

Switzerland Clearing House of War Refugees

Loussane, Switzerland, Jan. 20.—What the Swiss are thinking ought to be interesting to liberty-loving Americans just now. The Swiss, with all their different races and languages and religions, have managed to keep their freedom and independence—the two are not the same—and they propose to continue. They are at war with nobody, but since this war broke out they have had to put 200,000 soldiers into the field to guard their frontiers, although their neutrality was guaranteed by treaties—like Belgium's. This is why they have taken no chances from the start. It costs them one million francs a day—\$200,000, or one dollar for each soldier. When the year is up, the national debt will have to be increased by a loan so large that each inhabitant, man and woman and child, will have to be taxed more than one extra dollar a year for many years to meet it. And the Swiss are willing. They are all Arnold von Winkelrieds.

Make way for liberty! he cried. Make way for liberty! he died. The Swiss will die for their liberty if they have to, just as the Belgians have done—and they surely are having to pay for it. Dr. Gustave Kraft, however, hints darkly: "Look out, at the war's end there will be accounts to settle—and William Tell is not obliged to be a Don Quixote!"

The Crime of Belgium. There has been an idea in the foreign press that Swiss sympathies and Swiss practice are bitterly divided in this war. As to the one essential, their own independence—there is no division of minds. More than two millions and a half of the 3,753,333 Swiss (census of 1910), are German by race and speech, and they are nearly all their literary and scientific and religious influences from Germany; and their press has often shown itself anything but tender toward the Allies. But the moment they have been touched in their own national existence, their voices give no uncertain sound. The Basler Nachrichten, for example, has been all but pro-German and always in a wrangle with the French Swiss papers—and it said last week:

"It is necessary that Germany should know this—all of us, German Swiss as well as French Swiss, we would have voted exactly as the Belgians did. All of us feel the violation of Belgian neutrality as an attack on the rights of nations. This crime of Germany against such rights is judged a little differently in Switzerland according to each one's ideas and tendencies—but it was an act of violence, a violation of rights guaranteed by Germany herself. We Swiss ought not to repeat it, and also that we do not more than the Belgians, could have allowed ourselves to be so treated, but would resist with our utmost energy every enemy from whatever side."

In Zurich, which is German Switzerland, having all its human connections with Germany, one of the week's incidents also shows how minds are turning. It has been officially, imperially asserted that the harshness of German troops was caused by Belgian inhumanity and in particular, that Belgian priests finished off the wounded while Belgian women plucked their eyes out. American women had even been shown the empty eye-sockets.

Preacher Spread Candor. Through their popular paper, the Volks-Zeitung, of Cologne, German Catholics themselves manifested so much repugnance to accept such an accusation against priests of their religion that this part was gradually withdrawn, after being cabled the world over. But the story of murderous Belgian women warping and a preacher in Zurich put it forth in his pulpit. Now, in the Neue Zürcher Zeitung, of December 9, he begs pardon for having spoken in his haste like David; "It has been impossible to obtain confirmation of such facts."

This was not enough, and it was insisted that an investigation should be made as to the origin of the story. He had first told it, we soon learn to earth. Dr. Sauerbruch, a German professor of surgery in the University of Zurich, has been since the war in a German military hospital in Zurich, some one fathered on the preacher the current tale that he had been obliged to care for ten wounded German whose eyes had been plucked out. Soon it became hundreds of eyes. On inquiry, it became certain that Dr. Sauerbruch has never written a word of the kind. Several weeks ago, the correspondent of a Rotterdam newspaper made similar inquiries among German hospital surgeons, who answered without exception that they had known of no such cases. The Zurich pastor's conscience has pricked.

Doctor Said She Had Bright's Disease.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED HER.

Bright's disease is a term applied to one of the most serious of the diseases of the kidneys, the symptoms of which are often of a severe character. Severe pains in the back appear at first and are followed by disturbances of the urinary organs which show that the urine contains a large amount of albumen. Dropsy is another forerunner of the dreaded Bright's disease. On the first sign of any kidney trouble you should at once put the kidneys right by the use of Doan's Kidney Pills. The pill that cures kidney troubles only.

Mrs. C. A. Heistand, Mooresville, Alta., writes: "Last May I was taken down sick. The doctor told me I had Bright's disease. My kidneys got so bad I could not rest day or night. The doctor's medicine did not give me any relief. I used four boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills, and they put me in good shape again."

Doan's Kidney Pills are the original kidney pill, so when you ask for "Doan's," you mean just what you want. Price, 50c per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. M. L. Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

When ordering direct specify "Doan's."

WHOLE FAMILY USES THEM

"Fruit-a-tives" Keeps Young and Old in Splendid Health.

In Geneva, a law professor, Dr. Claparede, lately illustrated some library theory of the war right of waste by a dry reference to German destruction in Belgium. The students read out a couple of verses, and public leaders, and refused to listen to him further. The authorities have felt obliged to close the course. Something springing more deeply from the popular mind has also happened during the week.

Tribute to War Sufferers. The 12th of December is a sort of antique Independence Day for Geneva. On that day in 1602 the Duke of neighboring Savoy failed in a night "escalade" of the steep old town. It was his last attempt to possess territory of the city, and small as her territory was, Geneva even after felt able to defend her freedom and identity. Voltaire sought safety on her border, and said: "When I shake my wig out of the window, I powder the whole republic." This Day of the Escalade has always been celebrated, something like our Fourth of July, by much acclaim, by a sermon at Calvin's Church, and orations in public places—and by a procession in the streets, like old-time American "Invincibles." But war has come too near and sadly to the neutral city, and so it has been proclaimed:

"This year, at the thought of the sorrows and sufferings falling all around us on so many innocent people, the citizens of Geneva could not show the celebration of our great national anniversary to turn out like a common carnival. The canton authorities have decided this year to suppress all demonstrations and masquerades in the street and public places. From the depths of sad consciences, we express our warm sympathy and our profound compassion for all those who weep for all who are suffering—and most of all, to the noble and valiant Belgian nation."

The Swiss have been making close acquaintance with Belgians by the refugees who come here. They are still arriving every week in companies of a hundred or so, personally conducted from France. Out through Germany or into Germany they are not allowed to go, not even when they have money and wish to return to their homes. Places have been found for them in 6,000 Swiss families. This does not seem much in comparison with the million and a half who have had to be distributed among Holland, France, and England; but Switzerland has not been so much in the way of the hospitality she gives is complete and prepared to be long. And the Belgians are not the only war victims that sought aid here, from the beginning.

First, there were 200,000 Italian laborers forced to go home, "repatriated" in squads and caravans from all sides. They have not yet finished entirely. Hospitality for them was the giving of numberless cups of hot coffee and food in the railway stations along their way. Then, for a few weeks, they did not need coffee like Italians, nor to be bathed like Belgian refugees, but they had to be trusted till their clothes came—which was quite a hard. In September these Belgian refugees began coming, in utter destitution of all things. In October, Switzerland became a clearing house for the exchange of non-combatants in the concentration camps of the belligerent countries. There are tens of thousands slowly trading their way through Switzerland from France to their native Germany, or vice-versa—and these, too, must have infinite coffee in the trains at Lausanne at midnight, after supper at Geneva, and be taken care of at Schaffhausen, where they begin and continue and end their night transit through Switzerland. And all is cooked and heated and poured out, and served at the expense and by the under hands of private Swiss charity, which has also its own 200,000 soldiers in camp to train for, and comfort.

The sorriest train-load of refugees that Geneva has yet seen passed through at half-past six in the morning of Thursday, December 10. There were 300 old men and women, and children, with sick and lame. They had been swept away from the French country around Verdun, at the first German attack in September. They saw their homes pillaged and burned and they gave up all their money as a war levy to save the lives of their hostages. Then they were taken to a concentration camp in Germany. "We were well treated there," they say; but they insisted on the atrocities of their capture. They cannot yet go back to their land, which is still in full war zone. So, being released, the have to join in French Savoy their neighbors who had escaped by way of France, and whom I visited at Evian in October.

What with wrinkled old women and crying children and decrepit paralytics, they are a sad lot. One woman went crazy on release from her long anxiety, and had to be taken, singing and refusing to stop, to an asylum near Geneva. Another, unable to move, asked only to be let die. The charitable committee of the city did what it could to refresh and comfort these fugitives. Ladies carried off the children in their arms; and men drew carts or carried litters, transporting the sick to a school building prepared for them until they could go into Savoy, near by. The others followed as best they could. There was hot coffee and tea and soup for all; and soon Geneva citizens came trooping in with tobacco for the men, and then more ladies with bundles of warm clothes, and some of them with their own food. The sick and disabled were 150—just half the whole number; and these were carried by the day train to Thonon by the lake. Fruits of war were taken to the American women went to look for French summer fashions.

Had Hand Hurt. Alphonse Macdonald of 76 St. John street, checker, had his hand injured while working at No. 3 shed, West Side, last evening. He was taken to the Emergency Hospital, where his hand was dressed by Dr. F. L. Kenney. His injuries were not serious.

NEWCASTLE TOWN COUNCIL NOTES FOR CUT IN NUMBER OF ALDERMEN

Motion for four instead of eight adopted—Will petition Legislature—Commission Gov't discussed.

Newcastle, Jan. 22.—In Town Council last night Ald. D. P. Doyle moved, seconded by Ald. G. G. Stothart, that the Mayor and Town Clerk be authorized to have a bill prepared for presentation to the Legislature at its next session, asking that the town's Incorporation Act, insofar as it applies to the town of Newcastle, be amended so as to reduce the number of aldermen for the town from eight to four, and to have the Mayor and two aldermen elected annually.

Ald. McGrath opposed the motion. There was no half way place between an aldermanic board of eight and commission government. He felt the town was not ready for commission government, and until it was prepared to adopt government by salaried commissioners the motion was premature. Ald. Doyle argued that a committee of one member could work much more effectively than a committee of three and it was often hard to get eight good candidates to select from and the aldermen might all be defeated after one year.

The vote at first stood: Yeas—Ald. Doyle, Stothart and Sarjeant. Nays—Ald. McGrath, McCabe and Kethro, with Ald. Mackay, who wanted the board kept at eight but four and the Mayor elected annually, not voting.

The Mayor insisting upon every alderman voting, Ald. Mackay voted yea and the motion carried.

WORTH SHORE MAN FINDS COAL DEPOSIT WHILE DIGGING A WELL

East Galloway man discovers seam of Coal 18 inches deep.

Rexton, N. B., Jan. 22.—Miss Emma Short went to St. John yesterday to visit friends. Miss Short has a brother in the second contingent at St. John who will leave shortly for Europe.

Douglas Girvan has returned to North Bay, Ont. to resume his position, after visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Girvan at West Galloway. Len Girvan has returned from a visit to friends in Campbellton.

Mrs. John LeBlanc, of Shediac, has been spending a week with her aunt, Mrs. Alex. Lennox, who is seriously ill.

Miss Laura LeBlanc, of Moncton, is visiting Mrs. J. T. LeBlanc at the Kent Northern Hotel.

Miss Laura Maillet is visiting her relatives at St. Louis.

An interesting marriage took place at St. John the Baptist church at Bouchette Wednesday morning, when Miss Emelia Robichaud, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Robichaud, became the wife of Doctor Deveau of Megagan, N. S. A large number of invited guests partook of breakfast at the home of the bride's parents. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Deveau left for their future home in Megagan.

ROTHESAY

Meeting of the Ladies Sewing Society held on Friday afternoon in St. Paul's Church school house. Officers all re-elected are: Mrs. Thomas Bell, president; Mrs. Henry Gilbert, vice-president; Miss Donville, secretary; Miss Mabel Gilbert, treasurer. It was decided not to meet for sewing until next fall.

The Willing Workers' Circle of the Presbyterian Church met at the home of Mrs. Peter Chisholm on Thursday afternoon and re-elected their officers as follows: President, Mrs. Chisholm; Vice-president, Mrs. J. R. Robertson; Treasurer, Mrs. J. H. Henderson; Secretary, Miss H. G. Thomson; Buyers, Mrs. J. B. McMurrah and Mrs. Chisholm. Weekly meetings are to be held on Thursday afternoon and it is intended to have a little sale and tea about Easter, proceeds to be divided with one of the patriotic schemes.

Today Mrs. R. D. Clark is entertaining the members and next Thursday they are to be guests of Mrs. R. M. Steele. The business meeting of the meeting were Mrs. Chisholm, Miss Elliott, Mrs. Robertson, Misses Thomson, Mrs. Archie Seaton, Miss Mary Seaton, Miss Ada Seaton, Miss Maryq Leighton, Mrs. H. Henderson, H. Henderson, Miss Fraser, Mrs. R. M. Steele, Mrs. J. B. McLurray, Miss Mary Robertson.

Red Cross meetings are still held on Tuesday and Friday afternoons at St. Paul's Sunday school house. Mrs. J. H. Thomson, the president, is always present and during Miss Muriel Robertson's two months' visit to Halifax, Miss Annie Puddington's met efficiently doing duty as secretary-treasurer, a business greatly appreciated. Special items of interest on Tuesday were: First, the reading by Miss Puddington of several letters, one in particular from a soldier of the British expedition in France, showing that work sent out from the Rothersey Red Cross Society had been received and appreciated by a member of a field ambulance. The lady who knit the socks tucked into the toes a note, a text and her address. The Tommy who received them wrote his thanks in a kind and cordial way. The presentation of afternoon tea by members of the Girls' Branch of St. Paul's Church Women's Auxiliary, which was greatly enjoyed, all the workers remaining and several persons who could not come earlier were there for tea. The young ladies intend doing this splendid work every Tuesday and the charge of 50c goes to the Red Cross fund. Among those serving were Miss Nan Fairweather, Miss Lillie West, Miss Emma Turnbull, Miss Nan Brock, Miss MacKeen, Miss Muriel Fairweather and others. This addition to an always pleasant social afternoon should prove a most successful venture.

For the week-end Mrs. John H. Thomson is expecting her daughter, Mrs. Harrison, Captain and Adjutant Walter A. Harrison and their two children from Fredericton.

OUR FIRST LINE OF DEFENCE

OXO CUBES In the Navy

A Naval man on one of our warships wrote when ordering further supplies of OXO CUBES:—

"The finest recommendation, I think, lies in the fact that this is a repeat order for a larger amount of (OXO CUBES) in order to guard against the rigours of the climate."

The coming of Winter always emphasises the value of OXO CUBES. They provide warmth, sustenance and energy to withstand the exhausting strain of the cold winter months, and enable one to recover quickly from fatigue and exposure. In the home they are handy for preparing soups, savouries, and gravies; or for a hot nourishing food-beverage at any time.

One of the most striking features of OXO CUBES is they meet the needs of all classes—and all ages.

"OXO Cubes come in so handy."

"OXO Cubes are more precious than Gold."

OXO CUBES ARE BRITISH they are made in Britain by a British Company with British Capital and British Labour

In 10c and 25c Tins Also tins of 50 and 100 cubes

MADE IN CANADA

Full of "pep" and "snap!" The man who cuts out meat and other heavy foods and starts the day with

SHREDDED WHEAT

will be surprised at the mental "pep" and "snap" he is able to put into his work. He will feel a mental buoyancy and lightness that can never come from high-proteid foods. Shredded Wheat builds strong, brainy men who are fit to fight the battles of the Empire.

Shredded Wheat is made in two forms, BISCUIT and TRISCUIT—the Biscuit for breakfast with milk or cream, or with fruits; Triscuit, the water-toast, delicious for luncheon with butter or soft cheese, or for any meal as a substitute for white flour bread.

MADE AT NIAGARA FALLS, ONTARIO

Toronto Office: 49 Wellington Street East

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, 25c a box, 5 for \$1.00. Sold by all druggists, or direct from the manufacturer, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, 25c a box, 5 for \$1.00. Sold by all druggists, or direct from the manufacturer, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, 25c a box, 5 for \$1.00. Sold by all druggists, or direct from the manufacturer, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, 25c a box, 5 for \$1.00. Sold by all druggists, or direct from the manufacturer, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, 25c a box, 5 for \$1.00. Sold by all druggists, or direct from the manufacturer, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, 25c a box, 5 for \$1.00. Sold by all druggists, or direct from the manufacturer, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, 25c a box, 5 for \$1.00. Sold by all druggists, or direct from the manufacturer, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, 25c a box, 5 for \$1.00. Sold by all druggists, or direct from the manufacturer, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, 25c a box, 5 for \$1.00. Sold by all druggists, or direct from the manufacturer, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, 25c a box, 5 for \$1.00. Sold by all druggists, or direct from the manufacturer, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

HAIR COMING OUT?

Dandruff causes a feverish irritation of the scalp, the hair roots shrink, loosen and then the hair comes out fast. To stop falling hair at once and rid the scalp of every particle of dandruff get a 25-cent bottle of Danderine at any drug store, pour a little in your hand and rub it into the scalp. After a few applications the hair stops coming out and you can't find any dandruff.

Miss Jessie Fraser is now with Mrs. T. A. Rankine, Princess street, St. John, leaving Rothersey on Monday.

Mrs. Bell had as luncheon and tea guests from St. John on Monday Mrs. Atwater Smith, Mrs. Fred Peters, Mrs. Shirley Peters and Mrs. Wetmore Merritt.

Mr. Moffat Bell who has been suffering from a very bad cold is convalescing.

Mrs. Charles H. Fairweather of St. John was Mrs. H. F. Puddington's guest on Saturday.

Though Mrs. Heaven is recovering from a severe attack of grippe she is still confined to the house and St. Paul's Church organ has been played by Rev. Percy Colhurst of Rothersey College.

Mrs. Bert Fleming of St. John spent Thursday with Mrs. Walter Fleming at Riverside.

Miss Brock who visited the Bishop and Mrs. Richardson, Fredericton, has returned home.

Miss Edith Gilbert's friends are glad to hear she is recovering from a recent indisposition.

Mr. Errol Starr has returned to his studies at Kingston, Ont., military college.

Miss Edith Gilbert's friends are glad to hear she is recovering from a recent indisposition.

Mr. Errol Starr has returned to his studies at Kingston, Ont., military college.

Miss Edith Gilbert's friends are glad to hear she is recovering from a recent indisposition.

Mr. Errol Starr has returned to his studies at Kingston, Ont., military college.

Miss Edith Gilbert's friends are glad to hear she is recovering from a recent indisposition.

Mr. Errol Starr has returned to his studies at Kingston, Ont., military college.

OUR FIRST LINE OF DEFENCE

OXO CUBES In the Navy

A Naval man on one of our warships wrote when ordering further supplies of OXO CUBES:—

"The finest recommendation, I think, lies in the fact that this is a repeat order for a larger amount of (OXO CUBES) in order to guard against the rigours of the climate."

The coming of Winter always emphasises the value of OXO CUBES. They provide warmth, sustenance and energy to withstand the exhausting strain of the cold winter months, and enable one to recover quickly from fatigue and exposure. In the home they are handy for preparing soups, savouries, and gravies; or for a hot nourishing food-beverage at any time.

One of the most striking features of OXO CUBES is they meet the needs of all classes—and all ages.

"OXO Cubes come in so handy."

"OXO Cubes are more precious than Gold."

OXO CUBES ARE BRITISH they are made in Britain by a British Company with British Capital and British Labour

In 10c and 25c Tins Also tins of 50 and 100 cubes

OXO CUBES ARE BRITISH they are made in Britain by a British Company with British Capital and British Labour

In 10c and 25c Tins Also tins of 50 and 100 cubes

OXO CUBES ARE BRITISH they are made in Britain by a British Company with British Capital and British Labour

In 10c and 25c Tins Also tins of 50 and 100 cubes

OXO CUBES ARE BRITISH they are made in Britain by a British Company with British Capital and British Labour

In 10c and 25c Tins Also tins of 50 and 100 cubes

OXO CUBES ARE BRITISH they are made in Britain by a British Company with British Capital and British Labour

In 10c and 25c Tins Also tins of 50 and 100 cubes

OXO CUBES ARE BRITISH they are made in Britain by a British Company with British Capital and British Labour

In 10c and 25c Tins Also tins of 50 and 100 cubes