JUL 17 1915 VICTORIA, B.C.




# THE CUMBERLAND NEWS.

Devoted Especially to the Interests of Cumberland and Surrounding District.

THE NEWS, TWENTY-FIRST YEAR | CUMBERLAND, B. C. WEDNESDAY, JULY 14 1915 | SUBSCRIPTION $1.00 A YEAR



## Special Sale of Ladies' Dresses

Ladies' Silk Dresses in navy tan and electric, regular price $9.75
**Sale price $4.95**

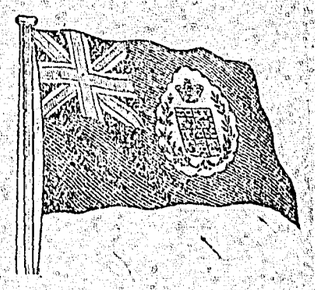
About 30 Ladies' Dresses in a choice variety of cloths and shades, regular values up to $7.50. Our special clearing price **2.95**

**Don't Miss These**

75 Children's Colored Dresses in a choice assortment of styles, very suitable for the little tots. Reg. val. up to $2 00
**Special price 75c each**

A few special lines in Ladies' Waists from
**75c. up**

SIMON LEISER
& Company, Limited

"Victory Follows Our Flag"

## An Appeal For Sandbags

Thousands Are Being Forwarded Daily Direct to One Firing Line. Money For Purchasing Sandbags Urgently Needed

People are asking, "What do they want sandbags for?" "Have you enough sandbags yet or do you want more?"

It is doubtful whether anyone not actually in the field, at all realizes what the word Sandbag means to the soldier in the firing line, or how urgently millions, and yet more millions of sandbags are needed to stem the casualty lists. Are enough being sent?

The mother of a captain in the R. F. A. writes, "I have sent my son 350 sandbags. He is delighted with them and says his observation post hasbeen safe for the first time since the last shift * * * He talks about "the shortage."

The wife of an officer in the R. F. A. writes that her husband has asked her to make an urgent appeal on his behalf for sandbags, "because the artillery are almost more in need of sandbags than the infantry, for they have huge guns to cover as well, and the men are not dug in to the extent that the men in the trenches are.

An infantry lieutenant writes, "We want a tremendous lot of sandbags Our division alone has been usinga million a month For our battalion atone we usually require about 2000 a day for our present trenches, but we have not been able to get them in sufficient quantities lately. If you saw a shell burst on a parapet with sandbags, and on one without, you would soon see how many lives they save; and if it is to be a war of attrition, we want to take every possible means of avoiding loss of life in the trenches."

A captain in the R. F. A. describes the way in which the infantry advance: "Each man takes ten empty bags under his arm as he runs out. When fired at he drops and fills a bag as he lies for cover. Then he dashes on again with his nine remaining bags, to repeat the manoeuvre again and again, always leaving the filled bag to cover some man behind him. In this way the whole line advances with temporary cover, till they can dig themselves in. We are told that the men will do almost anything if only they can have enough sandbags.

With a million men in the field, 10,000,000 sandbags will only mean ten bags per man; and new bags are needed as fast as they move. The supply required is endless.

This great war has been the means of making people less selfish. This is seen in so many forms, among the richest and the poorest in the land, from the gifts of country mansions for the wounded to the poor little's penny for the Red Cross Society.

The local Boy Scouts have been asked to make a house to house canvas to assist the above work on Saturday, July 24th. Sandbags are valued at 12c. each and everybody thus has an opportunity to assist in defending the Empire.

The provincial elections may take place in September.


## Campbell's SUMMER WEAR

U WEAR
Ladies' and Misses' Cambric and Crepe U Wear

EMBROIDERIES
Special values in 3, 4 and 5 inch Embroidery Edging at 15c per yard. Corset Cover Embroidery at 20c and 25c per yard. Allover Embroidery Flouncings at 35c per yard. 45 inch Skirting Embroidery at 50c per yard.

MIDDIES
Misses' White Balbriggan Navy Trimmed Middies at 60c each.

WASH GOODS
White and Printed Piques, Fancy Muslins, Cotton Crepes and Zephyr Ginghams at 15c to 35c per yard.

SPORT MIDDIES—Another shipment expected to arrive this week of Sport Middies made in the new Rugby, stripes of navy, flesh, sky and black stripes; also white Pique and Repp skirts.

SANDALS—Misses' and Children's Little Brownie & White Duck Sandles 75c each

Campbell's


## MEETING OF COUNCIL

The City Council met in regular session on Monday evening, there being present Aldermen MacDonald, Cooke, Banks, Brown and the mayor.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and adopted.

Constable Ward reported that the light on Derwent Avenue between Second and Third streets was out of commission. No action as far as the city is concerned will be taken until next night of meeting.

Communication was received from the single unemployed men of the city stating that government relief work had been cut off to single men, and asked the council to take action in the matter. The communication was backed up by a deputation, who addressed the council. The council will forward a copy of the communication to the government.

Accounts:—B. G. Crawford, $24.50; Islander, 10.00; A. H. Peacey, 21.50.

Council adjourned.

Provincial Constable Murray, who has been stationed at Union Bay, has resigned, and left on Sunday last, for his home in Nova Scotia. He is succeeded at Union Bay by Charlie McTaggart.

## Horseshoeing Contest at Coming Exhibition

Farriers from all parts of British Columbia will be interested in knowing that the Vancouver Exhibition Association have offered $58.00 in prize money for horseshoeing at the coming Exhibition August 13th to the 21st. $25.00 is offered for the greatest speed in making and fitting four shoes, the present record for which is thirty-four minutes. This will will be a championship competition and a medal will be awarded for same.

Twenty-five dollars is also offered for the best workmanship in the above contest which will combine speed with quality and the winner of this fine competition will therefore be acknowledged as one of the finest shoers on the coast.

Another feature of this novel contest are three prizes of $5.00 $2.00 and $1.00 for the case of horseshoes showing the best workmanship. Competitions like this as well as others offered by the Exhibition Association this year surely fostor aspiration to better things, and brings out the best that is in one. Send your entry to 425 Pacific Building.

Grace Methodist Sunday school held their annual picnic at the Y on Tuesday.

A horse owned by Frank Dallos, attached to a buggy, ran away on Monday, and had a high old time demolishing the buggy, and playing ball with the occupants with his heels. The horse scored a win of 3 to 1. Beyond a few bruises and scratches, the occupants of the buggy were not injured. Buy a non-kicking Ford from Ende.

Joe Walker of the New England Hotel, left for Vancouver on Sunday.

Rev. James Hood and family are at Gartley Beach, and "The Big Man From Bruce," and family are at Royston Beach. It's nice to be millionaires.

London, July 12. Munition workers enrolled by the government to date number 89 256, it was announced in the House of Commons today.

Wille Hayman of the Ideal Store, will leave for Victoria on Friday on business.

Miss Brown, who has been matron of the C. & U. Hospital for several years, has resigned, to go as nurse in an army hospital at the front. Miss Brown left on Wednesday for Victoria. Miss McIntosh of the hospital staff, succeeds Miss Brown as matron.

We congratulate both of these ladies.

Frank Dalby is not as yet sufficiently recovered so as to resume work. We hope that in a few days he will be all O K.

W. J. Fraser, of Union Bay, has joined the oversens forces, and is now in Victoria with his battalion. Mr. Fraser fought in the Boer War.

## News From Mudville

Mrs. Jones, of Cactus Creek, let a can opener slip last week and cut herself in the pantry.

A mischievous boy in Piketown threw a stone and struck Mr. Pike in the alley last Tuesday.

Chas. Aker climbed on the roof of his house last week looking for a leak and fell, striking himself on the back porch.

While Harry Green was escorting Miss Flo Wise from the church social last Friday night a savage bull dog attacked them and bit Mr. Green several times on the public square.

Bill S. Deacon of Running Creek, was playing with a cat last Friday when it scratched him on the veranda.

Mr. Fox, while harnessing his broncho last Saturday, was kicked just south of the fruit life.

The cook at the hospital has quit the job, and Norse Gill leaves at the end of the month, Miss Gill is going to the front as nurse.

Mayor Parnham and Alex. Cameron have secured the Dunsmuir cottage at Gartley Beach for the summer, and their families will move down this week.

The manager of the Big Stone, and family are at Gartley Beach.

NOTICE—Will trade my 10 acre ranch; with few instalments to assume, for a deeded shack and lot near town.

JOHN FIRTH,
Parksville, B. C.

FOR SALE—A large J. & J. Taylor safe, nearly new. Cost $300. Will sell for less than half cost. Apply this office.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Theal, of Chilliwack, spent the week-end in town with Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wier, Mrs. Theal's parents. Mrs. Wier returned with them to Vancouver on Monday morning, where Mrs. Theal and children are summering at English Bay.

Martin Brown, of the staff of of the main branch of the Royal Bank at Victoria, has been transferred to a branch of that bank in Cuba. This is quite a promotion for Martin.

The Misses Irene and Marion Mounce, of Vancouver, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Tarbell at Gartley Beach.

The Orangemen of this city and district, celebrated the 12th of July by a picnic at Courtenay.

Mr. H. F. Montgomery, a former manager of the Royal Bank here, and now of the Prince George branch, was in town on Monday.

Two dogs have been killed by autos on Dunsmuir avenue within the past two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wilson and Miss May Walker left on Saturday on a vacation trip to Nanaimo, Victoria and Vancouver.

## Big Steamers to Load

Since the commencement of the North Pacific trade to Australia and elsewhere the coal of Vancouver Island is an attraction for ocean-going vessels. Last week over seven dropped anchor at Comox to replenish their bunkers and a large number will put in for supplies the coming week.

Among the boats due to refill their bunkers are two ocean-going freighters which are expected in the Gulf of Georgia waters next week. The British steamer Egyptian Transport, Capt. Paine, which is now completing loading a cargo of grain at Portland, will arrive at Comox on July 15 to fill her bunkers with coal for the long voyage to Australia.

The Egyptian Transport is a vessel of 2,024 net tons and is owned by Watts, Watts & Co. of London. She came out to the coast from Norfolk, Va., with a cargo of coal for San Diego.

The other freighter which is shortly expected in Comox for coal is the City of Naples, Captain Pine, which is due on July 18 from the Far East. The City of Naples is one of the vessels engaged in the round-the-world service from New York by way of the Orient. She sailed from New York on April 14 for Singapore where she arrived on May 26. She was last reported at Manilla on June 17 last. After bunkering, the City of Naples will depart for New York via the Panama Canal.—Vancouver Sun.

Our local Boy Scouts intend going into camp on July 26th. Anyone desirous of helping the Scouts, can hand their donation to the Scout Master, J. C. Brown, or the assistant, A. J. Taylor.

# Her Vengeance

By Basil Tozer

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

"Rubbish, rubbish, rubbish," said Mr. Hetherington three times over, with added emphasis each time. "And I don't care if they are," he added. "I ask nothing better than to be decoyed, as you call it."

"You mean," interposed Delia thoughtfully, "that letting that cabman know they were going to Poplar, and leaving that shipping list and the marked map—"

"All that makes me feel," said Hugh, "as I daresay a salmon feels when the hook is in its mouth and the angler is guiding it towards the bank—it thinks it is free, and yet there is a constant mysterious pressure drawing it in one direction. I feel like that: as though, while we think ourselves free, an old man far away were leading us and guiding us towards—"

"Where?" asked Mr. Hetherington.

"To where the little devils live," said Hugh.

"Oh, I'm quite sure he is off his head," cried Mr. Hetherington.

Hugh laughed, and told them of his strange interview with the negro he still believed to have been a white man in disguise.

"It is easy enough to black a skin, you know," he said in conclusion.

"Yes," agreed Delia, "but we have had no warnings. Who sent you this warning?"

"I have not the least idea," said Hugh quickly, and not very truly.

Delia looked at him with sulky suspicion, and her ever-wakeful jealousy stirred in her again.

"There is someone among these mysterious people who seems to take quite an interest in you," she remarked. "I wonder who it can be?" Then without waiting for any reply she turned to her father. "Of course, you will take no notice of all that, papa? Just think, a secret process for making diamonds, for making as many diamonds as you like, papa!"

"Aye," said the millionaire drawing a deep breath, and, if he had been in any way shaken by Hugh's story, now again showing all his old fierce obstinacy of purpose; "it is a prize we will not let ourselves be frightened out of by a few words. After all, no very great harm can happen to us. The worst we have to fear is a failure to get hold of the cipher, and if we turned back we certainly should not get hold of it that way. At the same time, Hugh may be right in thinking the clues we found were just put there on purpose to lead us on a wrong track."

"Not at all," said Hugh, "I think they may have been put there to lead us on the right track."

"Then we stand a chance of recovering the cipher," said Mr. Hetherington; "and as for Hugh's notion that anyone could bear me a grudge for what happened to that poor fellow Siddle years ago, I am sure there is nothing in that."

Hugh said no more; and in due course, and with no further adventures, their hurried railway rush ended at Holyhead, where a boat was waiting for them.

"What time did the other special get in?" Hugh asked, when they arrived.

"Half an hour ago," he was told; "the two gentlemen will be just about out of the harbor by now."

It was evident these two specials, each with a boat waiting to take its passengers on to Queenstown, had excited a good deal of interest. With as much haste as might be Mr. Hetherington, Hugh and Delia hurried on board the boat waiting at the quay, and started at once. But luck was against them: the wind sprang up, hindering progress, while the boat itself was by no means particularly fast. Finally, just off the Irish coast, they ran into a mist and had to slow down considerably, and when they entered Queenstown harbor it was empty. The great liner had left an hour before, and was already more than twenty miles away.

"First score against us," said Mr. Hetherington gloomily. "We shall have to take the next boat from Southampton, but they will get to New York three days before us now."

They steamed slowly into the harbor and lay up at one of the quays. As soon as he was on land Mr. Hetherington inquired of the official who had superintended the mooring operation. If Lord Ambrose and Hannah had had better luck. It appeared they had; they had entered the arbor just as the Lyric was on the point of departure; they had made straight for her where she lay out in the harbor; and they had been taken on board hardly five minutes before the liner started.

"As near a thing as ever I saw," said the official, "but they did it."

Mr. Hetherington grunted, and, shaking his head to an inquiry whether he wished to communicate with the Lyric by wireless telegraphy, he was turning away when a sailor came up and asked if he were Mr. Hetherington. No Mr. Hetherington's replying [illegible] his name, the sailor produced a letter.

"I was on the tug what went out to the Lyric with passengers," he said, "and I was given this for you, sir, if so be you arrived too late."

"Someone on board anticipated our following, it seems," remarked Hugh.

Mr. Hetherington said nothing, but opened the letter and read it.

"Look," he said, handing it to Hugh.

Hugh took it and read:

"You have failed once. If you stay where you are you will be safe, but if you follow further you will run the risks of dangers so frightful and so strange that you cannot even imagine them."

"You see you have your warning," said Hugh.

"Rubbish!" said Mr. Hetherington. "Do they think they can frighten me by writing silly letters?" and he tore the note in half and threw it away impatiently.

"There was no signature, was there?" said Delia, who had read the note over Hugh's shoulder. "Who gave you that letter?" she asked, turning to the sailor, who was hanging about near in the hope of a tip coming his way.

"Sure it was a beautiful, pale young lady," the man answered, "with hair as black as the big black man's face that was behind her."

"Oh," said Delia, "I just thought as much. She is a young woman very free with her warnings; but, of course, we go on, papa?" and all the time she was saying this she watched Hugh closely.

"Oh, of course," answered Mr. Hethington. "It shows a weak hand when they try to bluff us like that—they can't murder the three of us, and what else do they think they can do? Frightful and strange dangers!" Rubbish! No, we will do our best to get hold of the cipher again, and if we can't—"

"What then?" asked Hugh as he paused.

"I shall suggest a partnership," said Mr. Hetherington calmly. "Why not? They ought to jump at the chance, for the law is on my side and I could make things very awkward for them; and besides, they ought to be glad of the help of a man like myself—a man of capital and experience. I don't suppose there is one among the lot would have the least idea of how to set about floating a company. On the other hand, they hold the cipher which is, of course, the key to the position. If we can get it back, well and good; if not, the affair seems to me to offer every basis for a fair and reasonable compromise."

Hugh said nothing, but it was in his mind that this compromise, however fair and reasonable, came just a little late in the day for, at any rate, that unhappy man who years before had thrown away his life in a fit of despair.

## CHAPTER XVIII.

### Mr. Robbins is Communicative

Although their journey had thus started somewhat inauspiciously, Mr. Hetherington, his daughter and nephew, continued it more successfully. The steamer they caught at Southampton made a good journey to New York, and by a piece of good luck they landed in time to catch without the delay of an hour the express for the middle west. At St. Paul and Minneapolis they had to change, and thereforth their progress was not quite so rapid, but towards evening on the next day after leaving St. Paul the three of them alighted at the Petersville depot, an object of much interest to the little band of loafers assembled to greet the arrival of the train.

Petersville is not, perhaps, the most important town its State can boast of, but it is a flourishing and progressive place: it boasts an opera house in stone and a post office in brick; it has two newspapers and a savings bank of its own, as well as branches of other banks; it has some large stores—the Ebervelt Hardware store has an Inter-State reputation—and is altogether a live place with no small opinion of itself, a sublime confidence in its own future, and an opinion of Gambetta, the State capital, which cannot well be expressed in commonplace dictionary language.

It has also two or three hotels, of which one, the Robbins House, overshadows all others as in the City of London St. Paul's Cathedral overshadows all other of the city churches. To the Robbins House, therefore, Mr. Hetherington, Delia and Hugh made their way and were welcomed in person by Mr. Robbins, who shook hands with them cordially, inquired after their health, and asked them first what they thought of the United States and next their opinion of Petersville, his tone suggesting that the United States existed largely for the purpose of affording a fitting background for the abounding merits of Petersville.

Hugh having made suitable response—he was growing accustomed to being asked what he thought of the country, and had evolved the answer, satisfactory alike to himself and to his questioners, that he had never seen such a country before—a negro was summoned to conduct them upstairs to their rooms, Mr. Robbins expressing a polite hope that they would like them, and adding that he was not a prejudiced man, and for his part thought just as much of an Englishman as of anyone else.

"Hugh," whispered Delia aside, "how is it all these people know we are English just as soon as ever they see us?"

"It is awfully rummy, isn't it?" said Hugh, whom this point had often puzzled. "I wonder if it can be our accent?"

"We haven't got an accent," said Delia, indignantly; "they may have an accent, but we haven't."

"Well then, I'm blessed if I know," said Hugh thoughtfully, rubbing the back of his head, on which he wore his hair cut very short, with the handle of a cane he had purchased in Oxford street, and then glancing thoughtfully down at his feet, covered with comfortably square and solid British boots, over which he wore his trousers rolled up in the most approved 'Varsity style; "it clean beats me," he said.

Fortunately they had not arrived too late for the evening meal, and Mr. Hetherington and Hugh, coming downstairs, applied themselves with vigor to the very substantial tea or supper which Mr. Robbins provided for his guests. Delia, longer occupied with her toilet, did not come down with them, replying when her father knocked at her door, that she was going to have a sponge down in her room and would come downstairs when she was ready. So, without waiting for her, Mr. Hetherington and Hugh started their supper; and seeing them alone Mr. Robbins came up and expressed a hope that the young lady was well. Reassured on this point, he sat down near and began to chat, and Hugh, anxious for information, and supposing it could more probably be obtained from an hotelkeeper than from anyone else, made himself as amiable as he could.

Most of the other guests had finished their meal and departed, but in one corner there still sat a dark, lean man, who had come in late and who ate alone and very quickly. He had a thin, highly nervous face, disfigured by a dark frowning scowl that seemed habitual, and a pair of hollow bloodshot eyes set very deep in his head.

"That is Editor Keene," remarked Mr. Robbins, who was growing quite confidential towards his two new acquaintances, as the stranger presently rose and left the room, "a very remarkable man. Highly talented, sir, and owner and editor of The Athens Clarion, though why he wanted to start in a little one-horse place like Athens when he could very well have come to Petersville, is more than I can say."

"I daresay you will find him moving here one of these fine days," remarked Hugh.

"Very likely indeed," agreed Mr. Robbins much pleased; "and he is a clever man, sir, and should do well, with plenty of get-up and go about him But I can't say I altogether hold with his principles."

"In what way?" asked Hugh.

"Well," said Mr. Robbins slowly, "of course I don't like niggers, but what I do say is that in their place they are all right. A pig is all right in its stye, but we don't want pigs in the parlor. Same way a nigger is all right in his place, so long as he keeps there. I am not a prejudiced man myself, and I'm obliged to say I have found Sam—that was Sam, that black boy who took you upstairs—as useful as any white man and more sober than most, though, of course, if he tried to boss me I should plug him on the spot. Now, Editor Keene is all right in his general principles—that a nigger must be kept in his place—but he carries it too far at times. I can't go with him when he calls Judge Lynch the 'Sacred Upholder of the Palladium of American Liberty.' I wouldn't like to say as much to everyone but I don't mind confiding to you gentlemen, that I call that just rubbish."

(To be Continued)

# Trials of War Drive Men Mad

### Fighting Nations Establish Psychopathic Wards For Soldiers Deprived of Reason in Trenches

The various armies have had to organize psychopathic wards in which to care for soldiers driven insane in the trenches. Many of them, it is believed, will be lunatics for life. Here is a phase of modern warfare which writers of melodramatic account of heroism will have to avoid. It isn't a pretty thing to write about, and it is really dramatic. It is Ibsen's "Ghosts" magnified from the dimensions of a domestic drama to the proportions of an international one.

The raving madmen are men whose minds have collapsed under the strain of physical hardships in frozen trenches or under the mental strain of momentarily expecting the descent of shells fired from unseen cannon by an unseen enemy whose machinery of murder is operated by gunners for whom airships have found the position of the enemy. They are paying the penalty for civilization's indulgence in war. They are the unfortunate afflicted sons.

The charge of the Light Brigade lent itself to the purposes of a poet who succeeded in making from his material an inspiring bit of verse that celebrated courage rather than described the actual occurrence. But even a poet's fancy would find it difficult to fashion heroic verse from the spectacle of two armies intrenched at a considerable distance from each other and prosecuting wholesale murder through the instrumentality of mathematical science. A man riding horse-a full tilt, to a certain death is a fine figure in literature. A man squatting in ice water and mud waiting the probable arrival of a veritable "bolt from the blue" which may scatter him in fragments along the ditch is better material for the writer of depressing realism than he is for the exponent of military minstrelsy whose function is to make the incidents of battle picturesque and the proof of valor stirring to the hearts of women and children who never saw a battlefield.

A military madhouse filled with heroes of yesterday who were missed by the shells that disembowelled and decapitated their more fortunate comrades should provide a theme for an inspired pen, but the result would not be of value from the point of view of philosophers of the Bernhardi and Hohenzollern schools.

For how much butchery in battle and misery at hearthstones made lonely by war are the skilled writers who popularize the heroic spectacle responsible? Tennyson is dead, but his picturing of the courage of the 600 at Balaklava will live as long as print. How much more powerful than the ruder music of the fife and drum is the music of poetry which heroizes the schoolboy to deeds of martial valor. The drummer boy does no more than to bolster up the courage of the conscript or volunteer when the banners are afloat and when "the trooper's on the tide." Military leaders in the period in which minstrels shared the bounty of Scotch chieftians and sang their glory and prowess did not undervalue the importance of the harp and the harpist as adjuncts of the recruiting service.

Perhaps modern monarchs and ministers of war and officers of the line are not unappreciative of the importance of military literature. Surely they cannot be blind to the fact that while the prose of General von Bernhardi can only defend war as a business enterprise, and defend it before a limited audience, such writing as "The Charge of the Light Brigade" makes it a great adventure in the eyes of countless generations of men, and of women, whose ideals are to a large extent moulded by the literature they read.

The more realism that is written about the war now in progress and the less pretty fiction in verse or prose, the better for the cause of peace. A new school of war correspondents should try to bring home to every reader of the press the actual horrors and waste of war. The poets should find their themes in the desolation, the destruction, the decimation that is being wrought. No writers of prose must be left such phases of the conflict as the psychopathic ward which follows the flag. To them also must be left the portable crematory which reduces to a handful of gray ashes the dead soldier who was as brave as any of Tennyson's 600 heroes, but, like 15,000,000 others, lacked the services of genius to immortalize him.

The Germans recently confiscated bows and arrows found in northern Belgium, where archery still flourishes. French humorists were amused at this action at the time, but it appears that the Belgians were using the arrows to shoot letters into Holland to avoid the German censorship

PRESIDENT SUSPENDER
NONE-SO-EASY

# In Defence of the Right

### What Gladstone Said of Belgian Neutrality in 1870

It is curious to read in the light of events of today, what Gladstone said concerning the neutrality of Belgium in 1870, when the British government demanded from France and Prussia an undertaking that they would respect Belgium's position. Curiously enough, Prussia at once gave an assurance on this point; but it was only after some hesitation that France, then ruled by Napoleon III., also pledged itself to respect the neutrality of Belgium.

It was these circumstances which gave rise to an important debate in parliament on Aug. 10, 1870, when Mr. Gladstone said:

"What is Belgium? It is a country containing 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 of people, with much of an historic past, and imbued with a sentiment of nationality and a spirit of independence as warm and as genuine as that which beats in the hearts of the proudest and most powerful nations. * * * Looking at a country such as that, is there any man who hears me who does not feel that if, in order to satisfy a greedy appetite for aggrandizement, coming whence it may, Belgium were absorbed, the day that witnessed that absorption would hear the knell of public right and public law in Europe?

"But we have an interest in the independence of Belgium which is wider than that. * * * It is found in the answer to the question whether, under the circumstances of the case, this country, endowed as it is with influence and power, would quietly stand by and witness the perpetration of the direst crime that ever stained the pages of history, and thus become participators in the sin?"

One might almost fancy it was Mr. Asquith speaking today, and it is a curious fact that, 10 years after the Franco-Prussian war, Mr. Gladstone, speaking again of Belgium, in connection with that war, said: "We felt called upon to enlist ourselves on the part of the British nation as advocates and as champions of the integrity and independence of Belgium. And if we had gone to war we should have gone to war for freedom, we should have gone to war for public right, we should have gone to war to save human happiness from being invaded by tyrannous and lawless power. That is what I call a good cause, gentlemen. And though it be the quietest war, and there are no epithets too strong, if you could supply me with them, that I would not endeavor to heap upon its head, in such a war as that, while the breath in my body is continued to me, I am ready to engage."

# France Building Aircraft

### Plan is to Invade Germany in the Spring, Says Returned Aviator

France is building two great fleets of air craft, armed with cannon, darts, and bombs, with which to invade Germany in the spring, according to Pedro Chapa, a Mexican aviator who has been in Europe for the last four years, and who has returned.

Hundreds of armored biplanes, each carrying a small cannon and bombs, and numerous monoplanes equipped with bombs and steel darts, will be ready to sweep across the German frontier when winter is past, he said. The monoplanes are intended mainly for scout work, and will make a speed of 120 miles on hour.

All the aeroplanes will have a cruising radius of 130 miles from the frontiers, said Chapa, and their attack will not be in the form of raids by a few machines as hitherto, but by large divisions. The aviators to man these machines are now being trained in several large centres established for the purpose, he said.

The czar suppresses vodka. The French outlaw absinthe. Kitchener warns the British soldier against drink. The kaiser tells the German brewers that if the war lasts six months they must cease using up the grain. Is it any wonder that ministers speak of the European war as the greatest enemy of the liquor traffic in the world's history?—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Be Good To Yourself

by keeping in good physical trim and you will be the best friend to yourself and a pleasure to others. Most sicknesses begin in the ordinary and minor ailments of the digestive organs, and for these ailments

Beecham's Pills

have become the most popular remedy, because they are so safe, so certain, and prompt in their beneficial action. They tone the stomach, stimulate the liver, regulate the bowels. By cleansing the system and purifying the blood they prove that they

Are Worth A Guinea a Box

Directions of special value with every box. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents.

# Development of Farm Lands

### Comprehensive Movement Launched in Alberta to Stimulate Interest in Agricultural Advantages

What promises to be the biggest and most comprehensive movement for the development of the farm lands of Western Canada, was started at Edmonton on January second. On that date, the Industrial and Publicity Association of Alberta held a meeting in the Civic Building at Edmonton and blocked out a big plan for the better improvement of the farm lands of Alberta and it is expected that this movement will be taken up by men working along similar lines in Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

The Edmonton meeting was made up of representatives of Alberta boards of trade, industrial bureaus, farmers' associations, labor organizations, railway corporations, the provincial and civic governments, and a number of other public spirited men who gathered for the occasion. J. S. Dennis, chief of the Natural Resources Department of the Canadian Pacific Railway, gave an excellent address on "Rural Development" and this was discussed at length by those present. Resolutions were adopted as follows:

Whereas: Agricultural development is the true base of commercial, industrial or national growth; and whereas, the province of Alberta has millions of acres of fertile soil undeveloped by farm operations:

Be it, therefore, resolved by this meeting of the Industrial and Publicity Associtaion of Alberta, representatives of boards of trade, farmers' associations, labor organizations, railway corporations, and others present, that it is the duty of the governments, Dominion and provincial, and of each community of the province and of all corporations that properly may engage in such work, to advertise to the world the great agricultural advantages of Alberta to the end that more land may be taken up and improved and a solid foundation laid for national, provincial and municipal growth or expansion.

And be it further resolved, that a committee be appointed at this meeting to formulate a plan of action to include he following: (a) To enlist the interest and to secure the effective co-operation of the several governments, Dominion, provincial and civic; of boards of trade in Alberta; of industrial bureaus; of farmers' organizations; of municipalities; of labor organizations; of corporations; and of all others who properly may engage in this work of development of the farm lands in Alberta.

(b) To direct the attention of the several governments, and others mentioned in article "a" to the need of thorough co-operation in the work; to the necessity of scientific selection of immigrants; to the need of better facilities for marketing and transportation of farm products. To secure a better system of agricultural credits. To secure better education of young people along agricultural lines and the general betterment of the farmer's life, social, educational, and economic. To bring lands at present unproductive, under cultivation, this to have particular reference to lands in or near cities and towns. To get distribution of the population of Alberta which shall reverse the present conditions whereby more than fifty per cent. of the population is living in the cities and less than fifty per cent. on the land. We believe the proportion should be divided on this basis; seventy per cent. rural and thirty per cent. urban.

And be it further resolved: That the committee appointed by this meeting shall be consituted a committee to wait upon and request the provincial government to call a general meeting to discuss the measures herein set forth and to get prompt and effective action. And we suggest that this general meeting be held at some central point in Alberta and be made up of representatives of the Dominion and provincial governments, boards of trade, civic governments, industrial bureaus, railway corporations, farmers' associations, labor organizations, banking interests, and of such others as it may be decided to invite to take part.

A committee was appointed to wait upon Premier Sifton and did so on the evening of the same day. As a result of this conference, a convention of all those interested in this big movement for the betterment of agriculture in Alberta will be held at Calgary on Friday and Saturday, February 5th and 6th, for the definite launching of the project. The provincial government of Alberta will also publish the proceedings of the Edmonton meeting, including Mr. Dennis' address, in pamphlet form.

The movement is in no sense one for promoting private interests but rather a great, public spirited plan that cannot fail of splendid results for the west if carried out along the lines laid down. The address of the secretary is George M. Hall, 509 Civic Building, Edmonton.

### Wars Waged at Christmas

In 1841 the first Afghan war broke out and about Christmas time the country was shocked by news of the annihilation of a British force, sixteen thousand strong, in the Khyber Pass. Christmas, in both 1854 and 1855, was shadowed by the Crimean War; and in 1857 the festival found Britain engaged in dealing with the Indian Mutiny and full of anxiety for the fate of Lucknow. Christmas, 1878, found Britain engaged in the Afghan war; but Lord Roberts passed the season fairly quietly in the Kurum Valley; while, a year later, he spent a more festive Christmas in Kabul, where he entered on Christmas Eve. But 1880 brought another black Christmas, for the Boer revolt had just occurred, and news arrived about this time of the Bronker's Sprut disaster.

"Here, my son," said the father to Willie, "what does this mean? Your report gives you only fifty for arithmetic, and your teacher makes the comment that you can't count straight up to twenty-five. What are you going to do with such a record when you go into business?"

"Now, don't worry, father," replied the son. "To count up to 'wenty-five isn't necessary for success in business nowadays."

"Not necessary?" gasped the father. "Nor, sir. I can start a ten cent store."

Even the Laziest Liver and Bowels respond to the gentle action of

Abbey's Effer-vescent Salt

At all Druggists and Stores.

Take Abbey Vita Tablets for Sick Nerves

UNIVERSITY of ALBERTA
QUAECUMQUE VERA

# PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE

"An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure." So runs an old adage. If one follows up the history of the race, in so far as it relates to disease the truth of this is apparent.

Moses, the ancient law giver, ordained that all lepers should remain without the camp and warn all who came near that they were unclean.

In Europe in the middle ages lepers were cast out of the cities and collected together in appointed places so that there was no danger of others being infected.

Stowe in his survey of London, written in the 16th Century, says that there were lepers' hospitals in isolated parts of the city "time out of mind."

At the present time in civilized countries leprosy is little more than a name, because of the strict measures taken by the authorities from the time of Moses on.

Yellow fever claimed countless lives in tropical America for years on end. The discovery of the fact that the mosquito carried this dread disease from sick and dying to the unsuspecting healthy person brought about a campaign of extermination which has banished "Yellow Jack" as it was frequently called, from Panama and Havana, which were at that time veritable pest holes.

Smallpox, which killed such hordes in Europe a few centuries ago, has been controlled by vaccination and quarantine so that today it is less to be feared than measles.

Malaria, which used to set thousands of people into periodic shivers annually is lessening its hold because of preventive sanitary measures. Yet with all this we live in the midst of people stricken with tuberculosis, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, measles and whooping cough and make only feeble efforts to drive from our land these unnecessary and preventable disorders.

Smallpox and yellow fever kill their victims so quickly that people have a wholesome fear of these scourges. Typhoid fever and tuberculosis come on insidiously and one becomes accustomed to seeing their victims fighting against the invisible enemies and pity takes the place of dread.

One might say of disease what has been said of vice, that

*It is a monster of so frightful mien,*
As to be hated, needs but to be seen;
Yet seen too oft, familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

There does seems to be as much truth in the last half of the quotation as in the first.

The time is coming, however, when contagious disease will be a matter of history. The greater efforts made now the sooner will our country come into a heritance of better health and consequently increased happiness.

### Prussian Railways Prosper In War

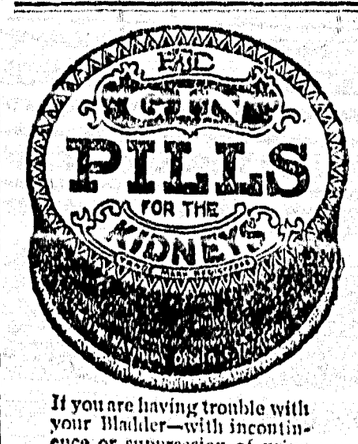
It is officially announced that the receipts from passenger traffic on the Prussian railways, which in August amounted to only 50 per cent. of the receipts for August, 1913, rose in November to 75 per cent. The receipts from freight have increased in the same periods from 41 to 87 per cent. These increases have been effected in spite of important reductions in fares and rates.

Tom was very careful of the truth; punctilious, in fact. So when he got married and the minister asked him, "Well, Tom, I suppose you feel you got the best wife in the world?" Tom replied:

"I think, sir, she is God's handiwork, but I shouldn't say she is His masterpiece."

Little Mary, while visiting in the country chanced to spy a peacock, a bird she had never seen before. Running quickly into the house she cried out:

"Oh, grandma, come out and see! There's an old chicken in full bloom!"




If you are having trouble with your Bladder—with incontinence or suppression of urine—burning pain—weakness or pain in the back—or Stone in the Bladder—take Gin Pills. They cure—50c.—6 for $2.50
At dealers everywhere.

# BRITISH NAVAL STRATEGY MORE THAN A MATCH FOR GERMANS

## POLICY OF WATCHFUL WAITING IS NECESSARY

### A Neutral Naval Officer Tells of the Difficulties that the British Fleet have to Contend with, and the Success that has Attended their Efforts

There has been a tendency lately in the American, English and neutral press to criticise the British naval strategy, and to imply that the British navy has not shown the efficiency to be expected of it. I wish to show what the British navy has accomplished, the requirements of British naval strategy, and the difficulties under which the British navy operates. For what the British navy has accomplished the British people should feel the deepest gratitude.

Great Britain is compelled (1) to watch with increasing vigilance, night and day, the two outlets from the North Sea—many hundreds of miles apart—the English channel to the south and the wide stretch of several hundred miles between Scotland and Norway to the north; (2) to maintain a patrol or line of scouts from Denmark to Holland, so as to prevent a surprise attack; (3) to stop and examine all merchant shipping passing through those waters; (4) to convoy English troops and supply ships to France; (5) to chase and destroy German commerce raiders; (6) to watch all neutral ports in which German merchant ships are lying; (7) to prevent the invasion of England by Germany by guarding a tremendous length of British coast line so that the menace to the German fleet, transports, and supply ships will be so great that raids will be few and far between, and so that the time spent by the raiding fleets will be insufficient to land troops, artillery and supplies; (8) to prevent the Belgian ports from being used as submarine bases, and to assist the extreme left of the allies on the Belgian coast; (9) to keep several hundred trawlers engaged in dragging for mines laid by ships flying a neutral flag, and to lay mines themselves off the German coast.

The requirements of German naval strategy are very simple, for at the present time Germany can afford to allow the British to retain control of the sea, as she still has sufficient supplies on hand to last until about June, 1915. The Germans realize, of course, that eventually their main fleet will have to fight. German strategy consist in remaining under cover of mines and fortifications, where the British cannot possibly reach them; laying mines far and wide, particularly off English ports in channels or localities much used by British men-of-war and large vessels; keeping up the spirits of the German people, and spreading panic through fear of invasion among the civilians in England by bombardment of unfortified ports; picking off, with submarines, one by one, the British battleships. Finally, when the preponderance of the British fleet has been reduced, and when ignorant meddlers in parliament have compelled the division of the British fleet, the plan is to make a sortie and concentrated attack on one part of the British fleet with the entire strength of the German navy, with battleships, battle cruisers, light cruisers, destroyers, mine layers, and, if conditions permit, with submarines, Zeppelins and aeroplanes. At the same time, fast cruisers of the Emden type will slip through the North sea in the prevailing confusion, paralyze British shipping and cut British communications with their army in France.

The difficulties under which the British navy operates are tremendous. To carry out the necessities of their strategy, which I have already outlined, requires to a certain extent a division of their forces. In the North Sea at the present time there are only six hours of daylight, and heavy fogs and snow storms prevail during a large part of the time. The temperature of the North sea is frequently below zero. There is no rest night or day for the men. No man knows whether or not the next moment may be his last, whether or not in a twinkling of an eye he may be dumped into the icy depths. The repair, supply and coaling of this enormous fleet is a problem of great difficulty, for the forces at sea must never be seriously weakened.

Taking into consideration the facts that many eminent officers, including Sir Percy Scott, the father of modern gunnery, stated before the war that the submarine had made the battleship obsolete; that Great Britain is of necessity forced to divide her fleet; that her superiority to the Germans in dreadnoughts is only five to three; that the Germans are able to make a sortie at any moment by day or night in concentrated force; that the British fleet is in the position of a man with his arms bound, unable to strike back, but feeling sure that the hour of vegeance will soon be nigh; that Great Britain still is mistress of the seas and has been able to carry out every part of her programme—all this seems to prove to me that British naval strategy and efficiency have been of a high order.

British strategy in time of peace has provided, in spite of the peace crokers in parliament, such a large shipbuilding programme that Great Britain now occupies a stronger position relative to Germany than at the beginning of the war, in spite of the loss of about 3 per cent. of her total gun power. In the next six months eight superdreadnoughts will be finished for the French fleet, and two for Japan. If Great Britain desires these ships, the six Japanese and French ships will be turned over to her, and manned by her naval forces, an addition to the British fleet of 14 vessels of the most powerful and modern type, and equivalent in gun power and fighting strength to the first 18 German dreadnoughts.

Those amateur strategists in England who demand that the British should charge madly over mine fields to get at the Germans simply ask Great Britain to commit suicide as a nation, for time works on the side of the allies. The situation of the allies does not render the taking of chances necessary, but criminal; a policy of watchful waiting must be pursued. When a few noncombatants in an unfortified town are killed, the English should remember that millions upon millions are suffering in France, Poland, Belgium and Galicia, and give their fleet the deepest confidence and gratitude, for in the British fleet, I believe, every man is doing his duty.—New York Times.

## The Seed Grain Rate

### Farmers Must Produce G.G.A. Certificate to Get Privilege

The three railways, C.P.R., C.N.R., and G.T.P., have hit upon a plan which they believe will do away with the overwhelming amount of fraudulent classifications which has forced them to cut out the special rates on seed grain in other years.

From now on all farmers wishing to take advantage of the seed grain rate will have to secure a certificate from the nearest local agent of the Grain Growers' Association of Manitoba and Saskatchewan or the United Farmers of Alberta. This certificate will have to be signed by the provincial secretary and the farmer himself and will certify to the fact that the grain to be shipped is for seed purposes. These certificates will be given to all farmers whether or not they are members of any of the associations.

In years past the railways state, large proportions of the wheat crop have been shipped as seed grain. Much of this, they believe, was not what it was said to be and to avoid this fraud in the future they held a meeting with the secretaries of the Grain Growers' Associations and hit upon the certificate plan. They did not wish to cut off the special rate entirely as it injured the honest farmer.

## The War Invisible

### Little That Is Spectacular in the Fighting in the Trenches

This war might well be called the war of the invisible millions says a correspondent of the Westminster Gazette. Apart from occasional bayonet charges and cavalry actions, there is little about it that is spectacular, and as the interminable battles in the four countries progress it is the shells from guns and rifles that cannot be seen that are spreading death and wounds among the soldiers of the warring nations.

Miles upon miles of trenches; miles upon miles of barbed wire; thousands of invisible infantrymen, and the never-ending roar and rattled of invisible cannon an' machine-guns—that is the battlefield of today.

The movements of troops are carried out under cover of night, and, broadly, are regulated thus: Three days in the first line of trenches, three days' rest. No words pass as reliefs are made. In silence one company crawls in while another crawls out.

But the gunners never sleep, and over the trenches from sunrise to sunrise the shells scream from one line to the other.

## Writing on Pink Badge

### A German Youth Who Stopped Twelve Murders

"A German soldier. To be given every care. Through his courage he saved twelve Belgian soldiers from being shot by the Germans!" It was on a piece of pink cardboard pinned to the tunic of a German soldier that these words appeared. The story of the discovery appears in a Dunkirk journal, which vouches in the most positive terms for the accuracy of the account. A French ambulance train brought into Calais a wounded youth, apparently about eighteen whose wasted features and air of sadness attracted the general attention of the hospital ward.

To the amazement of everyone when the blankets in which he had been wrapped were removed, he was seen to be in the dingy uniform of the German soldiers. His badge showed that he belonged to the 35th Prussian Infantry Regiment. Seeing the astonishment, the young German pointed to a piece of pink cardboard pinned to his tunic. On it was written in French the words about quoted. The authenticity of this statement was warranted by the stamp of the Belgian general staff, and the signature of the major of the medical service.

The young German said that, although not yet nineteen, he had been drafted into the army, and, after a fortnight spent in learning how to handle a rifle in barracks, had been sent to the front in Belgium. At Dixmude he was ordered to make one of a firing party told off to execute twelve Belgian soldiers who had been taken prisoner and on some pretext or other condemned to death. The young German was convinced of their innocence, and when the order to fire was about to be given the youth cried "Shooting innocent men is not war." He then stretched the officer in command of the firing party dead with a shot from his rifle. In the confusion the condemned Belgians and the young German scattered and made a bolt for the Allied trenches, which they were able to reach.

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A merchant who had been travelling some months was informed upon his return of the death of a valued friend. A few days later he called on the bereaved widow to offer his expressions of sympathy. During the visit he remarked:

"I was a good friend of your late husband. Is there not something of his which I could have as a memento of him?"

She raised to his her velvety brown eyes, which a few moments before were moist with tears, and said:

"How would I do?"

## All Cossacks Are Soldiers

### Twenty Years is Term of Service in Army—They Need No Drill Book

The Cossacks are unique. Their ways are their own and their confidence in their officers and in themselves is perfect.

The passionate love of the Cossack for his horse makes his work a pleasure. As an all round fighter the Cossack is what the Uhlan tries to be. Cossacks use a peculiar high pad saddle and ride with the knee almost vertical and the heel drawn well back. They never wear spurs and never carry a guard upon their sword. The Russian soldier Cossack or Mujik, scorns buttons. They are regarded as a nuisance, as they have to be cleaned; they wear away the cloth, and attract the attention of the enemy. Ponies ridden by the Cossacks are quaint little animals, but remarkable for their powers of endurance and their willingness to work. The Cossack and his mount have been likened to a clever nurse and a spoiled child—each understands and loves the other, but neither is completely under control.

The Cossack does not want his horse to be a slave, and recognizes perfectly well that horses, like children, have their whims and humors, and must be coaxed and reasoned with, but rarely punished. Most Cossacks wear whiskers, and have their hair cut square across. Their fur caps are stuck jauntily on the head, and the famous knout is carried at the end of a strap across the left shoulder.

The Cossack population of the Russian empire comprises about 177,000 men, with 4,267 officers. The war office has divided them into 815 squadrons of cavalry, seventy companies of infantry and forty-nine battalions for special service. For strategic purposes the Cossacks are distributed along the frontier. Practically every male Cossack of eighteen years who is physically fit, is compelled to serve in the Czar's army for a period of twenty years. Of this term, three years are spent in a probationary stage, twelve years on active duty, and five with the reserve. They are furnished with arms by the government, but have to supply their own horses, saddles and uniforms.

Cossacks are the military aristocrats of Russia. Their organization dates from the time of the Muscovy Czars, who combined with the kings of Poland as a safeguard against the invasion by the hostile tribes. In those days the Cossacks had many unique privileges. They paid no taxes, and no one could pass through their territory without permission. It is much the same now.

According to the popular impression, a Cossack without a horse is not a Cossack, but this is quite wrong, for there are among the Cossack troops large numbers of infantry and artillery. The cavalry division of the troops undoubtedly forms the finest mounted infantry in the world. It is true that their ideas on the subject of discipline are primitive in the extreme; but they turn out for parade in a manner that would cause a British guardsman to blush with shame; and they manoeuvre without the aid of a drill book. In other words, they are useful rather than ornamental.

In battle the Cossacks' feats of horsemanship are often disconcerting to an enemy. This is due to the remarkable sympathy which exists between the man and his horse. When charging, for instance, the Cossack frequently leans over the offside of his horse, thereby using the animal to a certain degree as a cover and shelter.

It is reported that in a recent engagement the Austrains were amazed to see what they thought was a mass of riderless horses in a wild stampede. They rushed forward, hoping to capture them, when they were met by a hail of fire from the riders in their strange positions. Before the Austrians had time to recover, the Cossacks resumed their normal positions, and sabres in hand, cut them down right and left. As fighting men they are demons. Their bravery is of that reckless character that stops at nothing. They are not the least perturbed by overwhelming odds.

But the Cossack is not purely and simply a man of war, as most persons think. He is equally skilled in the arts of peace. Popular education stands at a higher level among the Cossacks than in any other part of Russia, and they are successful farmers and stock raisers when not upon the warpath. The Cossack country comprises several territories, along the lower Don, Dnieper, in the Caucasus mountains, and the plains of southeastern Russia. Most of them belong to the Greek Catholic church. Some 400,000 are classed as dissenters. A half million cling to the Mohammedan faith.

## Jews in British Army

### Ten Thousand Are Serving at the Present Time—Many Killed and Wounded

More than 10,000 Jews are now serving in the British army and navy and the army casualty lists show that six officers and over forty enlisted men have been killed and 150 reported wounded or missing in addition.

These figures are compiled by the Rev. Michael Adler, the senior Jewish chaplain to the forces. The Rev. Adler has a son in the Royal Fusiliers and he himself expects to leave for the front soon.

"Before the war" says the Rabbi, "there were only 500 Jews in the service. Since the war all sections of Jews, rich and poor, have responded. Two of our men have received distinguished conduct medals. There are a large number of Jewish officers and men in the Australian forces in Egypt, while others took part in the operations in Samoa and New Guinea. Among the Canadian troops are about 300 Jews, mostly sons of naturalized Russian Jews. Jewish soldiers are to be found also in all the training centres in England."

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"Did you occupy your last pulpit with credit?" inquired the church trustee.

"There was never any cash connected with it."

## All Germany Must Now Enlist

### Opinion is That Spring Will See Gigantic Effort to Break Allies or Perish

Information recently to hand points to a fresh development of German military power. It is apparently the intention, since the trained armies have failed to provoke a decision, to call up the whole manhood of the country, to set every available industry to work upon the manufacture of arms, ammunition and equipments and to prepare in the spring to crush the allies' armies or to perish in the attempt.

"The situation is briefly as follows:

"The German kerntruppe—namely, the army active, and its youngest reserves on whom the highest German hopes were set, failed in its mission. The remainder of the trained reservists came up into line in the form of drafts, and of reserves, landwehr and landsturm formations.

Germany was saved from invasion but there was still no decision, and the armies of the allies were still unbroken and defiant. There remained nothing but to fall back upon untrained men and this apparently is what Germany is doing.

Germany began the war with 872,000 all ranks of the peace establishment with 1,180,000 men of the reserve, 970,000 landwehr of the first ban, 1,000,000 landwehr of the second ban, or men up to 39½ years of age.

These were all fully trained men and the total in round numbers came up to 4,900,000 men.

Germany has approximately 2,000,000 men in line in the west and 1,000,000 in the east, excluding communication troops. Her losses cannot be estimated with precision, but, excluding slightly wounded who have returned to the colors, they are certainly not less than 1,000,000 men. Considering also that the sick men must be numerous on account of the strain imposed upon the troops at the open[illegible] the war; considering the waste due to climatic causes, especially in the east; and considering also the [illegible] there is good reason to suppose that the supply of fully trained men is practically used up, in the sense that there are but few more left for drafting. In order to find future drafts and to increase the numbers and the larger units at the front, it is necessary for Germany to make a heavy call upon the people.

It has been the practice in Germany for many years to allow young men liable for service to postpone their entry into the army from the age of 20 to 21 or 22 and in some cases even to a higher age. This was rendered all the more easy because up to the passage of the law in 1913, less than half of the contingent of the year was actually incorporated. The result was that, instead of anticipating contingents like Napoleon, the Germans saved them up and provided themselves with a first recruiting reserve, of which a considerable part is probably already in service at the front and at the depots. The last year for which complete German recruiting statistics are available is 1911. In that year there were 563,000 youths of 20 examined for the first time, 368,000 youths of 21, adjourned from the previous year, 289,000 adjourned from the year 1909 and 51,000 over the age of 22. This gave about 1,271,000 youths liable to service and the situation in 1914, when the war began, must have been not very different. This is the first source upon which the German military administration will naturally draw.

Germany has at her disposal first, the 1914 contingent and recruiting reserve, approximately 1,000,000; secondly, the Ersatz men and first ban landsturm 3,000,000, and thirdly the youths under 20, say 1,000,000. Considering, however, that some independent Ersatz formations have been placed in the field; that many youths are already serving as volunteers; that quite a number from the landsturm first ban have marched with the other trained men of the second ban and finally, that many men are abroad and have been unable to return, the total number of untrained men who are in process of incorporation and training is 4,000,000, or thereabouts. It is not safe to put the figure down at anything less.

These 4,000,000 men were entirely untrained until the first of them were called up. They are inferior to the German serving troops in physique and constitution and many of them are old as warfare goes nowadays. The great majority are married and without much taste and talent for soldiering so that one can expect a steady deterioration in the quality of German troops from now on, especially as it will be hard to find arrangements for such numbers. On the other hand, the military spirit of Germany will overcome many difficulties and as the Germans have recently given Austria a million rifles for her landsturm there must be no lack of small arms. Krupp and Ehrhardt no longer possess the monopoly of warlike material. Every artillery industry is hard at work and though the lack of copper is serious, there is as yet no definite sign that the war of attrition interferes materially with the provision of things needed for German troops.

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### Conan Doyle Urges Collapsible Boats

Writing to the Daily Mail, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle urges that measures be taken to minimize the fearful loss of life entailed by such naval disasters as those of the Bulwark and the Formidable. He suggests the use of collapsible boats.

"It is no exaggeration to say that had our ships been provided with collapsable boats we should have saved the vast majority of the seamen for whom we mourn. No one is to blame for this. The conditions were new and the lesson had to learned, but now that the lesson is learned not a day should be lost in getting boats for the ships, making first provision for those like the Zeebrugge blockaders, which are in most peril. We can spare and replace ships; we cannot spare men. They must be saved and this is how to save them."

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The Kaiser has issued an order to his troops to use dum-dum bullets, alleging that the Allies persist in using them. He alleges that the order is cruelly against his will.

# UNITED STATES LOSING FRIENDS THROUGH POLICY IN WAR CRISIS

## DOLLARS OVERSHADOW QUESTION OF HUMANITY

### American Journalist Writes a Scathing Indictment of United States Diplomacy, and in Biting Language Condemns the Position taken by Wilson Administration on War Subject

Edward P. Bell, London correspondent of the London Daily News, is of the opinion, gathered from information in interviews with men of importance throughout Europe, that the United States has incurred the enmity of all the belligerent nations and that with the close of the war this nation will face isolation and peril. Mr. Bell says:

"Conversations with persons of force representing the sentiments of Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Germany, and Austria compel the conviction that the United States is making no real friends in this war. On the contrary, it is impossible not to see that the American name is suffering and that conceivably the republic is laying up grave trouble for itself in the future.

"The general charge against our country is that we are displaying shameless lack of idealism, chivalry, magnanimity and courage. Britons, Frenchmen, Russians and Italians blame America for ignoring the invasion of Belgium and the violations of the conventions of The Hague and then springing into the international arena with a protest relating exclusively to matters of trade. The argument in all these complaints is that if President Wilson had protested against the violations of the treaties and the principles of civilized warfare he could have protested with a vastly greater effect against the arbitrary and possibly indefensible interference with American cargoes."

"Europeans, profoundly misunderstanding the Americans, as nearly every nation misunderstands every other, always have referred to the people of the United States as 'dollar people,' and the policy of President Wilson in the present war has crystalized the pervasive impression into a sharp and universal postulate.

"It is asserted on every hand that the Americans witnessed unmoved—that is, so far as official action was concerned—the crucifixion of Belgium, the killing and maiming of women and children and other non-combatants, the destruction of private property, the strewing of the open sea with long lived floating mines, all involving enormous sacrifices of life and wealth without commensurate military advantage. Again and again one hears men of repute say that Mr. Wilson has revealed his own cowardice, degraded the presidency, dishonored American political and moral traditions. These outbursts do not proceed from resentment of Mr. Wilson's protest with regard to British and French treatment of trade with neutral countries. Everyone admits that Mr. Wilson is bound to protect the neutral commerce of America as far as he can.

"The indictment against us so far as I can measure it simply is this: We abdicated ignominously and ran away when great questions of morals and humanity were concerned but promptly recovered our sense of duty and our courage when the state of war threatened to reduce the profits of the copper kings and otherwise penalize America materially.

"Now if we have lost, at least for the time being, the friendly and respectful consideration of the Allies, I think it cannot possibly be said that we have gained the high opinion or affection of the Teutonic empires. My experience is that influential Germans are inclined to speak of us with scorn. They accuse us of clinging to England, of enduring its 'arrogant monopoly of the sea,' of tolerating British control of cables largely owned by Americans, and otherwise of showing ourselves small.

"It seems that the whole of Europe is hardening against America. I understand that innumerable persons will dispute this; I understand that diplomacy and pious aspiration will go on using the language of futility and sham, but one cannot doubt, as matters stand, that when peace comes the United States will have no hand in making it; that its isolation in all events so far as Europe is concerned will be nearly complete, and the maintenance of not only its own traditional policies in the western hemisphere but its own national security will require the utmost naval and military strength of which it is capable."

## Must Not Underrate Enemy

### Lord Charles Beresford Sounds Warning Note, Though Sure Allies Will—Ultimately—Win

Speaking at a recruiting meeting at Darlington, Admiral Lord Charles Beresford said that:

"This was the war of exhaustion, and we would be the last to be exhausted. But we must not underrate our enemy. We had to hold our own against hordes of barbarians. It was supposed by some that the war would be ended by economic forces. He might not be a good economist, but he did not himself quite believe it. It would be when they got the Germans back into their own country that the desperate fighting would begin, and he did not think that the economic question would shorten or end the war.

"We were not going to put the German empire on its back in six months or a year. But no matter how great the struggle or what sacrifices were involved we should win in the end. We had got to humble and humiliate Germany. We had got to take the whole of her fleet, every single vessel that mounted a gun, down to a torpedo boat. We had got to take their forts.

We would do nothing in the way of reprisals of a brutal character. When we reached the Krupps, let us sell the magnificent tools found there for making warlike machines, and give the proceeds to the benefit of Belgium. (Cheers). The allies would insist that Germany should be disarmed except for police purposes."

## Trust in the Navy

### Strategic Plans Are Well Conceived and Productive of Results

The admiralty has not been "caught napping." Many months ago, in times of peace, the most skilled brains at the disposal of the nation thought out a war plan. This plan is in operation, as modified and proved by the daily experience of actual war. Its goodness or badness can only be tested finally when the day comes that the enemy seeks battle in strength.

But in the meantime the admiralty has given proof, in one engagement after another, that its strategic plans are well conceived and productive of cumulative victories. If it were, in fact, a bad plan, the public which has never been to sea, could not improve it. No war plan whatever that could be drawn up by men who knew the conditions of naval warfare would allow the strength of the fleet to be frittered away by lining up the ships like a squad of ineffective recruits along the shores.

Recalling these simple facts we shall be willing to trust the admiralty in the future, as in the past, and not to begin shouting that the country is in peril because a squib has fallen in our own backyard. That future is, *beyond doubt, extremely interesting.* It has possibilities of many kinds—but no possibility of defeat while we keep our trade.—London Daily Sketch.

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"How is Robert getting on at college?" asked the minister, who was being entertained at dinner.

"Splendidly," said the proud father, who then went on to tell of his son's various social, athletic and scholastic successes, and the minister said it was a fine thing to be college bred.

That evening little James, who had been an interested listener, said:—"Papa, what did Mr. Brown mean by 'college bred?'"

"Oh, that," said papa, who had been looking over his son's bills," is a four years' loaf."

## Russia Has A Powerful Navy

### Thoroughly Modernized and Greatly Strengthened Since War With Japan

From the days when Peter the Great, in a ship which his own hands had helped to construct, led his fleet to attack the Turks, Russia has had a naval tradition. It was Peter, too, who wrested Sweden's Baltic province from her, and built almost on the shore of the Gulf of Finland, his new capital, called after himself, and which, after having borne for a number of years the name of another and even more notable Peter, has just had its original Russian name again bestowed on it. By removing his capital from Moscow to Petrograd, Peter not only helped to bring his people more into contact with the rest of Europe, but himself became transformed from the semi-oriental Czar of Muscovy into Emperor of All the Russias, whose influence and interests needed for their maintenance an efficient degree of sea power. That tradition which Peter left has always retained its potency, and despite neglect and maladministration, which at times overshadowed it, the Russian navy is today far more powerful than is generally known. The lesson of the war with Japan has been taken to heart, and the result has been the creation of a modern and efficient fleet, stronger in every way than before that disastrous campaign. Russia, too, has been in the forefront of construction, and some remarkable ships have at various times been put to her credit.

Of the four fleets possessed by Russia at the outbreak of war with Japan, two survived intact, but only one can be taken into account in connection with later developments. The four fleets are, respectively, the Baltic, the Black Sea, Pacific and Caspian, and two of them, the Baltic and Pacific, were practically annihilated. That the others escaped was primarily due to the fact that the major portion of the Black Sea fleet was not permitted to pass the Dardanelles, and the Caspian fleet, of minor importance, is, of course, confined to her own waters, from which there is no outlet.

In reviewing the Russian navy as it exists today, it is advisable to start with the Baltic fleet, as Russia's principle naval operations will doubtless take place in taht sea. The great majority of the ships are modern; of those that survived the Russo-Japanese war only two are in the first class. These are the "Tzsarevitch" of 12,900 tons, and the "Slava" of 13,500 tons. The first named ship carries four 12 inch, twelve 6 inch, 4-inch guns, and has two torpedo tubes. Her speed is 18 knots. She was built in France in 1899, but the "Slava" was laid down in the Neva shipyards three years later. The armament is similar, with the exception of twenty 3 pounders, replacing the 1.8 inch and 1.4 inch guns of the "Tzsarevitch," and the "Slava" is better protected. The speed is the same.

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A number of Prussian Guardsmen wounded in the great fight on November 11 are now at the Woolwich Hospital. As an instance of the consideration shown to these guests I may mention that a passenger lift is being installed to obviate the difficulty that was found in taking these exceptionally large men with comfort up and down the stairs.—London Chronicle.

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Little Mary's mother was writing a letter to her sister one day, and Mary, who did everything her mother did, was writing also. As she began she looked up and said:

"Mamma, how do you spell 'aunt'—he kind that ain't a bug?"

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Public Worship—Sundays, 7 p. m., also on alternate Sundays, at 11 a. m. At Bevan on alternate Sundays at 2.00 p.m.

Bible Study (S. School) 2.30 p. m.

Ladies Aid—First Tuesday of every month, at 7.30 p. m.

Rev. Henry Wilson Pastor.

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Services, 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

Bible Class, 1.30 p. m.

Sunday School, 2.30 p. m.

Prayer Meeting, Wednesday evening, 8.00.

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General Manager,
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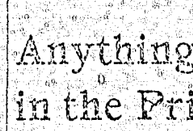

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Holy Communion 8.30 a. m.

11.30 a.m. Litany and Holy Eucharist.

Sunday School 2.30 p. m.

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UNION BAY SCHOOL.

SEALED TENDERS, superscribed "Tender for Union Bay School," will be received by the Honourable the Minister of Public Works up to 12 o'clock noon of Saturday, the 17th day of July, 1915 for the erection and completion of a two room school and outbuildings at Union Bay, in the Comox Electoral District.

Plans, specifications, contract and forms of tender may be seen on and after the 30th day of June 1915, at the offices of Mr. J. Baird, Government Agent, Cumberland, B. C.; Mr. Geo. Thomson, Government Agent, Nanaimo, B. C. Mr. J. Mahoney, Government Agent, Vancouver, B. C., Mr. W. Baggart, Secretary of the School Board, Union Bay, B. C., or the Department of Public Works, Victoria, B. C.

Intending tenderers can obtain one copy of plans and specifications by applying to the undersigned with a deposit of ten dollars ($10), which will be refunded on their return in good order.

Each proposal must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, for a sum equal to ten per cent of the tender, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. The cheques or certificates of deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied, signed with the actual signature of the tenderer and enclosed in the envelopes furnished.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

J. E. GRIFFITH,
Deputy Minister and Public Works Engineer; Department of Public Works, Victoria, B. C., June 24th, 1915.

iw7 j)21

The long expected rain arrived on Wednesday.


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