

Sensational Railroad Cases Brought to End

Three Youths Now Free of All Charges.

"Not Guilty" was verdict pronounced by the jury in the case of the King, against Frank Wilson, about 8 o'clock Saturday night after considering the evidence in the jury room about 8 hours. The trial occupied nearly two days. The Crown offered no evidence today in the case against Roy Sanford and the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty in his case also. This finishes all the thirty charges against the boys, Roy Sanford and Lloyd as to

as in April to Seaford, where his unit was attached to the 6th Reserve. Later he went to the Eastern Ontario Reserve. He returned to Canada last January. His home is at Tamworth.

British Tradition

He sat in a pool of water with his hands before his face. He was almost the color of the mud—dark face, clothes, all stained and caked with it. His shaggy helmet had a large dint in the side and under the rim of it a bandage tinged with red protruded. Now and then, at some concussion greater than usual, he shuddered. The air was alive with death all around him and from time to time a fresh deposit of mud and sandbags would hurtle into the trench.

By all the rules of the game he was a casualty, but you could not have made him realize that. He was badly shaken and had been almost unconscious when his "pals" delved him from a collapsed dugout. But he was glad no officer had been present to order him to the aid post. He knew that the Germans would counter-attack presently, and he waited. That is the British tradition.

He was right in his surmise. The bombardment died down and the counter-attack began. He rose unsteadily to his feet to take his place on the firestep. His lips were dry and swollen and he moistened them with his tongue, while he pressed home a clip of cartridges in his rifle. For half an hour those obstinate men in grey tried to force their way into the trench, but the British stood firm, and the man who was the color of mud stayed at his post, firing steadily into the grey mass.

When the German attack was finally broken up and an exhausted remnant of field greys surrendered, the little band of British lit their cigarettes and sat down again in the water, nursing their rifles. It was unpleasant sitting in the water, but they were too tired, far too tired, to stand. Many of them were casualties but they still waited. That is the British tradition.

The man who was the color of mud dug his teeth into his lips for fear the others should see his pain. The platoon commander did not see many casualties when he came down the trench. They turned wounded arms and legs away from him, they pulled their helmets further down on their heads to hide the bandages; men who were too hurt to sit up lay against the wall of the trench and sang, and made a show of cleaning their rifles, trying to control the trembling of their hands.

They thought another effort might be wanted of them and they knew how much their officer cared for their wounds, and how he would have sent them back instantly as casualties. So they hid their pain and waited, according to the British tradition.

When they were relieved, the man who was the color of mud laughed. It was a dry, rather shaky laugh, but there was a smile with it. "Rest," he said, "bit done up good fight, though." "Gawd they dug me out in time for it."

They passed down the communication trench laughing, and every man who could speak, sang; the others smiled, and left cigarettes for those who had to be taken on stretchers; and the man who was the color of mud carried his exhausted chum's rifle. That is the British tradition.

Health

SPITTING BLOOD

There are few things that cause more perturbation to a person who is inclined to be solicitous in regard to his own health than the spitting of blood. He has always heard "hemorrhage" spoken of as something very serious—in fact, as synonymous with "consumption"; and so, when he coughs up a little blood, he reads in it his own obituary. But there is nothing very serious about it in most cases; in fact, if the spitting of blood were of such evil import most of us would be dead, for it happens to nearly everyone at some time or other.

The gravity of the occurrence depends largely on the origin of the bleeding, the amount of blood lost and the frequency with which it happens. The blood may come from the mouth, the nose, the throat, the lungs or the stomach. When it comes

from the mouth its source is usually the gums, and the bleeding is perhaps caused by vigorous brushing of the teeth; it is then small in amount and of no consequence.

Bleeding from the nose commonly appears externally as nosebleed, but sometimes the blood flows back into the throat or the mouth. It may then be coughed up and cause the physician to suspect ulcer of the stomach.

Bleeding from the throat is not uncommon when inflammation is present, but a simple inspection will usually reveal its source. The fact that the person has a sore throat generally leads to this suspicion.

Only when the blood really comes from below—from the stomach or the lungs—does it begin to have serious significance. When the blood comes from the stomach it is usually changed in appearance by the gastric juice so that it is very dark or even blackish in color. It may also be partly coagulated or composed of small clots, somewhat like butter-milk in consistency. This bleeding—haematemesis—is the long medical term for it—is a sign that points possibly to severe inflammation, ulcer or cancer of the stomach—which of the three a physician can determine only by studying the other symptoms, after he has made sure that the blood does not come from the mouth, throat or nose.

Finally there is the dreaded hemorrhage from the lungs. That is bright red in color and frothy, unless it is in very large quantity. It occurs frequently in tuberculosis, but it is seldom dangerous in itself, and should not cause any more alarm than other symptoms of this disease—a disease, by the way, that is every year coming more and more under the control of rational treatment.

The Activities Of Women

Dallas, Texas, has women postal clerks. Out of every 100 American girls, 87 marry. Washington has a woman telephone lineman.

Women are prohibited from acting as messengers in Oregon. Over 50,000 women are employed at men's work in Pennsylvania.

The prime minister of England, has a woman chauffeur. France has nearly half a million women working in its factories.

Flora Sanders, an Irish woman, served two years in the Serbian army. Over 200 women are now employed in the naval arsenal at Kure, Japan.

Montana has women peanut butchers on all trains running through that state. Female school teachers in Philadelphia receive a minimum wage of \$1,100 a year.

Most of the wooden box factories in this country are now being operated by women. Mary L. Weinheimer, aged eleven, years is the youngest high school student in the New York state.

From 3,000 to 5,000 more women are doing men's work in Saint Louis than before the war. Between 1890 and 1914, the number of women teachers in Japan increased from 3,738 to 44,448.

Over 500 girls and women are employed in the Cleveland and Lorain roundhouses. The average wages of female adults in Tennessee have increased from \$6.92 in 1915, to \$7.40 in 1917.

At the present time there are 1,800,000 women in the United States successfully engaged in agriculture. Dr. Vera Danschakoff of Moscow, Russia, has been appointed to the chair of anatomy at Columbia University.

Women clerks for service in the British War Department, are being recruited at the rate of 10,000 a day. Over 500 women and girls are employed in the Altoona shops and offices of the Pennsylvania railroad.

Mrs. Herbert Shipman, a Washington society belle, has entered the service as a nurse with the American forces in France.

Mrs. Katherine C. Cope is Colorado's first United States commissioner—and one of the four in the entire United States.

Female telephone operators being sent to France from this country will receive a salary of \$80 per month, Mrs. Robert C. Morris of New York, laid out for the government a complete system of new paths and roads in Yellowstone Park.

Miss Hilda Eriandson of Chicago, carried off the highest honors at the national ski championship meet held recently at Garry, Ind.

Katherine Furst has charge of the Wrens, an organization of women in

England who have volunteered to mend clothes for the British soldiers. Mrs. J. C. Marchant, wife of a Baptist minister in West Haven, Ct., has given up the duties of home to become an inspector in a munition plant.

Mary Pickford, the motion picture star, whose 1917 income is reported to be more than \$1,000,000, will have to pay about \$300,000 war revenue tax.

Five women laborers employed by the Pennsylvania railroad in the vicinity of Altoona, Pa., have stuck to their jobs despite the zero weather which we have had recently.

Mrs. Cassatt, a well known American artist, has invented surgical appliances for patients suffering from fractures which have contributed to the comfort and recovery of the wounded in France.

Mrs. Amy Pomeroy has been presented with the Order of the British Empire in recognition of her valuable services in assisting her husband to invent a bullet which it is asserted has been instrumental in ending the Zeppelin menace in London.

Miss Hilda O'Hara not only enjoys the distinction of being the youngest girl graduate in the Shamokin (Pa.) high school, but is also the first girl to be made a member of a mining engineer corps having been appointed to a position in the engineering office of the Susquehanna Coal Company.

Mrs. Clara M. Tead, formerly investigator of the New York state branch of the committee of women in industry of council of national defense, has been selected a member of the federal government's special staff of women supervisors for munition plants where women are employed.

Helpful Hints

To label the bottle of poison is not always sufficient precaution as many an accident has proved.

Paste a strip of very coarse sandpaper on each side of the bottle, or if the paper should not be handy, a piece of coarse flannel will answer the purpose as well.

To guard against a possible fall, paint the bottom step of the stairs white. This is a neater arrangement than tacking a piece of carpeting to the bottom stair, but that idea is perhaps a better precaution at the foot of a very dark flight of cellar stairs.

A small white card tied to the table of the sewing machine by a string is a great convenience in threading the machine, needle on a dark day. The white card, being always at hand, can be easily slipped under the needle saving much time.

A circle of white painted around the door handle of a barn or any dark out building is a sensible device to place on a building which is often entered after dark, and will repay many times over the times spent in putting it on. The white circle on the dark door will be a decided help in finding the latch on a dark night.

If a strong light is needed to do any kind of fine job when no strong light is available, try this: place a large glass jar of water on the table between the light and your work, allowing the light to shine through the water. The result will be a spot of clear, bright light in which the fine sewing or other work may be held.

THURLOW RESIDENT PASSED AWAY

Mrs. Sophia Sills, widow of the late W. H. Sills, died March 11th at her late residence, 8th Con. of Thurlow. The late Mrs. Sills' maiden name was Miss Sophia Caldwell.

She was born July 29th, 1835, and she was a life-long member of the Methodist Church. Surviving her are three sons and four daughters. The sons are, Wallace, Walter and Blake, all of Thurlow; the daughters are, Mrs. Ridley Phillips, of North York, Wash., Mrs. Wm. Thrasher, of this city, Mrs. Walter Barragar, of Post Falls Idaho and Mrs. Chas. Revie, of Roslin.

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Many Successful Raids Along Western Front

GERMAN WAR DEBT VERY HEAVY

(Ontario 4 p.m. Special G. N. W. Press Service.)

COPENHAGEN, March 12.—A new German war loan of fifteen billion marks is to be issued shortly. The German war debt now amounts to one hundred billion marks.

U. S. SECRETARY OF WAR ACCOMPANIED U.S. TROOPS

(Ontario 4 p.m. Special G. N. W. Press Service.)

PARIS, March 12.—It is learned that Newton D. Baker, the American Secretary of war, came to France on a cruiser conveying 10,000 troops, part of whom were aboard a former German liner.

GERMANY HAS ANNULLED CONTRACTS WITH NORWAY

(Ontario 4 p.m. Special G. N. W. Press Service.)

COPENHAGEN, March 12.—A Bergen despatch says the German central purchasing committee has annulled all contracts with Norway from March 15. The reason for this is that the Norwegian agreement with the U.S. provides for the exportation of only 45,000 tons of fish yearly to Germany.

RE DAQUARD AT HELSINGFORS BECOMING VIOLENT

(Ontario 4 p.m. Special G. N. W. Press Service.)

STOCKHOLM, March 12.—A despatch from Vast, Finland, says the Red Guard contingents in Helsingfors are becoming more violent in their activities, and are assassinating clergy and land proprietors. All but one of the agricultural commissioners have been killed.

DR. J. L. CHABOT HAS REFUSED POSITION AS DEPUTY SPEAKER OF HOUSE OF COMMONS

(Ontario 4 p.m. Special G. N. W. Press Service.)

OTTAWA, March 12.—Dr. J. L. Chabot, M.P., Ottawa, has definitely refused the offer of the position of Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons.

EVIDENTLY A CASE OF MURDER

(Ontario 4 p.m. Special G. N. W. Press Service.)

HAMILTON, March 12.—A man's body headless and stripped of all clothing but underwear was found on the hillside near Halley this morning. The case is apparently one of murder. The Attorney General's department will be asked to investigate it.

INQUIRY INTO CHARGES OF ILL-TREATMENT

(Ontario 4 p.m. Special G. N. W. Press Service.)

OTTAWA, March 12.—Col. Hulme, chairman of the Military court of inquiry into the charges of ill treatment of soldiers returning by transport from England, intimated today that it had been decided to take the evidence in camera and to hand out a report summarizing the evidence and findings at the close of the inquiry.

AUSTRALIAN TROOPS IN SUCCESSFUL RAID

(Ontario 4 p.m. Special G. N. W. Press Service.)

LONDON, March 12.—The war office reports that Australian troops carried out successful raids during the night up on German posts east and northeast of Messines. A number of Germans were killed and prisoners were taken. The artillery was very active on both sides in the Armentieres and Ypres sector.

HUNS MAKE AIR RAID ON PARIS AND SUBURBS

(Ontario 4 p.m. Special G. N. W. Press Service.)

PARIS, March 12.—About 60 German airplanes crossed the French line last night but owing to the artillery barrage maintained, a certain number of the machines were unable to reach the city. Nevertheless bombs were dropped on Paris and suburbs. Several buildings were demolished or set on fire. Casualties are not yet known. One raider was brought down in flames and the crew was taken prisoners.

FRENCH TROOPS MAKE SUCCESSFUL RAID

PARIS, March 12.—The war office reports successful raids by French troops north of the Aisne in the region of Fresnes and north of Courtecon. The Germans attempted to reach the French lines in the region of St. Hilaire and St. Souplet in the Champagne, but were repulsed with losses. Two attacks against the French positions on Le Mort Homme on the left bank of the Meuse were also repulsed.

AMERICAN TROOPS ENTERED GERMAN TRENCHES

LONDON, March 12.—A despatch from American army headquarters says American troops entered the German trenches along the Toul sector this morning, after a 45 minute bombardment and brought back much material and information but no prisoners. The raid was the first undertaken by Americans without French aid.

TWO STEAMERS AT TORONTO DESTROYED BY FIRE

TORONTO, March 12.—The small steamers Kathleen and Island Queen belonging to the Toronto Ferry Co. and moored at Hanlans Point, were destroyed by fire this morning. The docks and other steamers moored nearby were saved with difficulty. Loss \$25,000. Boats were insured.

Inspect These

Phaetons, Auto Seat Top Buzziess, Platform Spring Democri Wagons, Steel Tudular Axle Wagons, Loister Spring, Royal Mail Delivery Wagons, Factory Milk Wagons, Repairing, Painting, Trimming, Rubber Tires, All kinds of Automobile repaired, painted and uph. lstered.

THE FINNIGAN CARRIAGE & WAGON CO.
BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO

