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THE CARLETON PLACE HERALD.

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Carleton Place Herald

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The business office of THE HERALD is open every evening from 7 to 8 o'clock, and on Monday and Saturday evenings to 9 o'clock, to oblige town subscribers, advertisers and parties needing printing.

NOTICE.—All copy for changes of advertisements should be in on Saturday evening, or not later than 9 o'clock on Monday morning. As THE HERALD goes to press on Tuesday morning the necessity for this rule is obvious.

A file of this paper may be seen at McKim's Advertising Agency, Montreal, and at Gilchrist Agency, Toronto.

All money letters should be registered, and all correspondence addressed to:

THE HERALD,
Carleton Place, Ont.

RED CROSS NOTES.

The Red Cross has now in France more than a thousand motor ambulances which have carried over 100,000 patients. This method of transport has undoubtedly saved a great number of lives, besides preventing a multitude of amputations. The maintenance of such a large fleet of cars requires numerous workshops and an extensive personnel of mechanics and a clerical staff. The cost of the Red Cross Motor Ambulance Dept. is nearly \$25,000 a week.

The county of Sussex, England, 112 detachments of Red Cross workers contain a personnel of 962 men and 2,300 women. There are 37 Red Cross hospitals registered in the County and a large number of warehouses for the purpose of storing hospital garments.

The largest Red Cross Hospital in England is the King George Hospital, near Waterloo Station in London. It contains 1683 beds. There is accommodation for 281 nurses and 164 orderlies. The total area of the floors is 104 acres. There are 63 wards and the length of the corridors throughout the hospital is about 2 miles.

The International Committee of the Red Cross at Geneva, publishes an order issued from the German War Office with reference to the correspondence of prisoners of war interned in Germany. Prisoners are to be allowed to write two letters a month, not exceeding four pages, and six pages of ordinary size in the case of officers and officers respectively. One postage stamp is allowed in addition. Exceptions to the rule are permitted in the case of family affairs or urgent private business. Prisoners are required to impress on their families the desirability of not writing clearly and legibly.

Inquiries with regard to wounded or missing Canadian soldiers should be addressed to the information Dept. Canadian Red Cross Society, Cockspur St., London. This work is being done in connection with the Canadian Record Office. The importance of this department can hardly be exaggerated. It also attempts as far as is possible to identify the graves of Canadians who have been buried in France.

The British Red Cross is conducting a school for soldiers who have lost their sight in the war. The subjects taught are Braille reading, writing and type-writing, carpentry, boot repairing and basket making, message and telephone operating, as well as poultry farming and market gardening. The average duration of training is six months and an effort will be made to give the blind soldiers a good start in life. The Canadian Red Cross is considering plans for a similar work in Canada.

One of the outstanding features of the Red Cross summer campaign in Canada has been the steady increase of contributions both in supplies and money. The Red Cross Executive through the chairman, Mr. Noel Marshall, express great satisfaction with this result. This Red Cross activity is not confined to any section but is general, being as noticeable in Saskatchewan and B.C. as in the Maritime Provinces.

The children of a Blind School at Swiss Cottage near London have knitted 3,000 pairs of socks for the soldiers and sailors besides weaving several hundred baskets for the British and Russian Navies. In addition they got up two entertainments which netted \$750 for the Red Cross and Belgian Relief fund.

A Time for Judicious Retrenchment.

The parliamentary war service committee of England has suggested that people should be asked to sign a pledge to abstain from luxuries until the war is over. The suggestion includes the following:

- "No person should build a house to reside in himself.
- "Any presents should be in the form of war loan bonds or vouchers.
- "No motor cars should be used except for official or charitable purposes.
- "Entertaining at restaurants should be entirely abandoned.
- "Changes of fashion in clothes must be ignored or suppressed.
- "Nothing but the most sparse expenditure on mourning and funerals should be incurred.
- "Every servant should be dispensed with, except those necessary for the simplest requirements.
- "All 'treating' should be given up till we can boast a final and complete victory. 'No drinks till we've won' should be the motto."

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

THE FIRST SEWING MACHINE.

It Was Made By a Poor Tailor Who Had Mighty Hard Luck.

As early as 1790 there was a rude machine used by shoemakers for sewing the leather for boots and shoes. That was the first step in the progress of mechanical sewing, but the machine was too crude to be used on anything finer than leather.

The first really practical sewing machine was made by a poor tailor, Bartholomew Thimmonier of St. Etienne, France, in 1830. In Thimmonier's apparatus the needle was hooked at the end, and, descending through the cloth it brought up with it a loop of thread that it carried through the previously made loop, and thus formed a chain on the upper surface of the fabric.

Although the machine was made of wood and very clumsy, it appeared at an opportune time, for there was a great demand just then for thousands of extra army garments that could not be supplied through the regular sources. As many as eighty machines were made and used for the Government. But the occasion that made the means of its downfall, for shortly afterward an ignorant and furious mob wrecked the establishment and nearly murdered the unfortunate inventor.

Thimmonier, however, was not discouraged. He went to Paris, traveling the entire distance on foot, without a penny in his pocket. In that city he had the good fortune to interest a firm in his invention, and preparations were made to begin manufacturing the machines. But scarcely was the enterprise started when the revolution of 1848 turned the country upside down and blasted the prospects of the resolute inventor. Still he hoped to get recognition in the great exhibition at London in 1851, but here his machine failed absolutely to attract any attention, so, downhearted and discouraged, he journeyed sadly back to St. Etienne and died there in 1857.

Elias Howe was more fortunate. His machine, too, was more ingeniously made and did better work, but there is no doubt that Thimmonier, the poor French tailor, deserves the credit of making the first practical sewing machine.

How the Debt Was Collected.

In the home of a certain influential family they arose one morning to find that no breakfast had been prepared, even the kitchen fire had not been lighted. Upon investigation the book was discovered peacefully reclining in bed.

"Are you ill?" inquired the mistress. "Not at all. I feel quite well," was the surprising response, but still no persuasion would induce her to arise. After a time the doctor was sent for. He put to her his usual questions, but the girl insisted that she felt perfectly well.

"If, as you say, you are not ill," said the man of pills and potions, "then tell me in confidence why you won't get up and go to work."

"Well," said the girl resolutely, "these people owe me \$25, and I won't stir until they pay it."

"Do you think you'll get it quicker by lying in bed?" asked the doctor.

"I most certainly do," she replied, with a gleam of the eye that expressed determination to fight it out on that line if it took all summer.

The doctor, turning to go, said: "Roll over and stay there. That's the only way you'll get it. They owe me \$80."

Kitty Felt Guilty.

It was Kitty's first dinner party. As her dinner escort was presented to her she noticed that he was a member of the new family who had recently moved into the house directly across the street from her. During the meal there chanced to be a discussion of various kinds of beautiful profiles. Wishing to say something complimentary to the shy debutante, Kitty's partner remarked: "If you will allow me to say so, your own profile is very charming. I should think you would be tempted to spend a great deal of time standing before your mirror with a hand glass admiring the pretty curves."

To which Kitty, blushing scarlet, asked, "Are you joking, or have you really seen me do that?"

War Redeems an Apache.

Not long before the war a notorious apache asked a Paris police captain for a job as stool pigeon, burglary being dull for the moment. The captain accepted, whereupon the apache held out his hand, but the captain turned away.

The other day the captain got a postcard from the apache at the front. It read:

"You refused to shake my hand lately. You were quite right. But now I think you'd consent to shake my hand, for I've only one left."

The captain admits he would shake hands now.

Principal Cause of Cholera.

The principal cause for an outbreak of cholera is the presence of cholera bacilli in the drinking-water supply of a city. Its descent is sudden and widespread. Almost an entire population can be stricken at once. The stricken person usually is dead or on the road to recovery within twenty-four hours. Sometimes, however, a fever hangs on for several days, in some instances resulting in death. It is not believed that the disease can be communicated by contagion.

A Soldier Burglar.

A complete burglar's kit was found on the body of a German lieutenant of the 59th Prussian Infantry, killed in action near Ypres. Tools for unlocking doors, drilling holes in safes, etc., were contained in a rich leather case, which bore a card showing that it was not sent surreptitiously, but through official channels.

Teutons In Australia.
There are 32,990 Germans in Australia.

THE WAR AND MIGRATION.

To the Editor of the Carleton Place Herald.

Sir,—Many of the inhabitants of Canada will have to mourn the deaths of their relatives in the War, but their tears will be sweetened with pride and thankfulness that their deaths with honor saved Canada from the dishonor of German Kultur. They will naturally wish to commemorate their patriotism and thus keep it fresh for the encouragement of those yet unborn. Many more will rejoice at the return of their fathers, sons and brothers, bearing their laurels of victory with them, and they too will be anxious to record their thankfulness in no empty or common measure. In either case better form could be imagined than the institution of a Training Farm and Distributing Centre, especially for those who have fought in the same War as those in whose honor they are created.

Farm training in England would only teach a lot that would have to be unlearned in Canada, but the institution of such farms and centres in the Dominion would be of the greatest possible benefit to the people at home and to the prosperity of Canada.

The only Government having a Training Farm for Immigrants is that of New South Wales, who at their Pitt Town Farm give men and lads the benefit of a three months' free training in the rudiments of agriculture, fruit, poultry, sheep, pigs, dairy and other forms of farming. The cost is about five shillings a head per week, after allowing for the value of their labor, but the benefit of the state is a hundredfold greater. This affords the lads an opportunity of recovering their muscles and hardiness which unavoidably become reduced on the voyage, and of getting over their homesickness and the loneliness of rural life before they are separated from the enterprise started when the revolution of 1848 turned the country upside down and blasted the prospects of the resolute inventor.

The distribution of the lads can be done more carefully than if a large party had to be dispersed in a few hours, and the training shows the personal inclinations of the boys themselves, so that they are made to fit the jobs they prefer and are most suited for.

The example of Mr. Sargood at Waukegan, New Zealand, in training parties of British lads to become New Zealand farmers with a three years' course and with graduated wages throughout, is worthy of being imitated by thousands of settlers in other Dominions, and all will find that boys are more interesting than racehorses to keep and train, and less expensive.

Those who cannot arrange for boys can find Domestic Training Centres for immigrant women and girls, especially those who are bereaved by the War. Here the inmates could learn sewing, knitting, cooking, baking, preserving, the care of poultry, flowers and bees, laundry work and general domesticity. The college or centre would be used also as a distribution base and as a home for the immigrants in case of holidays, change or sickness.

Deeds are the only worthy form of memorial to those whose actions have helped to mould Canada and to make her what she is. The Macdonald College, McGill University, Wyldcliffe College, Dufferin Terrace and Aberdeen Park, are examples worthy to be generally followed at the present time, not only by individuals who have the means to raise such memorials and thank-offerings, but the provinces and cities of the Dominion, who should also collectively consider such beneficent works as their duty to the forces, to their own honor,

and to the glorious country they dwell in. This would have the added advantage of decentralizing the migration machinery and so make for its perfection.

The mighty majesty of Canada cannot be improved by the erection of statues and groups, however allegorical, which merely serve to emphasize the comparative littleness of man. Her grandeur is her own, and her future greatness, for which her sons have staked and often given their lives, depends upon such worthy memorials being created to develop her resources, to defend her destinies, and to replenish her population and increase her inhabitants.

Although Canada has been largely made by low wages at home and in Europe, she could have had a double population now, had the Federal and Provincial Parliaments, either individually or co-operatively, instituted a system of reduced fares payable out of wages after arrival for desirable immigrants, and similarly low rates for the nomination of the friends and relatives of persons already in the country. The low rates of pay at home prevent four-fifths of the workers desiring to migrate, especially the younger and most desirable ones, from coming over, because they have no money to pay their fares. The introduction of a party of immigrants is an endowment of the place they go to. Local Immigration Funds could be established to be advanced to boys for farm work, ex-soldiers, widows and other desirable classes of immigrants (to specification). The selection could be left to the Canadian Government officials in London, and the money, when collected back, could be used again, which is not the case in any other form of benevolence. Then the applicants could be selected for fitness alone without the entrance of a financial qualification as at present. To secure equal distribution a uniform rate for the first job in Canada is most desirable.

It will also be remembered that would-be artistic efforts in churches and elsewhere are not included in the acts of mercy mentioned in the gospels. These rather advocate practical works of true charity, such as the memorials above mentioned. These also diffuse the intentions of the giver over a larger area than do tables, windows or obelisks, and the naming of them and their beneficiaries keeps fresh and fragrant the memory of the founders and of their objects after death and defacement. The well-being and employment of the ex-soldier and of the dependents of the fallen in one of our outstanding duties after the War, so that Peace and Prosperity may extend through the Empire as well as throughout the world in general.

Yours faithfully,

THOS. E. SEDGWICK.

33, Oriental Street,
Poplar, London, E.

July, 1915.

Charles Humbert, editor of The Paris Journal, says the world, when it learns all Britain has done in this war, will be "dumb with admiration."

CASTORIA

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ONE OF THE BARGAINS

Visit our Exhibit of Mail Order Goods.

We extend to you a cordial invitation to visit our exhibit of mail order goods on the fifth floor of our Mail Order Building, Albert St., near Yonge, (opposite our place) on September 6th to 11th. You will find a most interesting display comprising many of the lines advertised in this Fall and Winter Catalogue. Examinations will be shown on living models. Competent guides will show and explain things to you. Tea will be served. Orchestra in attendance. Of course no admission fee—just an opportunity we are glad to have to meet you and welcome you.

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The standard we have set ourselves demands that

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Shooting Civilians.

According to the laws of war, any civilian who is found with arms in his possession is liable to be shot without mercy. Although this seems a very severe rule, it is absolutely necessary for the safeguarding of the whole civilian population.

The rules of war say that no men will be recognized as combatants unless they wear a distinguishing badge, which can be easily recognized. If it were not for this any number of men could at any time band themselves together and say they were belligerents. If this were allowed therefore invading troops would safeguard themselves against surprises by killing every man in villages through which they marched.

This particular rule is so stringent that even a noncombatant who took up arms to defend his wife against some drunken soldier would be liable to be shot.—London Opinion.

Things Worth Remembering.

That your neighbors are good people. That good neighbors are the result of good neighbors.

That no community can raise higher than the average level of its people.

That discussion, publicity and education will raise the average level of any community.

That the strongest community is the best organized one.

Neutral cotton cargoes will not be confiscated if they are normal.

Major-General Sam Hughes, Canadian Minister of Militia, was knighted by the King.

The Germans made desperate but futile efforts to secure a separate peace with Russia.

Six thousand two hundred harvesters left Ontario for the west in six special trains to help garner the crops.

Paris and Athens have heard that Turkey has threatened a separate peace unless Germany declares war on Italy.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture estimates that 179,028 more acres have been sown to wheat this year than last.

Quebec Province, after donations of more than \$693,000 to Britain and the allies for war purposes, had a surplus for the last financial year of about \$194,400.

The American Consul at Moncton will likely be asked to investigate conditions at Amherst, N.S., internment camp, concerning which complaints have been made by Germany.

Martial law will be abolished everywhere in France after September 1st.

Several University of Toronto men have obtained commissions in the British army.

Miss Mina McGrath, of Port Dalhousie, was instantly killed in an automobile accident at San Francisco.

Some frost was reported from Manitoba, but little damage was done, and none in Saskatoon or Alberta.

The Emperor of Russia has told the French that Russia will "struggle on until complete victory is achieved."

G.T.R. employees in Windsor and London divisions will cooperate to raise at least \$100,000 for patriotic purposes.

Japan will possibly send troops to help the Russians. Since the war started guns and munitions have been forwarded constantly.

The United States proposes to control the finances of Haiti and to prevent the cession of territory by that country to any nation but the United States.

Reginald Holland, nine years old, was killed at Carruthers' Point, near Kingston, by falling off a load of hay, his face striking upon a pitchfork.

The establishment of special factories for the manufacture of shell will be a part of the increased assistance which Japan has decided to give her allies in the war.

Mrs. John Clement, of Crampton, near Ingersoll, twenty-five years of age, was instantly killed by lightning while riding on a load of oats from the field to barn.

A French official statement tells of the greatest air-raid in history, which took place last Wednesday, when sixty two aviators flew over the Heights of Doullens and dropped over 150 bombs on an ammunition factory.

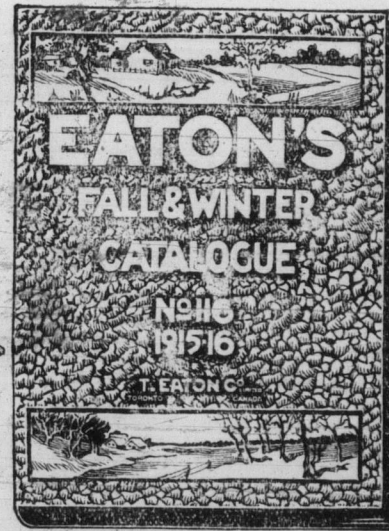
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