

COILS ARE TIGHTENING ABOUT THE BETRAYER OF EDITH CAVELL

**Serious Evidence Against
Quien, Whose Friendship
Meant Arrest by Hun.**

A Paris special cable, Georges Gaston Quien, on trial here charged with communicating military information to the enemy, and having collected evidence against Edith Cavell, the English nurse who was executed by the Germans in October, 1915, was questioned by the court to-day relative to his movements in June and July, 1915.

At yesterday's session of the court, Quien traced his journey from St. Quentin to Brussels, where he arrived on June 7. After reaching the Belgian capital, Quien decided to cross the frontier into Holland. This he succeeded in doing, presenting himself at The Hague to the French military attaché, who sent him back into Belgium.

He said to-day that he re-entered Belgium on the night of June 23, in company with one van der Smieleson. The next day he was arrested by the Germans, who accused him of traveling without a passport, and was imprisoned in Antwerp until late in July. This testimony was questioned by the colonel acting as president of the court, who said it was "strange no trace of his imprisonment could be found at Antwerp, and that the Germans later permitted Quien to go to Brussels."

The accused man admitted having seen Miss Cavell on July 26, after he had visited the home of a Madame Bodart, at which time he said that a certain Jean Maes, who, he said, was a fellow prisoner in Antwerp, accosted him in the street. There was read into the record a statement showing that Maes was a "suspicious character," and that he was known to have been in the pay of the Germans, being employed by German police at Brussels.

Madame Bodart gave Quien a package to be left at the home of a Madame Machiel. Quien denied that he had examined its contents, although during his preliminary examination he admitted it contained annotated road maps for the use of persons attempting to escape from the country. It was pointed out by the prosecution to-day that one of these maps, which only Quien could have obtained, was the chief evidence against Madame Bodart, and brought about her condemnation before a German court-martial. Explaining this discrepancy in his story, Quien said he was suffering from loss of memory.

The president of the court pointed out during the hearing that almost everyone with whom Quien came in contact was immediately placed under arrest or condemned by the Germans. Among those mentioned by the president was Father Bonstels, who, believing Quien was honestly aiding allied soldiers to escape, gave him a railroad map, which showed the latest German modifications. Father Bonstels was soon afterwards arrested, and sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment.

It was declared that Quien had asked Madame Vandamme to aid two young persons to escape, and that these two were directed to the frontier by Madame Vandamme, who sent another lady with them as a guide. The three were arrested, and Madame Vandamme was also thrown into jail by the Germans. At their trials all four were condemned.

Nights of Agony come in the train of asthma. The victim cannot lie down and sleep is driven from his brain. What grateful relief is the immediate effect of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. It banishes the frightful conditions, clears the passages and enables the afflicted one to again sleep as soundly and restfully as a child. Insist on the genuine at your nearby druggist.

BUILDING OF WARSHIPS ENDS

**In All the Private Yards of
Britain.**

**Commercial Building to
Take the Workers.**

A London cable: All private ship-building yards throughout the country, numbering about twenty, are affected by the Government order that all work be stopped on war ships except those about to be launched. The Admiralty yards at Chatham, Devonport and Portsmouth will not stop, however, as they are entirely occupied with the refitting of 2,700 steamers which are about to be returned to the owners from whom they were requisitioned for war service. Among the warships being built at private yards are cruisers, destroyers and submarines, and the work on some of these may be continued, according to the Mail, if it is found cheaper to complete them than to break them up. Shipbuilders must be liberally compensated in cases where contracts are broken, but although several million pounds sterling may be involved, it may prove more economical than carrying out the building programme.

The Mail quotes an officer of the Admiralty as saying that one sound reason for stopping work on warships is that the step will clear the yards for commercial building. There is an excellent demand for new tonnage, and this work will probably absorb the men liberated by the stoppage of work on naval vessels. According to the Glasgow Daily Record, work on forty warships, valued at 25,000,000 pounds sterling, has been stopped.

NOSKE RAIDS ULTRA-RADICALS

Officers of German Executive Cleared Out.

May Cause Another General Strike.

A Berlin cable: A sensational raid by Gustav Noske, Secretary for Military Affairs, on the premises occupied by the Ultra Radical Executive Committee of the Workingmen's Council of Greater Berlin threatens to precipitate another general strike.

The raid was a result of trouble between Noske and a "rump" board of the Councils dominated by Richard Mueller and other independent Communist agitators. The struggle grew out of an attempt by Mueller to force elections of "shop councils" in advance of the issue by the Government of a writ for the elections.

Fearing the defeat of their radical Soviet programme, the Ultra Radicals proceeded to make extensive arrangements for balloting in the big industrial plants, when the Government stepped in and informed the workers that the elections would be invalid, and urged them to abide by the decision of the National Assembly on the issue of the Workingmen's Parliament.

The Radicals immediately accepted the challenge of the Government and proceeded to perfect a plan for elections to be held under their direction. This resulted in Noske's ordering the raid on the executive offices of the Councils. A minute search of the premises was made and Noske is still guarding the place.

The documents seized included much material which is said to prove that the Communists were planning an extensive political upheaval.

A Safe Pill for Suffering Women—

The secluded life of women which permits of little healthful exercise, is a fruitful cause of derangements of the stomach and liver, and is accountable for the pains and lassitude that so many of them experience. Par-melee's Vegetable Pills will correct irregularities of the digestive organs and restore health and vigor. The most delicate woman can use them with safety, because their action, while effective, is mild and soothing.

TRUE STORY OF CZAR'S MURDER

**Entire Royal Family Slain
by Lettish Soldiers.**

**Crown Prince Survived,
Was Finished Later.**

London Cable — Alleged authentic details of the killing of Emperor Nicholas and the other members of the Russian royal family at Yekaterinburg on July 17, 1918, are contained in a report drafted by an unnamed French officer who had been employed in an official capacity in Southern Russia, was made public to-day by Reuters Limited. The story purports to have been told by a sentry who guarded the royal family while its members were under detention.

Under the orders of Commissary Kourovsky, the account runs, the Emperor, the Empress, Crown Prince Alexis and the Grand Duchesses Olga, Anastasia, Tatiana and Xenia, together with Court Physician Botkin and three servants, were taken to an underground room. No interrogatory occurred. The Emperor carried his son in his arms because of the boy's inability to walk in consequence of illness. Jourovsky, another Bolshevik leader, the account continues, entered the room and immediately killed all the occupants with revolver shots. The sentry on hearing the reports dashed into the room, he says, and saw eleven bodies lying on the floor. Only the Emperor's son was still alive. Seeing this, the narrator added, one of the Bolshevik party killed the Crown Prince with a point blank shot.

AN ART PROBLEM.

How to Save a Masterpiece in Italy.

A heating apparatus powerful enough to force heat through a pile of sandbags twelve feet thick and to dry without scorching the wall behind is needed to preserve one of the world's masterpieces, "The Last Supper," of Leonardo Da Vinci, which is painted on the wall of the Church of Santa Maria delle Grazie at Milan, Italy. The dampness which accumulates in the sand necessary as a protection from air raids is fast fading the colors of the picture, already damaged by time. The restoration necessary for Leonardo's picture is unsuited to the frescoes of Luini and other masters painted on the same wall. How to give each set of masterpieces the treatment required is the problem. So far the experts of the Italian ministry of the arts have been unable to find a solution.

Warts are unsightly blemishes, and corns are painful growths. Holloway's Corn Cure will remove them.



PRINCE WILL USE GRAND TRUNK LINES IN ONTARIO

**His Royal Highness Will Be
Accompanied By Mr. H.
R. Charlton Representing
the Railway.**

Ottawa, Aug. 19.—The Prince of Wales, on his visits to the principal Ontario cities will use the lines of the Grand Trunk Railway System. His Royal Highness will arrive at Hamilton on October 10th, and, after being welcomed there, will proceed to Niagara Falls, where he will stay from the night of the 18th until noon of the 20th, when he will journey to Brantford.

Quebec and Stratford will be visited on the 21st, and Woodstock, Chatham and London on the 22nd. His Royal Highness leaves London on the afternoon of the 23rd for Windsor, and his visit to the border cities will conclude his tour of Western Ontario.

The Prince will leave Toronto again, traveling by the Grand Trunk, on the night of Friday, October 24th, and will spend the week-end at Kingston, in the Thousand Islands region, leaving that point on Monday, October 27th, for Brockville and Montreal. The royal train will be hauled by the big Pacific type of locomotives of the Grand Trunk.

Mr. H. R. Charlton, of the Grand Trunk, has been designated to accompany His Royal Highness while on the lines of that system. Mr. Charlton has been the representative of the company on important personages during the past twenty years. The Emperor of Japan conferred on him the Order of the Sacred Treasure following the visit of Prince Fushimi to Canada.

Worth Knowing.

It is easy to slice hard-boiled eggs if the knife is heated in very hot water before using it. Do not wipe the water off.

To dice or chop potatoes, carrots, beets, etc., put the whole cooked vegetables into a dish with a large, flat bottom and chop them with the edges of an open tin can—a large baking powder can is excellent.

To peel scallops (vegetable oyster) easily and without waste, clean very thoroughly, parboil, then plunge into cold water. The skin will then slip off easily. Use the first water for the second cooking, so as not to lose the fine flavor.

In wiping off the base-board about a room, either hold a dry cloth or a thick pad of newspaper against the wall immediately above the base-board so the dampness will not affect the wallpaper or decoration.

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will drive worms from the system without injury to the child, because its action, while fully effective, is mild.

SHARP NEW NOTE SENT ROUMANIA

Supreme Council "Impatiently" Awaits Reply.

**Austria Still Treated as
Enemy Country.**

Paris Cable — The Supreme Council at this afternoon's meeting discussed Rumania's attitude in the Hungarian situation, and sent Rumania another note saying that the Council impatiently awaited a reply to the note sent on Saturday concerning reparations.

The Council discussed the response to the Austrians at length, but did not complete the text of the reply, and will consider it again to-morrow. Some changes are being made in the treaty in compliance with the Austrians' request. Austria will be treated simply as an enemy country, despite the fact that the Government is new. It will be required to bear reparations alone, but the pre-war debt and the war expenses will be apportioned among the new countries which have grown out of Austrian territory in accordance with the income of their territory before the war.

TO MAKE SURE.

"Were you very sick with the 'flu,' Rastus?"
"Sick, sick! Man, Ah was so sick most every night Ah look in dat er casualty list for mah name."—Whizz-Bang (Boston Base Hospital.)

ANNUAL ESTIMATE OF CROPS OF THREE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

GERMAN SIDE AS TO SILESIA

**Lays Blame for Trouble on
the Poles.**

**Allege Systematic Plans for
Invasion.**

A Katowitz, Silesia, cable: The Polish mining population of Upper Silesia continues to flee over the Silesian border to avoid being involved in shooting frays. The search for arms is still being carried on by the Upper Silesian authorities with much success, though many difficulties are encountered in scouring the woods for hiding places and searching hostile Polish quarters.

According to yesterday's reports some artillery fire has been directed against the Silesian railroads and bridges, which are under strong guard.

The German authorities have prepared, and will present before the Entente commission, evidence concerning alleged systematic plans whereby a Polish invasion was incorporated in their statement is the reply alleged to have been made to the German defence guard by a Polish officer when he was asked to prevent such abduction: "I am sorry to be unable to serve; I have my instructions."

The German authorities assert that many of the weapons found by the searching parties are those of the regular Polish army. They add that the attacks in Silesia are carried out with military precision. Bands beaten off retire and reform under Polish officers and then re-attack.

The border dwellers are described as living in a pitiable state. The clearing out of Silesian and Communist nests has been completed. According to late despatches rifle engagements at advanced posts have occurred at several points along the front.



The Housekeeper

On account of some unwritten law most women seem to think that ice cream or sherbet is the only dessert to be served as refreshments at any afternoon or evening party. But it is time to break away from that old custom and see what can be made without ice that will be "just as good." There is a macaroon dainty that is delicious, and so easily and quickly made that it is an ideal emergency recipe. Whip a quart of heavy cream to a stiff froth and stir into it a pound of macaroons that have been rolled to make rather coarse crumbs. Sweeten to taste, add a small bottle of marachino cherries, cut into pieces, and serve ice cold in sherbet glasses topped with a whole cherry.

Marshmallow Pudding
To make a marshmallow pudding that will rival any frozen dessert made cut up into a bowl a can of sliced pineapple, another of peaches, six oranges, six bananas and half a pound of marshmallows. Add lemon juice if it seems too sweet. Just before serving add a cup of pecans and garnish with whipped cream.

Caramel Trifle
The English hostess serves trifle as often as we do ice cream for refreshments. A caramel trifle is novel. Make a soft caramel custard in the usual way. Melt a quarter of a cup of sugar, stirring until it is dark brown. Beat three eggs slightly, pour the sugar into a pint of scalded milk, stirring until the sugar has melted, then add the eggs, a pinch of salt and half a teaspoonful of vanilla. Cook in a double boiler until thick. Put four lady fingers in each sherbet glass, fill with the custard when it is cold, top with whipped cream and garnish with blanched almonds.

Mocha Pudding
A very simple refreshment that everyone will like is a Mocha pudding. Beat the yolks of two eggs with a cup of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of cocoa and four of flour. Add two tablespoonfuls of water. When this is a smooth paste, stir into it three cups of boiling hot coffee. Cook until thick. When partly cool add half a teaspoon of vanilla and the whites of the two eggs beaten stiffly. Serve with whipped cream.

Frosted Peaches
A most interesting new recipe is called frosted peaches. Rub the skin off from one dozen perfect peaches. Whip the whites of three eggs to a stiff froth and add two teaspoonfuls of cold water. Dip the peaches into this, roll in powdered sugar, set carefully on end in a sunny window and let them become partly dry, then dip again and roll in the sugar. This time leave them in the sun and breeze until they have become quite dry, then pile up on a flat glass dish.

MURINE
Night
Morning
Keep Your Eyes
Clean—Clear—Healthy
Write for Free Eye Care Book Murine Co., Chicago, U.S.A.

Profitable Crop in Manitoba, Better Than Total Failure in Other Two.

Winnipeg despatch: In its annual estimate of the crop of the three prairie provinces, the Manitoba Free Press yesterday morning publishes the following figures:

Wheat 166,225,000 bushels; oats 288,885,000 bushels; barley 40,961,095 bushels; rye 8,470,000 bushels.

So much of the best flax of the three provinces, says the Free Press, is as yet too green to cut, that any estimate at the present time would be most misleading.

By provinces the estimate is as follows:

	Acres	Yield	Bushels
Manitoba	2,312,000	16	46,608,000
Saskatchewan	3,678,000	11	97,668,000
Alberta	3,568,000	6	21,948,000
Oats			
Manitoba	1,715,000	35	60,025,000
Saskatchewan	5,088,000	30	152,640,000
Alberta	2,811,000	20	56,220,000
Barley			
Manitoba	1,082,000	25	27,050,000
Saskatchewan	643,000	20	12,860,000
Alberta	470,073	15	7,051,095
Rye			
Manitoba	249,000	20	4,980,000
Saskatchewan	127,000	20	2,540,000
Alberta	50,000	15	750,000

The acreage figures for the above calculation are those issued by the Dominion Government in June last. With the single exception of the flax, the crop is made 80 per cent. of the three principal cereals are cut and in stock, and about 20 per cent. is threshed. The one thing now to fear is frost and with the exception of a very small percentage of late oats and the flax, of which crop the major portion is late, frost now could do very little damage.

Already threshing returns show better yields than were anticipated in many districts, a few, especially in districts where rust developed, yields are less than the stand of straw wanted, adds the report, and it remains to be seen if improved yields will balance the depreciated ones. The wheat crop as a whole will be low grade, due partly to heat and partly to rust. Percentage of No. 1 northern will be relatively small, in fact it will in all probability be necessary to resort to the "special" commercial grades introduced in 1916, adds the report. Summing up the situation, the Canadian west, the report says, after quite the most trying season on record in forty years, has a profitable crop in Manitoba and has more than escaped a total failure in the other two provinces.

DUBLIN SHOEBLACKS.

Those of 1780 and Their Tools of Trade.

Among the populace of Dublin in 1780 the shoeblocks were a numerous and formidable body. The polish they wore was lampblack and eggs, for which they purchased all their implements consisted of a three-legged stool, a basket containing a blunt knife, called a spudd, a painter's brush and an old wig.

A gentleman usually went out in the morning with dirty boots or shoes, sure to find a shoeblock sitting on his stool at the corner of the street. The gentleman put his foot in the lap of the shoeblock without ceremony, and the artist scraped it with his spudd, wiped it with his wig and then laid on his composition as thick as black paint with his painter's brush. The stuff dried with a rich polish, requiring no friction, and little inferior to the elaborated modern fluids, save only the intolerable odors exhaled from eggs in a high state of putridity, and which filled any house which was entered before the composition was quite dry, and sometimes even tainted the air of fashionable drawing rooms.—University Magazine.

Miller's Worm Powders prove their value. They do not cause any violent disturbances in the stomach, any pain or griping, but do their work quietly and painlessly, so that the destruction of the worms is imperceptible. Yet they are thorough, and from the first dose there is improvement in the condition of the sufferer and an entire cessation of manifestations of internal trouble.

MIRABEAU

Whatever Mirabeau may have been—or may not have failed to be—one great testimony to his character remains unshaken—the high opinion his British friends formed and kept of it. Sir Gilbert Elliott, whose distinguished history is a voucher for his character, and his character is a voucher for the moral value of his judgment, found Mirabeau, when he resumed his acquaintance in England, "an ardent friend and I believe a sincere one." When Mirabeau returned to London, he found himself partly, at least through his friendship with the Elliotts more or less a persona grata in London society.

Presently, some time during this winter of 1784-85, Mirabeau went to stay with Edmund Burke at Beaconsfield. The two parted swearing eternal friendship, quite unconscious of the "Reflections" on the French Revolution the one was to write, and the "rience philippic" against it the other was to deliver from the tribune, because the "Reflections" reflected upon the wisdom and utility of the National Assembly.... On Jan. 25, 1785, Mirabeau was present at the opening of Parliament and saw William Pitt, the younger, at six-and-twenty years old, "debating as a master with his

rivals the affairs of the world." He also saw there Lady Warren Hastings, much over-dressed, which reminded him of a passage in Pliny against the extravagance of the wives of magistrates! He quoted it to Burke, who used it later in one of his speeches against Hastings.

Among other acquaintances formed in England, it is said that Mirabeau made that of Nelson. Nelson was certainly a friend of Sir Gilbert Elliott's, but, on the other hand, he was in England only a very short time out of Mirabeau's stay there. Mirabeau was also introduced to Hurd, literary man, court favorite, and Bishop of Worcester, while he knew well Dr. Price, the famous non-conformist divine; Lord Shelbourne, just created Marquis of Lansdowne, and Benjamin Vaughan (the author of the English version of the pamphlet on the Scheldt) were both not only true friends to Mirabeau, but, as will be seen, to Madame de Nebris also.

The justice, the shrewdness and the sobriety to recognize and appreciate what was good in us, to see what was bad, and to foresee the best way to make that bad good, were attributes which Mirabeau possessed as no other of our foreign critics has ever possessed them, and which he applied not only to our criminal system, but to our government and to our national character. The flattering hyperboles in which Montesquieu and Voltaire adore us are much less gratifying but far less sound and true than Mirabeau's rough, generous strictures. If, in his study of a country so much freer and happier than his own, he was betrayed for a moment into an exaggerated enthusiasm, his statesman's mind was at hand to correct the impulsive heart.

Later Mirabeau told La March that France must have a representative government as England had—"It contains every guarantee of judicious liberty." Yet though he certainly did not regard the House of Lords as "a monument of Gothic superstition," as the Abbe Sieyes did, he protested against it when the question came before the National Assembly in 1789. The most cursory acquaintance with the English political history of the latter part of the eighteenth century reveals a jobbery and corruption Mirabeau's mind could never have missed. Voltaire, indeed, seeing the pearls, forgot the mud. Mirabeau saw through the mud to the pearls below it.

Perhaps, as a whole, the most just description of his attitude to us both as a nation and a constitution is to say that he admired us, but did not love us.—From "The Life of Mirabeau" by S. G. Tallentyre.

It Rubs Pain Away.—There is no liniment so efficacious in overcoming pain as Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. The hand that rubs it in rubs the pain away, and on this account there is no preparation that stands so high in public esteem. There is no surer pain-killer procurable, as thousands can attest who have used it successfully in treating many ailments.

GERMANY NAMES AMBASSADORS

**Ex-Colonial Secretary Solf
Goes to Britain.**

**Haimhausen to U. S. and
Unwelcome.**

A Berlin cable: Dr. Hamiel von Haimhausen, former councillor of the German Embassy at Washington, has been selected for appointment as German Ambassador to the United States, according to authoritative information to-day.

Dr. W. S. Solf, the Secretary for the Colonies, is the selection for the Ambassadorship to Great Britain, and Herr Radowicz, former Under-Secretary of State, for the Ambassadorship to China.

Fritz August Thiel, former German consular representative in Japan, has been picked for the post of Ambassador at Tokio.

The appointments of the men selected for ambassadorships, it is said, depend upon the attitude of the powers in question. If they send charges d'affaires to Berlin, Germany will take like action as to representation in the capitals of such powers.

There is no mention at present of the selection of German Ambassador to France. Washington, Aug. 27.—No inquiry has been made of the United States as to whether Hamiel von Haimhausen, former councillor of the Imperial German Embassy here, will be acceptable as Ambassador, but there is every indication that this Government will not receive Haimhausen or anyone else formerly connected with the embassy under the regime of Count von Bernstorff.

Scientific Jottings.

A glass horn is said to greatly improve the quality of the phonograph.

A British expert on gas poisons contends that one of the effects of carbon monoxide upon the human system is to cause a pronounced susceptibility to pneumonia. Automobile engine exhaust fumes always contain this insidious poison.

Ancient Botany.

The oldest botanical work in the world is sculptured on the walls of a room in the great temple of Karnak at Thebes, in Egypt. It represents foreign plants brought home by an Egyptian sovereign, Thotmes III, on his return from a campaign in Arabia. The sculptures show not only the plant or tree, but the leaves, fruit and seed pods separately, after the fashion of modern botanical treatises.

QUITE USELESS.

Mrs. Jones: "Can't stay long." Mrs. Green: "I just come to see if you wouldn't join our mission band." Mrs. Green: "Heavens, don't come to me! I can't even play a mouth-organ!"