

NEWS AND VIEWS FROM OUR AMELIASBURG CORRESPONDENT

That the women of Canada have contributed in no small measure to the comforts of the Canadian soldiers who have gone to the front to defend the Empire everyone is willing to admit who has taken any interest whatever in this terrible war. Throughout Ontario in particular the Women's Institutes have done wonderful work in support of the Red Cross and other patriotic movements. While this willing sacrifice upon the part of the ladies means a good deal, it would not be casting any reflection whatever on the efforts put forth by the ladies in the county has been attended by a much greater sacrifice of time upon their part than their co-workers in the cities and towns. There are so many obligations attendant upon the ladies in the county which those in the more populated centres know nothing about that when the efforts put forth by them to assist in the noble work they have done is considered, it is not saying too much that they have deservedly won the everlasting thanks of those for whom they have so willingly given their time and service. When Canada began to realize that she was at war, the ladies were among the first to offer their services to contribute in every possible effort to furnish comforts to those brave boys who made the sacrifice voluntarily to go to distant lands to fight for and maintain and uphold British rights and liberties. The mothers knew better than the men what it meant for the boys to be deprived of the many comforts of a home they had left behind, and could the hope or expect to find them in the hostile field. It was the mothers who thought of the thousand and one little comforts the soldiers would need little solicitation to put forth their best efforts when the call came for hospital supplies or any of the other things which would in the least contribute to the comfort of our soldiers. While the response of the many Canadian nurses is worthy of our highest admiration, it was not possible for all the women to do likewise, but they who could not go have with a willing hand and mind recognized their duty and have shown in many ways a more and greater patriotic feeling than some of the stronger sex. The Ladies Institute of Redversville is among the number who have contributed in no small degree to happy comforts to those in the trenches and in the hospitals. To accomplish a work such has been done by the Redversville Institute and move particularly in the Red Cross movement has required an im-

mense amount of labor and sacrifice. Since the war began a half-day each week has been set aside for the purpose of making such things, as they from time to time were advised would be the most acceptable and most needed to give comfort to the well and the wounded. It required a good deal of executive ability to devise ways and means to successfully bring this about and no small credit is due the noble band of workers who have been able to see their efforts crowned with such wonderful success. Some twenty-five ladies have done the greater part of this work while others who have not been able to give so freely of their time have contributed in other ways.

It would be difficult to point to a movement where so unanimous a feeling has prevailed to work together with amiability, accord and zeal to do the work which has been accomplished. To particularize would be out of the question but the ladies unhesitatingly admit that the services rendered by Mrs. Alex. Anderson, President and Mrs. Chas. A. Babbitt, Sec.-Treas. is deserving of special mention. The following will give some idea of the work done in aid of the Red Cross movement during the past year—145 pairs socks, 9 knitted scarfs, 13 pair wristlets, 1 knitted cap, 17 feather pillows, 96 pillow slips, 24 military flannel shirts, 74 hospital night shirts, 6 bed jackets, 30 suits pyjamas, 120 pair bed socks, 41 cotton pads, 225 roller bandages, 140 triangular bandages, 40 housewives, 19 towels, 156 handkerchiefs, 48 slings, 168 dressings, 15 sheets, 1 bed spread, 177 wash cloths, 7750 mouth pieces, 4600 absorbent swabs, 63 dressing covers, 30 cleaning cloths, 1 woollen compress, 4 scrap books, 44 cans jam, 1 box maple leaves and 1 bag maple seeds. In addition to this the ladies have contributed the following in cash—\$25 to Field Hospital \$10 Hospital Ship Fund, and \$10 Canadian Red Cross Society. It may be added that the bag of maple seeds were collected by Mrs. John Spencer of Redversville and sent forward with the request that the ybe planted on the graves of the brave Canadians who had sacrificed their lives for British liberty. This thoughtfulness upon the part of Mrs. Spencer was appreciated in no small measure at the front by Canadian officers and it is safe to say that this patriotic spirit of Mrs. Spencer will result in the growth of many lasting monuments in the form of Canadian Maples as an evidence of her devoted affection to Canadian boys.

SHANNONVILLE.

Mr. and Mrs. A. MacDonald, Mrs. J. Gresham and son Gordon, also Mrs. Geo. Smith spent Sunday visiting in Treston.

Mrs. I. N. Robinson is spending a few days with her daughter, Mrs. H. Farnsworth.

Miss E. Embury of Deseronto is visiting friends in the village.

Miss O. Garrison spent Sunday with her friend Miss Hazel Bell.

Miss Helen Cook spent Sunday with Miss Marjorie MacDonald.

Miss Reta MacDonald has returned home after visiting her friend, Miss Morgan, Smithfield.

Several of our business men are putting in their ice.

Mr. Reg. Mills spent Saturday with his grandmother at Big Island.

Quite a number from here attended the tag social at Emma's church last Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Murphy spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Joe Barber.

Mr. W. Clegg who has been quite ill is improving.

A died who has been at home for the last two weeks with measles has returned to Nanapanee to resume his studies at Nanapanee Collegiate.

W. C. Nicholson has been in James Leaverton about again as usual.

Mrs. R. Reid, Gravel Rd., has returned after spending some time with her sister in Syracuse.

TO TRIFLE WITH CATARRH IS TO RISK CONSUMPTION.

Usually it comes with a cold. Being slight it is neglected—but the seed is sown for a dangerous harvest, perhaps consumption. To cure at once inhale Catarrhazone. It destroys the cause of Catarrh, clears away mucus, cleanses the passage of the nose and throat. The hacking cough and sneezing cold soon disappear, and health is yours again. Nothing known or cured as Catarrhazone.

It cures by a new method that never yet failed. The one dollar outfit includes the inhaler and is guaranteed to cure. Smaller sizes 25c. and 50c., sold everywhere.

That recruiting office on Bridge St. for the 155th Rifle Battalion is some busy place. Harry Burke, Jack Braden and Tommy Smith are good for a bout 30 Germans and then some.

The 155th are getting a fine specimen of manhood.

FOUNDED ON FACT.

Eugene Aram was a Real Character, Executed in 1759.

Few of those who have read Thomas Hood's ballad of The Dream of Eugene Aram, or Bulwer's romance, Eugene Aram, or who were fortunate enough to have seen Henry Irving in the play founded on the Bulwer novel, know that Eugene Aram was a real character and that the ballad, novel, and play were founded on fact.

Aram was an English scholar, born in 1704 and executed in 1759. The early years of his life were devoted to study. How he gained knowledge is hard to comprehend. His father was a laborer and the educational facilities of two centuries ago were not what they are now.

However, his learning was soon recognized in a small circle, and while still a youth he served as a usher in a school at Knaresborough, his native village. Later, he married and wrote several text books, none of them now extant. When he was about 25 years old, he was implicated with a man named Clark in the robbery of a shoemaker at Knaresborough. Clark and Aram were both discharged from the charge of evidence.

None of Aram's friends believed in his guilt, but the accusation appeared to weigh upon his mind, and soon afterwards he went to London to teach and study. Less than a year later Clark mysteriously disappeared. In the succeeding years Aram taught at various schools and academies, and while teaching at an academy at Lynn in Norfolk he completed his comparative Lexicon, few parts of which are now extant, and which dealt with the history of the English, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and Celtic languages. Shortly after this he was arrested and charged with murdering Clark.

His wife, it appeared, had told him about that her husband and a man named Perry were implicated in the murder of Clark years before. A skeleton was found in a cave near Knaresborough, which it was charged was that of Clark. Aram was tried, and, refusing all counsel, conducted his own defense. He dwelt upon the uncertainty of the evidence against him—all of it being circumstantial—and the doubt of the identity of the skeleton.

The case created wide discussion throughout England, and public sympathy was with Aram. He had led a quiet, peaceful life, apparently caring little for the world's goods, and dividing his time between his studies and his wife and children.

Nevertheless, he was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. When he said there was no hope, he confessed the murder. His motive being to get rid of the only witness against him in the robbery of the shoemaker. The night before the day set for his execution he cut his throat, but his life was saved for the time being, and he was hanged the following day.

While in prison he wrote a long treatise on suicide and a history of his life.

Queen Victoria's Favorite Premier.

It is generally believed that Queen Victoria regarded Disraeli as her greatest Premier. Judging, however, from a story which Mr. John Murray, the famous publisher, tells, this is scarcely correct.

"A man still living," says Mr. Murray, "who was in the intimate confidence of Queen Victoria, in conversation with her Majesty on one occasion when Lord Beaconsfield's name came up, said, 'I suppose you regard Lord Beaconsfield as the greatest of your Prime Ministers.' The Queen replied quickly and emphatically, 'No, no! Lord Beaconsfield was an extremely able man and a great friend of mine, and one for whom I had a great personal regard, but he was not my greatest Prime Minister. Sir Robert Peel was a greater Prime Minister than Lord Beaconsfield, but he was not such a great friend of mine.' The Queen referred to the late Lord Salisbury."

A Great Tragedy.

Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, the famous war correspondent, who was the sole representative of the British press at the Dardanelles, declares that the withdrawal from Gallipoli is the consummation of a great tragedy which has been working out since last March.

The casualties of killed, wounded, and sick have been more than 200,000, he said.

"The fault lay primarily in the military system in England, where there is no directing staff, but where the campaign is run by certain members of the Cabinet."

He blamed Winston Churchill for concealing and carrying through the expedition. Churchill's first error was to think that the Dardanelles could be forced by the fleet alone. He said that the choice of Sir Ian Hamilton as commander of the expedition was an unfortunate one, and cost England dearly. With only limited resources the British undertook to attack the whole Turkish Empire at an inaccessible place.

The Badge of the King's Messenger.

Captain Stanley Wilson, M.P., at the time of his capture on his ship by the enemy was carrying dispatches as a King's messenger. In the bad old days when it was all in the game to steal dispatches the messenger ran the risk of murder, but now, apart from the conditions that make their journeys like ordinary travelers, except that their baggage is exempt from search at frontiers.

At one time King's messengers wore uniforms, but now their only badge of office is a silver gryphon, carved round the neck, but not always displayed. They receive a salary of £400 a year, with an allowance of \$1 a day when on duty.

NICHOLAS ENDS GERMAN DREAM

Grand Duke's Vision, Berlin-Bagdad-Moscow

SUEZ THREAT IS NOW OVER

Russian Legions Are Striking at the Road to the Orient Upon Which the Teuton War Lords Counted so Much—Victory is Proof of Recuperative Powers of Russia.

"BEYOND THE TIGRIS LIES INDIA!" This Germanic paraphrase of the great Napoleon's words, intended to compensate for loss of sea power, loss of world colonies, loss of the decisive, smashing victory confidently expected on western battlefields, promises to end in a vision.

"Berlin-Bagdad."

A prospective corn-wealth of the East that German heart beat his passion—the fulfillment of his dream of world dominion, a sledge hammer blow there, trying and test-

But already the Grand Duke Nicholas and his Russian legions are knocking at the door of the corridor, along its most vulnerable length, tapping here, delivering a sledge hammer blow there, trying and test-

ing to find the weak point through which they can break and end forever the Wilhelmstrasse and its domination over the Orient.

The fall of Erzerum, possibilities, military standing as the Metz across the path from Russia to the North Sea.

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There were of course no silk standards in those days, the material used for these flags being woolen cloth or leather. Caesar sent a number of British banners to Rome after the conquest of Britain.

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Tempo-Striking Device.

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To prevent any chance of this happening now British makes are fitted with a sinking device. This consists of a valve fixed on the back of the torpedo.

Animals at Play.

Polar bears enjoy a bath for the sake of cleanliness, as well as for swimming and hunting. At a certain zoological garden, when the Polar bear's bath was being filled with fresh water, it would stand with its mouth open, letting the water run through the jaws, and when the bath was full would play all kinds of tricks, retelling in the water. One of its antics was to float on its back in the water, and then catch hold of its heels with its fore-paws and roll over in a ball. It would also turn over backward on the edge, and fall in with a big splash.

Monkeys never wash or bathe, but have, as a rule, very dirty faces. Possibly experience has taught them to be afraid of crocodiles, which are pretty generally found in the monkey-haunted rivers.

It is said that a number of Indian monkeys watched a party of Europeans in a boat who washed their hands and brushed their teeth.

Next day the monkeys were seen to wash their hands and brush their teeth, and the form of washing their hands and of brushing their teeth with bits of stick.

The tiger will sit with only its head above water on a blazing hot day in a jungle. Sir Samuel Butler, "beating" for tiger the day of the day, found and shot in this position.

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THE POL SHOOTING.

Marvelous Accuracy of Big Guns at the Dardanelles.

The complete withdrawal of the Allied troops from the Gallipoli peninsula gives interest to belated reports of some remarkable performances in the way of close shooting by the New Zealand howitzers and field guns.

Toward the end of August a major of infantry telephoned, directing attention to the fact that the New Zealand howitzers were dropping shells into a Turkish trench only five yards in front of the trench occupied by his men. He, therefore, asked the battery to cease firing at that particular trench of the enemy.

The reply was that the firing was being done purposely, inasmuch as the battery commander fully trusted his men and his guns over with a margin of only five yards. The reason for this close fire was because the Turkish trench had been apparently run out of bombs and were being severely dealt with by the New Zealanders.

Turkish counter attack May 19, the New Zealand battery held off the Turkish rounds of shrapnel at a distance of only 20 yards distant from the Australian trenches. The shells shrieked continuously over the heads of the Australians, and the Australians were crouching in their trenches.

But that close shooting in the Dardanelles operation occasionally accidentally worked havoc among the British forces is shown by the fact that on the afternoon of August 8, when Col. Malone, with a handful of New Zealand infantrymen, was actually within sight of the Narrows, having surmounted the Sari Bahr ridge, he was killed by shrapnel being fired by British warships at the heavy Turkish counter attack, and that there were numerous other casualties among the New Zealanders from the same cause.

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THE MARKETS

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—Apparent almost complete stoppage of export business has much to do today with weakness that prevailed in the wheat market. Prices closed unsettled, 2 1/8c to 2 1/2c net lower, with May at \$1.24 3/4 and July at \$1.30 1/2. Corn finished 5/8c to 7/8c down, oats off 2/8c to 5/8c and provisions varying from 2 1/2c to 3c.

TORONTO DAIRY MARKET.

Butter, creamery, fresh, made, lb. squares, 0 35 to 0 36. Butter