had wholeheartedly agreed with her boy's eager determination to become engaged. "Emma" was frequently a most welcome addition to the small family table. Then the bugles sounded, her son was laid off, and forthwith took up the drilling.

Between the young lady's visits there are unpleasant, but very actual ponderings about auction sales and pawnshops. How long she will be able to pull along, the widow does not know. At present, upon most of the evenings when she is alone, she takes her fancy work that she sells at a Yonge street store, up to her old room. So far she has kept it lad's room. Her things are on the dresser, the mantle, the table, just as he left them. It is a front room, the best in the house—in the widow's ears, but she keeps on with her stitching. Her future, like her boy, is "on the way."

FALL FERTILIZERS FOR LAWN.

Applications Should Be Made After Frosts Have Come.

(Prepared by United States department of agriculture.)

To stimulate the growth of a lawn and to improve its appearance for the following spring no better treatment can be recommended than the application of properly rotted manure in the late fall, according to the United States department of agriculture's specialist. This application should not be made until after the frosts have stopped the growth of the grass. Ten to twenty-two horse loads should be applied to the acre, according as the soil is more or less rich.

It is most important that the manure should be thoroughly rotted before application, so that all weed seeds are killed; otherwise damage done by weeds will more than offset the fertilizing value of the application. Manure needs careful handling before it is suited for spreading over the lawn. Unless it is properly "composted" it may have most of its valuable constituents destroyed by improper handling. To "compost" manure properly it should be treated as follows: Pile all manure in heaps with alternate layers of soil or other litter. Keep it wet enough so it will not burn. Let it stand a whole year through summer and winter, forking it over two or three times during the year. It will then be ready for use on the lawn, and danger from weed seeds will be minimized.

Many people object to the use of manure at all, not only because of the danger from weed seeds, but because of its unsightly and unsanitary appearance. These will undoubtedly prefer to use something else, and the most economical substitute is finely ground bone or bone meal. This should be applied at the rate of from 500 pounds to one ton per acre, according as the ground is more or less rich. It should cost between \$25 and \$30 a ton.

With the bonemeal it is desirable to use double the quantity of wood ashes. These ashes contain considerable lime in a very desirable form, as well as other valuable elements. However, they are apt to be more or less costly. Ordinarily muriate of potash would be found more economical than wood ashes, although the potash does not contain the lime which the other fertilizer imparts to the soil. An account of the European war the potash may prove more difficult to obtain than the other two, but only under such conditions the quantity of potash should be used as of bonemeal.

The potash may be sown separately or mixed with the bonemeal, as desired. The same is true of wood ashes. If these are used instead of potash, all applications should be made before the ground freezes permanently for the winter, as otherwise the fertilizer may be largely washed from the soil before it has a chance to become incorporated with it.

In regions where cottonseed meal may be obtained at a price not over \$25 per ton it may be used satisfactorily in the place of the ground bone. Tankage and fish scraps are even richer in important elements than ground bone, but are frequently in bad mechanical condition for farming—that is, they contain hair or other foreign coarse matter. Their bad odor also makes them objectionable.

Prepared sheep manure is an excellent dressing. As it has been sterilized by drying and rendered odorless, there are not the objections to it that there might be to ordinary manure. It's one drawback is expensiveness.

To Protect Worm Places.—If there are any parts of the lawn which will be tramped over when they are not frozen, and especially when snow is melting there, these parts should be protected to prevent persons from cutting across. Tramping on the turf when it is covered by slush or snow is as destructive to a lawn as almost anything else.

It is hardly necessary to say that nothing will be gained by watering grass seed on the lawn at this season.

Feed Box For Stock.

A good large sized box, fitted with a lid and hump, is very handy to have in the barn for holding ground feed, such as corn, clover, etc. The box can be filled up at stated intervals and will save

many trips to the granary. If the box is set where animals may get to it should they happen to get loose it should be provided with good hinges and a hasp that cannot be easily rubbed open.

Tip the Raspberry Plants. The late fall is the time for tipping black raspberry plants if you want to raise new plants. As the new growth bends over the ground each plant should be tipped in a hole a few inches deep and held in place by piling up a little earth upon it. Next spring the tips will have roots, when the plants can be cut off from the parent bushes and planted wherever they are wanted.

To Teach War History.

The Ontario Education Department, believing that the present European war, its causes and the reasons for Britain's share in it, should be fully grasped by the school children of the province, has decided to incorporate the study of it in the curriculum of the present school year. It will appear as part of the history course in the grades where it will be taught easily, and questions on it will be given in the promotion examinations. In this connection the Government is sending to each school a copy of the British diplomatic despatches issued at Ottawa.

The circular issued suggests that generously disposed citizens as well as school boards shall under suitable conditions offer prizes for essays on one or more of the phases of the present struggle.

Stooped There.

"Did you have your salary raised last year?"

"No, but my bones were raised several times."—Boswell's Dictionary.

Hous are the most contrary minded objects on the farm. When eggs are worth 10 cents a dozen they refuse to lay.

CHANCE FOR BREEDERS.

As a part of their plans for conserving their food supplies the warring nations of Europe have forbidden the export of live stock, such as the Farm and Fire side.

Great Britain shut off the shipments so suddenly on the outbreak of the war that American stockmen who had bought cattle found themselves unable to get them out of the country. It may be taken for granted that the exports of sheep, cattle, mules and horses from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Holland and Russia will be reduced to nothing until after the war is over.

Here seems to be a chance for our breeders to supply the constant and profitable demand for high-class breeding animals to the South American markets. The manufacturers are not the only people who will find new fields opened to them.

WINTER COVER CROPS.

Increase Yield and Lower Cost of Production.

(Prepared by Louisiana experiment station.)

It should be the aim of all members of the corn club to increase their yield and at the same time to lower the cost of production for 1915. The planting of a winter cover crop will go a long way toward accomplishing both of these.

Let us see how a cover crop will help: It will prevent the rich top soil from being washed away by our heavy winter rains, also it will prevent the leaching of the plant food as it becomes available from day to day throughout the winter. Thus some plant food will be available for the corn crop when the cover crop is plowed under in the spring. As much nitrogen is leached from the soil in winter as is used in making the crop the following spring and summer. It is this element in fertilizers that makes them so costly, and this cost can be saved by planting one of the clovers for a cover crop. To insure a good growth the clover seed should be inoculated with nitrogen carrying bacteria. The pure culture may be obtained through the parish demonstration agent.

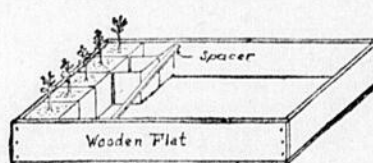
A cover crop plowed under in the spring will increase the water retaining power of the soil. Humus or decayed matter, which is worth seven or eight times as much water as sand, pound for pound. Sand will lose its water three and a half times as fast as humus. A good supply of humus in the soil will lessen the danger of drought during the summer.

Whenever possible plant one of the following clovers: Crimson, burr, white, medium red or vetch. If you cannot conveniently plant one of these, then plant oats, rye or wheat.

By sowing a winter cover crop will prevent the land from washing, leaching, increase the fertility and water retaining power of your soil and furnish grazing for pigs and other live stock during the winter and early spring.

Scheme For Transplanting.

In transplanting my tomatoes last season, writes a contributor to the Farm Journal, I devised the accompaning scheme, which worked very well. I think the sketch is self explanatory, so will not go into full detail. Each row of sections is filled



with earth before removing the "spacer" and putting in the next row. When the flat is filled with sections and earth two or three seeds are planted in each section and thinned out to one per section when well up. This idea might be used for melons or cucumbers, as well as tomatoes.

SOME POULTRY NOTES.

Fresh air is important in successful poultry culture. To house fowls in a close, stuffy building, especially during the winter, will result in considerable loss of stock. Since the advent of the scratching shed houses the value of fresh air has proved its worth, and there is less anxiety about poultry diseases.

The birds must have access to shelter during the rainy weather. A thorough soaking when they are nearly bare of feathers is apt to result in an attack of roup or cause a chill that may throw the bird back for weeks. But the hen that gets through the molt early in the spring will almost invariably prove a good winter utility.

Bear in mind that chickens, both young and old fowls, need meat. If insects cannot be found in sufficient number supply the fowls with meat meal occasionally. Laying hens are especially fond of meat, and a good amount of meat, shorts and bran given occasionally will be beneficial to the fowls.

Hot mashes on cold days are on the feeding program of many successful poultry raisers.

When the white of an egg is water it shows that one is not feeding a good, well balanced ration.

His Mother Tongue Too Much.

"You seem much upset, my good man," remarked the rate, who happened to call when Murkie was laying down the law somewhat emphatically to his family circle.

"Husped?" bellowed Murkie. "I should think I am husped! Our blessed kids just set 'lasef on fire, and blowed if the misuns 'ere ain't bin an' put 'im out with my pot o' beer, an' me stony broke too!"—London Telegraph.

A popular person is one who can manufacture applause on short notice and distribute it with a generous hand and a smiling face.

The best way to keep peace is to be able to lick every possible antagonist.

A "joint" account is the liquor bill a thirsty man runs up on a prohibition state.

A good joke is one which never shows the wear and tear to which it is invariably subjected.

Experience is said to be a good teacher, but that can't be said to be its primary object.

All things come round to him who waits the waiter.

There is nothing so unpopular as a too popular tune.

TRUTH ABOUT MEXICO

LONDON TIMES CORRESPONDENT GIVES A VIVID PICTURE.

General on Trial Says He Could Not Fight Rebels in the Open Because of the Let His Soldiers Scatter They Would Desert—Officers Would Be Shot Down by Their Own Men.

A timely and gripping book, "The Real Mexico," has just been written by H. Hamilton Fyfe, the special correspondent for the London Times. A chapter, devoted to the federalist army has a particular interest at this time. Among other things, Mr. Fyfe says:

"Torreón, the prosperous centre of the cotton-growing district, was taken by the revolutionaries in September. After denying for a week that he had fallen the War Office admitted the truth, but said that it would be retaken in a few days. For a month or so nothing happened. Then it was announced that the rebels would be struck. Gen. Velasco would start at once, and the rebels would be driven out of Torreón. The Government had been in the cotton district a record crop was in need of being picked. They responded by putting a new tax upon the cotton, to meet the cost of the warlike operations" and by doing nothing.

"For six weeks after I saw Gen. Velasco's brigade in the five trains of the rebels, he remained in the hands of the rebels. The forces which were to retake it advanced and retreated, chased and set to partners, marched this way and marched that. Gen. Velasco was frequently reported to be not with his command, but in Saltillo. Not until the 15th of December was Torreón retaken and the rebels driven out. The rebels had drawn off and left the garrison very weak.

"After the evacuation of Torreón by the Federalists Gen. Huerta was tried by a court of inquiry. The intention was to shoot him. This was his defence: How could I meet the rebels? I was alone, and I was alone because the rebels had drawn off and left the garrison very weak.

"The best generals would find it hard to do anything with such an army as this. The rebels had been appointed his own son, John, as the Swedish representative. The son expressed his distrust of his ability to properly serve his country in so responsible a capacity. To this natural diffidence of youth the father made his famous reply:

"Do not know, my son, with how little wisdom the world is governed?"

Jefferson and the Lawyers.

In the "Autobiography of Jefferson" is this passage:

"I served with General Washington in the legislature of Virginia before the Revolution," wrote Jefferson, "and during it with Mr. Franklin in Congress. I never heard either of them speak ten minutes at a time, nor to any but the main point which was to decide the question. They laid their shoulders to the great point, and knew that the only way to win was to stick to it. I never heard either of them speak ten minutes at a time, nor to any but the main point which was to decide the question. They laid their shoulders to the great point, and knew that the only way to win was to stick to it."

Language of Music.

The members of a church choir not a hundred miles from Glasgow Cross are responsible for the following: "Allegro moderato—a famous Italian composer who wrote a large number of pieces, now considered a little weak, in expression speed derived from locomotive; staccato—stick to the notes; presto—turn over; Interval—a short pause for refreshments; con the pedals—with cold feet." No longer, adds the Glasgow News, we heard a young lady in raptures over what she called Chopin's "Berceuse," and it took us some time to discover that she meant Chopin's "Berceuse."

A Great Invention.

Mr. Edison is apt to be rather crusty with visitors to his workrooms when they ask too many questions.

One day a rather talkative journalist pointed at a model. "What's that?" he asked.

Mr. Edison, who was getting very weary of the man's endless questions, replied bluntly: "That, my dear sir, is a crude model of a machine which will put the baby in and the ladder it bowls the faster the cradle rocks!"—Pearson's Weekly.

Painfully Particular.

"If you refuse me this time," he said, "I shall never ask you to my wife again."

"Oh, please," replied the girl from Boston, "try to use better English. I never have been your wife. Why should you ask to be your wife again?"—Chicago Record Herald.

Narrow Escape.

"Don't you regret your youth?"

"Sometimes," replied Mr. Growcher. "And then I'm kind of glad to get away from the period of my existence when my supreme ambition was to be a good hand player."—Washington Star.

Plant Trees.

Trees are not only an adornment to the farm premises, but they have also practical value not only for their wood, but for their shelter from the winds and shade from the burning sun.

Now is the time to plant them. If they be fruit trees each locality has its favorite varieties, and you should know them and plant only such as are adaptable. If it is windbreaks and shade you should know that the government experiments have proved that white pine, Norway spruce, Australian and Scotch pines and American arbutus have no superiors. These kinds grow rapidly and are not lacking in vigor or adaptability to thin soils, exposed situations and other adverse conditions. But do not plant evergreens exclusively about the home. Deciduous trees occupy a place in any scheme for farm improvement which the evergreens alone do not and cannot fill. Hard or soft maples, elder and elm, where they are suitable, should not be overlooked.

A NOTE IN SCHOOL.

Did You Ever, on the Sly, Either Slip One or Receive One?

Did you ever get a note in school?—from a boy?—from a big boy? I suppose you are all about as expert in the life that are comparable to this, but certainly there is nothing else at that time which combines the same elements—dramatic, embarrassing, gratifying, triumphant, delicious, queer. Not that there was anything in such a note—the outside, as the missive first came to view, was much more thrilling than the contents.

But the very sight of it—pencilled on rough bluish scratch paper, and ragged edged and rumpled—as it was slipped across an intervening space or offered slyly behind a geography or dropped on the desk as the writer went up to the A spelling class, gave a sensation not to be duplicated in any later years. The contents, I repeat to say, were insignificant, negligible. It is to be hoped that the big boy learned more about the art in time. But the mere fact of getting such a note, of having it written to yourself, of forecasting the contents, of having the other side see you get it, all that in addition to the exciting fact that the teacher might see—once she made a girl read a note out loud!—filled the moment with peculiar emotion.—Margaret Lynde in Atlantic Monthly.

A FAMOUS REPLY.

The Cynical Comment Made by Sweden's Greatest Chancellor.

The career of Axel Oxenstierna is a proud chapter in the history of Sweden. In 1611 Oxenstierna became the chancellor of the Swedish empire, and Gustavus Adolphus, and much of the glory that befel the reign of that remarkable monarch was due to "the masterly diplomatic ability, great courage, resource and moderation" of his prime minister.

For in the days of Oxenstierna Sweden was one of the "powers" of Europe, and the Swedish dominion for a time extended over Prussian territory. During the entire period of the Thirty Years' war in Europe, Sweden, through the instrumentality of her "mighty man in peace," maintained an enviable place in the council of nations.

And when in 1648 negotiations for a general continental agreement began at Osnabruck the Swedish chancellor appointed his own son, John, as the Swedish representative. The son expressed his distrust of his ability to properly serve his country in so responsible a capacity. To this natural diffidence of youth the father made his famous reply:

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These Prices are Good FOR ONE MONTH ONLY

Hand Made Harness
1 Heavy Double Harness, \$35
1 Light Buggy " \$25
1 Express Single " \$15
1 Light Buggy " \$14.50

Horse Blankets \$1 00
Fur Robe, large size \$11 50
Halters 50c up. Repairing half price.
CEDAR POSTS and STOVE WOOD For Sale

3 Houses To Let from 1st May
Come and see me for good bargains.
Z. FAULLE, Huntingdon.

We respectfully solicit your order for: Billheads, Stationery, Letterheads, Memos, Notebooks, Envelopes (all sizes), Counter Check Books, Wedding Invitations, Visiting Cards, Wedding Notices, Wedding Cards, Bill Work, Financial Statements, Pamphlets, Catalogues, and miscellaneous printing.

Your work will be A1 and delivered when promised.

We are respectfully,
Sellar Bros.

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To Winnipeg, Edmonton, and intermediate stations and return—Every Tuesday from March 2nd to October 25th, 1915. Return Limit Two Months. Full particulars on application.

T. B. Pringle,
Wm. Bryson,
D. R. Hay.

McCORMICK & LEBURNEAU
Advocates, Commissioners for Ontario, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, British Columbia, etc., Rooms

The Huntingdon Gleaner

Sole Proprietors

Huntingdon, Que., March 11, 1915

NOTES OF THE WEEK

A long and bitter debate took place in the house of commons over Dr Shortt's statement that the Borden government had dismissed over 2000 customs and other officials and made 10,000 new appointments. Minister followed minister in denouncing the statement as a gross misrepresentation. Much of their virtuous indignation was based on the quibble between the words dismissal and resignation. As worked by the government investigators, there was no practical difference. An official brought before them was told he had better resign, and so avoid the stigma of being dismissed, and nearly all the victims of the star-chamber prosecutions, with the pistol presented to their heads or resign or be dismissed, chose to resign. There were 6548 resignations, nearly all for ed against 3,495 dismissals. The cruelty of the action can only be realized by those who witnessed some of these changes.

The Patriotas were the first Canadians to come into close quarters with the enemy. On the 1st March an airship had spied the Germans busily engaged in digging a sap that would enable them to enter the British trenches. The order was given to prepare to prevent them. At 2 o'clock Tuesday morning two companies of the Patriotas left their trench and dashed over the 40 yards between it and where the Germans were working. There was a brief bayonet fight, 30 Germans killed and 8 made prisoners. The Germans used hand grenades but could not get a machine-gun to bear. Having destroyed the sap, about a hundred yards being blown up, the Canadians retired, with the loss of Captain Colquhoun and 5 killed. The wounded were carried off. Major Gault was wounded in the right arm. It was a small affair, just one of those little fights that are daily taking place along the lines of trenches in the valley of the Aisne, but it demonstrated that Canadian grit which is going to tell when the weather permits field operations.

The Quebec house closed its session on Friday. The distinguishing feature of the session was the large expenditure it authorized, which the average revenue of the past few years will not meet. That taxing Chinese laundrymen, securing a larger yield from the successive tax, and making slot machines liable to a yearly tax of \$3, will cover the deficiency is not to be supposed, and additional forms of raising money will have to be devised. Of the new loan of ten million dollars, the interest of half will be mostly covered by payments from the municipalities. In criticisms of the loan the new leader of the Opposition made a poor impression. He is not to be compared with his predecessor, Mr. Teller. Long delayed justice to woman was partially rendered by what is known as the Perodeau bill, which enacts that

If there is no child, but the husband has no father, mother or brothers, and the widow inherits the whole of his property.

If there are children, she takes one-third and the children two-thirds.

If there are no children, but the husband is survived by father and mother and brothers and sisters, or nephews and nieces, to the first degree, the widow takes one-third and the relatives mentioned two-thirds.

If there are no children and the husband leave only his father and mother and brothers and sisters half and the mother and father the other half.

If there are no children and the husband be not survived by father or mother, brothers or sisters, but only by nephews and nieces to the first degree, the widow takes one-half and the collateral relations mentioned take one-half.

This is well so far as it goes, but more is called for. The husband ought to have no claim on the personal earnings of his wife, and her consent ought to be necessary in selling real-estate owned by the husband at date of marriage. The theory of the civil code, in making a distinction on account of sex, ought to be eliminated from every article.

Labor troubles are clogging Britain's war movements. The sharp rise in price of provisions has made living dear and all classes of workmen are asking higher wages. Lloyd George declared in parliament that military supplies were more important than men to carry on the war and that any stoppage of them by strikes might be fatal. When we are told that, in a single week, the fleet in the Dardanelles fired five thousand tons of shells we can realize the truth of this. So far strikes of gigantic size have been avoided.

The German attempted blockade of the British Isles by means of submarines has failed. The blockade was announced to begin on the 28th Feb., and to date, out of 9000 vessels who have sailed from British ports, only 12 were sunk by submarines. Last week, there was only one. A number of ships were attacked and escaped, on the other hand, there is good cause to state that six submarines were sunk. More neutrals have suffered than British ships from mines and submarines.

Farmers in the Old Country expect to be seeding in March. have been prevented by snowstorms. In France the sea is ice and military operations are prevented by the weather. The fields will not carry horses and mud is still deep in the trenches. The roads are made solid by a spell of dry, warm days no field movements are possible. For operations on a large scale both sides are preparing. The Germans, though, have two million soldiers in France and Belgium, are still pouring troops in, apparently to make another attempt to reach Paris. While the French and British are doing nothing, the Germans are adding tens of thousands of reinforcements. In the situation along the battle-front in France there is no change.

That is not to be said of Poland and Germany. The German army that made a raid into Russia is falling back with immense losses, caused more by cold, lack of food, and bad roads than any prowess of the Russians. In the Carpathian mountain passes armies continue to fight amid snow-drifts, and apparently the Russians are gradually getting the mastery. Shortness of rations injures both Austrian and German armies and cannot be helped, for famine grows more probable in the countries that supply them. German soldiers, instead of being served daily with a loaf for two, now get one to be divided among three soldiers, and the loaf is half potato.

The exciting feature of the war is still the efforts of the Allied fleets to reach Constantinople. Daily the bombardment of the forts that line the narrows that lead into the sea of Marmora goes on and each night sees a little progress made. It is slow work and may take weeks to accomplish. A remarkable feature is the trifling loss sustained by the Allies, due to the shorter range of the Turkish guns and their being poorly aimed. To prevent hell reaching batteries from the south, Smyrna has been taken possession of by the British. It is now certain that the Turkish army meant to capture Cairo has been recalled. The march back to Jerusalem was attended with fearful suffering from hunger and thirst. To the north of Constantinople the Russian fleet has been active in destroying all possibilities that might come from the Black sea.

At Ottawa private legislation is being expeditiously despatched, and it is still expected the session will end before Easter. The debate on the budget, which has dragged on late, is expected to end on Tuesday, when a vote will be taken on an amendment moved by Sir Wilfrid regretting the increase of duty on British imports. The debate took an ugly turn the other day when Mr. Laurier declared that Canada, as an autonomous colony was not bound to fight for the preservation of British overseas property. Mr. Laurier, who takes one-third and the children two-thirds.

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There Tuesday night, when the home team gained full possession of the Macdonald cup by defeating the Riverford men 19 points up, after running almost even for nearly two-thirds of the game. Rinks and scores were as follows—
R. Bourdon Rob Roy
Dr. W. S. McLaren A. Craig
T. P. Smith Chester Orr
Geo. E. Baird J. Angell
skip—12 skip—14
W. R. Macdonald R. Templeton
D. Macdonald A. Cameron
W. Marshall E. Reid
Geo. Macdonald J. Orrer
skip—21 skip—10
The hockey match last Friday night, between Laval and Ormstown, was too one-sided to be exciting from the spectators' point of view, the score being 1-2 in favor of Ormstown. However, as an exhibition of individual work, it was most interesting. Laval's game was starting for the locals, while S. L. Laval for the visitors saved his team more than once by his brilliant team to end runs. As on previous visits, the Ormstown team was marked by clean playing and good sportsmanship throughout. W. Marshall used the whistle most satisfactorily.

HOWICK
Earle Ness leaves this week for a trip to the States to deliver two animals sold by Albert and R. R. Ness.

Extensive improvements are to be made on the priest's residence during the summer, including the enclosure.

Mrs. Jas. Templeton has left for Edmonton, to visit her sister Mrs. D. G. MacKeracher, for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Stacey will occupy their residence during their absence.

Howick curriers lost to Aubrey for the McGregor cup by 7 points.

The final game for the Martin cup was won by John Crawford, skip, who against John Stewart, skip, who finishes the competitions for the season. The ice is still in good condition for playing.

ST. LOUIS DE GONZAGUE
While Alfred and Xavier Montpetit were returning from St. Louis on about 7 p.m., on the river St. Lawrence, suddenly their sleigh broke through the ice. They were in the water up to their shoulders, but succeeded in getting on solid ice while the horse had only its head above water. They called for help and were heard by Rebecca and Olivia Leduc and B. Brunet, who hastened to their assistance. After many efforts they succeeded in saving the horse. Some days before ice had been cut at the place where the accident occurred and had not been pushed.—Le Progrès.

ST. ANICET
Monday, 1st March, in the forenoon, Alexander Chretien, farmer, and his son Edmond, were in a little bush, about 15 acres from the house, cutting a big maple tree, 3 feet in diameter at its base. By some mistake the tree fell to the unexpected side. Mr. Chretien, Jr., tried to save himself but had not time, and the enormous mass fell on one of his legs, cutting his foot clean off at the anklebone and breaking the tibia below the knee. Being a man of nerve, he picked up his foot and hopped out of his well leg to see how his father had fared. They returned to the house as best they could, where the leg was amputated below the knee. Mr. Chretien was recently married and has the sympathy of the community.—Le Progrès.

ROCKBURN
The minstrel show drew a full house Friday night, and the program, which was supplied entirely by local talent, was carried through without a hitch. The opening orchestra, entitled "An Old-Time Strawberry" with a chorus of 30 voices with orchestra accompaniment, was specially good. The second part of the program consisted of an amusing act, lasting 45 minutes. After paying all expenses 65 was cleared.

CHATEAUGUAY
The Patriotic concert, under the auspices of the L.O.D.E. De Saabery Chapter, held in the basement of the church, was a decided success. The school-room was decorated with the flags of the Allies and bunting. Mr. Reid, as chairman, gave a short sketch of the way in which the Imperial order of the Daughters of the Empire was formed during the Boer war. The program was varied and interesting, the chorus, Here's Health and Wealth to England! King, sung by the choir. The flag drill by eight young girls, and Mr. Alan Murray's songs, served as a mention. A pleasing feature was the presentation of socks, written by the members of the chapter and Sunday school to Mr. John Richardson, another of our bright and promising young men who has given himself to the cause and is going to the front with the second contingent. Mrs. W. Richardson, who is Regent of the chapter, was presented with a box of red tunics.

The Rev. G. A. MacLennan was invited to conduct the anniversary services in his former pastorate at Norwood, Ont., a week ago. In his absence the pulpit was supplied by a student from Montreal.

Saturday evening the Literary society met in the school-room, at which Mr. Reid gave interviews of the war in Europe. These pictures, depicting scenes of cruelty and bloodshed, made one realize as never before the awfulness of the war.

ST. ANICET COUNCIL
Met 1st March, all present. George Chaput was notified to pay his share of cost of ditch sold by Joe Sylvester, special officer.

A by-law permitting the use of loam by road contractors was passed.

Thomas Vass was authorized to buy 2 new screens for the stone-crushing plant, Quenneville and Rankin dissenting.

\$5 was granted as relief to M. R. McDonald, who is sick.

MILK SHIPPERS' ASSOCIATION DISTRICT OF MONTREAL

The Annual Meeting of the above Association was held in the Queen's Hotel, Montreal, on the 9th instant. Many members were present from almost every section from which Milk and Cream is shipped to Montreal. The President, W. George Rodgers, presided.

A resolution was adopted, to be presented to the Health Authorities of Montreal City, requesting that they pass regulations for the purpose of bringing into effect some system of grading milk, and for the payment of Milk according to this grading or scoring, thus the producer who ships Milk of a high standard would be paid more than for inferior milk. This would encourage the production of Milk and Cream of a high standard.

A letter read from the New York Central, Canadian Northern, Grand Trunk, and Canadian Pacific Railways, respecting the non-compliance with the order of the Board of Railway Commissioners by the shippers. The letter stated that cars were not being properly marked and tagged, and at flag stations, way-billed by the shippers, and in a great many cases, where the cars numbered more than twenty, the shippers were not at hand to assist in unloading, and that unless the order of the Board is lived up to by the respective shippers the companies will assume no responsibility whatever for loss, damage, or delay to milk. The officers of the Association respectfully request our shippers to observe this order as far as possible. If the Railway Companies fail to give satisfactory service, shippers are requested to make complaint to the proper officials of the respective Companies, or to the Secretary of the Association.

The fixing of the price of Milk for the coming summer came in for considerable discussion. All were agreed that owing to the excessive price of Milk Feeds, the price of Milk should be increased, so that the producer would receive a living profit. However, the majority considered it would be unwise to raise the price of Milk at such a time of financial depression as now exists, therefore the price was fixed at the same figures as last year, viz. 16c per gallon for May and June, and 17c per gallon for July, August, and September, delivered in Montreal. The price of Cream was fixed at 31-2 per cent, butter fat.

The following Committees were appointed:—Railway: James Winter, W. G. Rodgers, D. A. Macfarlane, T. O. Bourdon, and W. F. Stephen. Sanitary Regulations: Malcolm Smith, H. S. Tannhill, Frank Manson and W. F. Stephen.

The following officers were elected:—President, James Winter, Ormstown; First Vice-President, Paul Denis, Vaudeville; Second Vice-President, D. A. McPhee, Vankleek Hill; Ont. Secretary, W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon; Treasurers, H. S. Tannhill, Trout River.

Directors:—Geo. Wightman, Lancaster; Mansel Givner, Vankleek Hill; J. P. Snider, Bainsville; William Allen, Chelsterville; Ont. John J. Grant, Atholston; Alex. Youngie, Brynsonville; Hugh Bailey, Howick; W. J. Burke, Lachute; Gordon Miller, St. Hermas; Tyson Robson, Com. Edward Bouchard, St. Valentine; C. V. L. Robinson, St. Eustache; Chas. Curtis, Warden; E. Castonguay, Vaudeville; Felix Lebeau, St. Paul l'Ermitte; Hector LaTorneau, St. Constant; Jos. Brosseau, Cote Ste. Therese; T. O. Bourdon.

ST. STANISLAS
Oats are in keen demand here at 70c for 40lb., buckwheat 80c for 50lb., baled straw 36 per ton, and hay for \$15 to \$18 according to quality, and yet farmers complain of the tightness of the times.

Chateaugay used to be a dry town, but in 1913 the liquor party made a sport at the election and licenses were restored. Two years' experience with free booze changed public opinion and at the poll last week, by a majority of 47, Chateaugay next October goes dry for two years.

Stories of the terrible sufferings of the British troops standing for hours and even for days in trenches half-filled with water may not have been exaggerated, but in the future such reports ought to be few. What are called "water-toughs" have been invented by a couple of Englishmen, and recently have been subjected to some very severe tests. The waders are said to be lighter and stronger than those used by soldiers. They are made of rubber, with a waterproof material, and are lined with wool. They are worn on the bare foot and inside the ordinary boot. Being light and fitting closely to the leg, they do not impede the men when on the charge. Their general adoption by the British army will remove one of the greatest discomforts that the soldiers have so far had to endure, and will to an appreciable extent improve their fighting qualities.

Lloyd-George, as chancellor of the British Exchequer, would take risks for Britain against all the German submarines in all the British waters, rather than against the drink habit of the British people and the legalized liquor traffic of the British nation. That choice would be wise, sane, statesmanlike. Indeed it is now becoming a common saying among the economists and social reformers that for the Allies the war itself, immeasurable as its losses must be, would have in it a gain to match if it brought about the complete and permanent abolition of the liquor and drug habits in Britain, in France, and in Russia. At this moment the problems of the war, so far as Britain is concerned, are being aggravated in their difficulty by the drink habits of the people. No wonder the chancellor of the exchequer declares the government will exercise its wide powers fearlessly. The sooner the better for Britain's sake and the world's.—The Globe.

CRIMINAL COURT VALLEYFIELD

Trial of Ctaitan Diehoff and Naiden Vastoff for murder

The trial of Ctaitan Diehoff and Naiden Vastoff, both Bulgarians, for the murder on the 11th November last, in the township of Godmanchester, of a fellow-countryman, Marco Ichoff, was begun on the 4th instant, at Valleyfield. The accused having twenty peremptory challenges each, had no difficulty in choosing an entirely French jury.

Dr. J. R. Clouston, coroner, testified that about 12.30 noon, on the 12th November last, he had received word that the body of a man, apparently murdered, had been found opposite the farm of Edward Taiton, on the road which runs between the 5th and 6th concessions of the township of Godmanchester, without delay he repaired to the scene of the tragedy and found the body lying by the roadside as reported. He and Dr. McMillan, of Huntingdon, had later held an autopsy upon the body of the deceased, and found a man's wound on the face, near the left ear, and another upon the left jaw, with a deep wound four inches long upon the left side of the neck. Everything including the skin and wind pipe, muscles, and blood vessels were cut to the bone, and there was no doubt that this serious wound had been the cause of death. The man was apparently 30 to 35 years of age, and the autopsy revealed that all the organs of the body were in a healthy condition. The wound in the neck from its nature could not have been self-inflicted, and it could not have been accidental. As there was blood about the neck of the man's clothing, and only a little sprinkled on the front of his coat, and some on his right coat sleeve, it was apparent that the man had received the fatal wound whilst lying down or being held down, for otherwise all his clothing would have been sprinkled with blood from head to feet. Both doctors testified from the condition in which they found the deceased, that the man had apparently been murdered between five and seven o'clock in the evening of November 11th.

Dr. Clouston stated that he had found a number of articles in the vicinity of the body of the deceased, among which was an open razor and an open knife. He said the wounds made with the knife, and that in the neck inflicted with the razor. Both the razor and the knife were covered with blood. The deceased had carried a secret purse attached to a belt which he wore upon his person, and which at the time Dr. Clouston arrived, was exposed to view, and was empty. Dr. D. D. MacFarlane, of Montreal, stated that he had analyzed the blood found on the coat, the knife and the razor, and that there is no doubt that the blood is human blood. His examination revealed a statement of facts and not of mere opinion.

Abraham Thompson, of Kensington, testified that his residence is about three-quarters of a mile from the scene of the murder, and that on that night about 6.30 o'clock, while he was at his back door, he heard a shout in a quick succession. There was a breeze blowing that night from the southwest, and the shouts he heard may have been the cries of the deceased, although as a matter of fact he did not know the shouting.

Ernest Watterson testified that it was he who advised Corner Co. station that he and Henry McKane had found the deceased by the roadside.

Wm. A. Nesbit said that he had left his house about 6.30 on the night of the 11th of November, and had called at the residence of George Nesbit, after taking about fifteen minutes to reach the latter's place. At George Nesbit's he remained for about 45 minutes. It was, therefore, then about 7.30 when he started to go back home after a key which he unexpectedly found he needed. He was on the way back from George Nesbit's about five minutes, when he met two men, apparently the accused, each of them carrying a bundle under his arm and heading for Helena. He had them "good night," but received no response. Continuing on his way he reached home about ten minutes later, of course, the key he required and set out immediately for Helena. On reaching the public road, opposite his own property, he again saw two men, possibly the same two, but to this he is not certain, who had apparently turned on their way and were now travelling in the direction of Kensington. One of the two asked him the way to Montreal, and he supplied the information required. They also asked him if he was the policeman of the road, and he assured them that he was, although as a matter of fact he is not a policeman. Both men were at the time about 15 or 20 minutes' walk from Kensington. The hour must have been about a quarter to 8 o'clock.

That night about 8 o'clock Wm. White saw the accused, Ctaitan Diehoff, the taller of the two men, whom he identified in court, in Murdoch's store in Kensington. Diehoff inquired the way to White's, and he supplied the information required. They also asked him if he was the policeman of the road, and he assured them that he was, although as a matter of fact he is not a policeman. Both men were at the time about 15 or 20 minutes' walk from Kensington. The hour must have been about a quarter to 8 o'clock.

Francis Carriere testified that the body of the deceased had been brought to one of his outer buildings and an inquest had been held there on the 14th and 17th of November last.

Mrs. J. O. LePage, wife of the Grand Trunk Agent at Whites Station, testified that between eight and nine o'clock, on the evening of November 11th, the two accused whom she now identified in court, had called at the station and asked for a drink of water, which was supplied, and also for a night's lodging, which was refused.

Both men had been advised to apply for lodgings at Whites or McCormick's, but both replied that they had no money. They asked her about the trains to Montreal, also.

J. O. LePage also identified the accused and corroborated the testimony given by his wife, and said that on the morning of the 12th of November Naiden Vastoff had first bought a ticket for Montreal, and later another one, both second-class.

Hymen Docter, describing himself as a painter, residing in the city of Montreal, said he was one of a party of seven young people who had accompanied a fellow-countryman, a Russian Jew, as far as Huntingdon, on his way to Russia. His friend proceeded on his way to New York via the New York Central, and the party of which the witness was one, got off at Huntingdon, and stayed there overnight, taking the early morning train by another route, the Grand Trunk, the next morning for Montreal. The party rode in the first-class car, but he himself after being on the way from Huntingdon, a half or three-quarters of an hour, went into the smoking car to smoke a cigarette. While he was smoking, his attention was attracted by the two men who were sitting opposite to him. They both spoke in the Bulgarian language, a language with which he is to some extent familiar. The two men each had money in both hands, and were passing bills to each other. On account of the noise made by the train while in motion, he was not able to hear what was being said beyond an occasional word or so. He identified the two accused as the two men he had seen on the train, and stated that when at last the train stopped at a station, the name of which he does not know, he heard Vastoff say to his companion that if the latter talked too much in Montreal, it would make trouble for both of them. Docter thought at the time there was something wrong, but paid no further attention to the men. About a month ago, hearing of the murder committed in the county of Huntingdon, by two Bulgarians, and having heard a description of the accused, he wondered whether they were the two men he had seen on the train. He reported his experience to Detective Lorrain and Mr. Lorrain had him call at the jail at Valleyfield, to see the accused. When he saw them he at once identified them as the two men he had seen on the morning train from Huntingdon, on the 12th November last.

Hymen Docter was subjected to a very long cross-examination, extending over half a day, but throughout the ordeal his testimony remained unshaken.

Abenderson, a young man 17 years of age, who was one of the party who accompanied the departing Russian Jew, corroborated Hymen Docter's story.

The case is in progress and may not be concluded this week.

The accused are represented by J. Wilfrid Pilon, of Montreal, and the Crown by Ludger Codebecq and W. Patterson, K.C.

New York, March 3.—"I'll fly the British flag all the way across," declared Captain J. B. Ransom of the White Star liner *Laurel* when war was today against German submarines. "I won't take down the flag (or any German submarine that swims)," he added. The *Baltic*, sailing today, carried 145 passengers.

Germany has formally annexed Belgium, and therefore the German assumption is that the Belgians are German citizens. Nevertheless, Germany does not recognize any responsibility for feeding the people she has pillaged.

A poor woman stood near the magistrate who was hearing the case. Drunk, third arrest, was the charge against her husband. It was quickly decided, but somehow the pathetic face of the woman touched the judge, and he said to her: "I am sorry, but I must lock up your husband." She did not seem one who would be a deep thinker, but was there not wisdom in her sad and quiet reply, "Your honor, wouldn't it be better for me and the children if you locked up too liquor and let my husband go to work?"

An instance of juvenile courage is related by a sailor boy on board H.M.S. *Tiger* during the last fleet action in the North Sea. An account of the incident says—"The periscope glasses of a turret were fogged by smoke and spray, making it difficult if not impossible to train the guns satisfactorily. A volunteer was asked for—would someone venture outside the turret and wipe the glasses? A boy (first-class) climbed outside and cleaned the periscope. Firing recommenced and the boy was forgotten. He remained on the turret and cleaned the glass throughout the action, being practically deafened by the roar of the guns."

Leamington, Ont., March 4.—An immense turtle, which became drawn up against the intake pipe at the water-works, cut this town off from its water supply for several hours yesterday. So large was the creature that its head alone was of sufficient bulk to stop the pumps. The animal is estimated to have weighed 500 pounds.

Montreal, March 9.—There was much improvement in the livestock market today, both in regard to quality of the beef stock offered and to trade generally. The bulk of the offerings of butcher cattle were of good quality and they were disposed of quite readily at firm prices. The keen demand for sheep and lambs continues and prices are being well maintained. Hogs were in good demand and drovers were asking higher prices for selects. Long runs were held at \$8.60, but by noon most of these were disposed of at \$8.40 to \$8.60. Calves were also selling well at prices according to size and quality. Butcher cows, choice \$6 to \$5.50; good \$5.20 to \$5.85; fair \$5.20 to \$5.40; poor to medium \$4.75 to \$5, and canners \$3.65 to \$3.85.

THE WAR

The Indian Contingent

Frederick Palmer, who is at the front in France for the Associated Press, writes as follows—British Headquarters in France via London March 5.—The picturesqueness of the Indian troops of the British Empire breaks the monotony of the grim, colorless business of modern war at the British front. The little mule carts of these soldiers move about among the powerful motor trucks from England. It was first feared that the Indians might not stand shell fire well, but they became used to it and now they are even contemptuous of it. Accustomed to a hot and dry climate, the chill and rainy weather and the mud of Northern France have been their worst enemy. When the sun shines a smile spreads over the whole Indian face. Thanks to many layers of warm clothing and careful attention, the sick report of the Indian troops is normal. The food of these men has to be brought from India. Speaking no word of English, these dusky strangers have come from the other side of the world to fight in France for Great Britain. Billed in barns, with thick layers of straw for their beds, each race cooking its food to its taste and according to its customs, they form a separate world of never-ending wonder to the French inhabitants. This morning there was seen 3,000 cavalrymen riding by on a muddy road with a background of flat and misty landscape, with all the precision they would show at a royal review. Occasionally among the dusky faces under the turbans there were the white countenances of the English officers who had trained these varied tribes and who have stood with them up to their waists in icy waters up to their waists against the enemy. Sir Patrick Stirling, 72 years old, rode at the head of his regiment. "They told me I was too old," he said. "I replied: 'If you will not let me fight in France I will go to Afghanistan and fight there. I don't mean to die in my bed and I cannot live much longer. So they let me come.' Although all the cavalry is fighting as infantry in trench-warfare, cavalry officers keep up their cavalry drills and the horses are in good condition. This is because there may be a chance for the cavalry when the expected German break comes. Everybody on the line speaks of the Germans going back, as if this was certain as the coming of spring.

Health of the Troops

London, March 3.—The first six months of the war passed without a single case of typhus or of cholera in the British army, including the expeditionary forces and the troops in the British training camps. So far the greatest cause of mortality among the troops has been pneumonia, which resulted in 351 deaths out of 1,508 cases. As regards other diseases, 625 cases of typhoid fever and 49 deaths are reported in the expeditionary forces, and 262 cases and 47 deaths in the camps in the United Kingdom. Scarlet fever had only 196 cases and four deaths in the expedition, as against 1,379 cases and 22 deaths in Great Britain. Measles, a disease associated with childhood, sent 1,843 recruits to the English camp hospitals, with 65 deaths, while the seasoned men on the continent had only 175 sick from this cause with two deaths. Considering that the British, regular and territorial, began the war with a half million men and has since expanded to about 2,500,000, the low death rate is said to have probably established a record.

Submarines

Francis T. Bowles, formerly chief constructor of the United States navy and an authority on submarines, in an interview on his return from Europe, said there was no foundation for the general belief that German submarines were any better than those of either France or Great Britain. The best of these craft, he said, can carry fuel sufficient for a journey of a thousand miles. They do not have to keep continually in motion, but can rest under the ocean's surface or drop to the bottom when danger is near.

Airships and their Doings

Paris, March 3.—The Germans, warned by spies who still succeed in operating in Flanders, sent five aeroplanes laden with incendiary bombs over La Planne where Queen Elizabeth of the Belgians was reviewing the Grenadier regiment of the Tenth Infantry. As soon as the Taubes came abreast of the city they began to drop their bombs, apparently aiming for the parade grounds. Some of the bombs fell near the Red Cross hospital, while others dropped close to the Royal villa, but none did any damage. While the presence of the aeroplanes was so high as to be almost invisible, created excitement they were not allowed to interfere with the review. Unmindful of the fact that the proceedings were punctuated occasionally by the explosion of a bomb, the band struck up a lively march, and the 72 companies in the two regiments marched past between the Queen and the sea. The Queen, unmindful of this also, sat her horse like a veteran. And her attitude strengthened the nerve of the crowd of citizens who were massed.

North of France, March 2.—On Friday afternoon four German aeroplanes flew over La Planne, a small bathing place on the sea coast. The aeroplanes threw several bombs. One bomb carried away the cornice of a villa and killed a nurse and little boy who was carrying in her arms. A military tailor was also killed.

A Submarine Sunk
Captain John William Bell, of the steamship *Thordias*, bound from Blyth to Plymouth, England, which arrived at Portland March 1, reported that during the voyage he observed the periscope of a submarine on his starboard bow. All hands were ordered on deck. The captain noticed the submarine cross his bow to port, where it took up a position about 40 yards ahead. Shortly afterwards he noted the wake of a torpedo, which had been

fired from the port side ahead of him, on his starboard bow. He put the helm hard over and ran over the periscope. As he did so there was a crash underneath. The submarine disappeared and oil was observed to be floating on the water.

Booze Did It

A French steamship was sent to Neuport with supplies for the French camp at Neuport. Instead of going into that harbor, the officers, who were all on the drunk, steered into Ostend, which is occupied by Germans, who shelled the vessel and sent her to the bottom of the sea.

Where Men Rest

At another place on the line the correspondents entered a building which seemed entirely wholly hospital room wholly Y.M.C.A. The reason that the location of this and many other places is not given is because no German aeroplanes bombarded. In this particular building men over-exhausted from their vigil in the trenches remove their filthy clothes, get warm baths and a disinfecting spray, and have a warm meal, including bread pudding with raisins or currants in it, of which they are extremely fond. There are also clean cots where they turn in and a reading-room with games. Here no one is kept longer than fourteen days. If at that time they have not sufficiently recovered from the exhausting demands of the trenches to return to the front, they are sent back to the base. "Doesn't some malingering," I asked, "ever hesitate to face the horror of the trenches again?" "Occasionally there is one," was the answer. "That's human nature." We were amazed at how few. When well enough the average malingers, he says he will play the game. You soon know what he is going to do.

The Forcing of the Dardanelles

An Englishman who witnessed the fleets of the Allies enter the straits from the summit of a nearby hill says the sight was most magnificent. At first the fleet was ranged in a semi-circle some miles out to sea from the entrance to the straits. It afforded an inspiring spectacle as the ships came along and took up position, and the picture became almost awe-inspiring when the guns began to boom. The bombardment at first was slow, snails from the various ships screamed through the air at the rate of about one every two minutes. Their practice was excellent, and with strong glasses I could see huge masses of earth and stone work thrown high up into the air, one day, even at this distance, was terrific, and when the larger ships, with the biggest guns in the world, joined in the martial canonade, the air was a spitting noise. One Turkish battleship, however, was not to be drawn; and, seeing this, the British admiral sent one British ship and one French ship close in shore toward the Sedu-dan forts. It was a pretty sight to see the two battleships swing rapidly away toward the northern cape, spitting fire and smoke as they rode. They observed the pure atmosphere with clouds of smoke from their funnels and guns; yet enough it all I could see they were getting none with the snails they fired. As they went in, they stood right under the guns of the shore batteries, which could no longer resist the temptation to see what they could do. Puffs of white smoke scattered the landscape on the far shore, and all booms echoed over the water. From a distance, which must have been ten miles at least, monstrous projectiles, dealing destruction and death, were poured in upon the forts guarding the entrance and each one appeared to create a frightful inferno where it landed.

When the early part of the bombardment had successfully dealt with the entrance fortifications, several ships were able to enter the straits, and on the road sheet of water inside to carry on the work of destroying the batteries still farther up the arm of the sea. Before that was done, however, the forts at Kum Kale had to be dealt with, and that was done in an extraordinary manner. One section of the fleet protected by the extreme point of the Gallipoli Peninsula, fired over the hilly promontory at forts, making splendid practice. Another part of the squadron, from a sheltered position off the coast northeast of Tenedos Island, directed a telling fire on the same forts, besides turning its attention with obviously great effect on groups of Turkish troops seen moving on the mainland.

The silencing of the Kum Kale forts finally opened the entrance to the Dardanelles. When the fleet passed within the straits, it was still able to observe the work of the warships in

