

PROPOSED METHOD OF FINDING EMPLOYMENT FOR RETURNED MEN

It is conceded by all concerned that before the close of the war, and for several months afterwards, the question of taking care of and finding employment for a large number of returned soldiers, who are in various stages of physical condition, from total disability to a questionable physical condition, for ordinary employment, due to injuries received, nervous strain, and military life generally, will result in a duty falling upon the government of controlling the situation in such a manner as will avoid returned soldiers becoming a charge on the various localities in which they are discharged from military service.

THIRD AMERICAN BATTALION IS IN FRONT TRENCHES

With the American army in France the second American detachments to enter the trenches have returned to their billets. The relief was accomplished successfully and without the knowledge of the Germans. The third series of battalions is now occupying the first line, having marched in on a brilliant night. Among the returned troops is the company which bore the brunt of the shock troops. The battalions in the trenches had a good taste of shell fire during the first hours, the Germans using their artillery more heavily than usual and continuing steadily and the American batteries replying energetically. There has been active patrolling in No Man's Land by the Americans and the enemy, but no clash between patrols has so far been reported.

The lieutenant who was knocked down three times by shell fire during the recent German raid in the American sector described his experience to the Associated Press. His face is covered with scratches from flying gravel.

"When the firing began I started back to the trench," he said. "The first thing I knew there was a crash, and I seemed ages before my face hit the mud at the bottom of the trench. The same thing happened again a minute later. Then I picked myself up and started in another direction, a corporal and two men joining me. A shell burst a few feet from us on the parapet and I lost consciousness."

"When I came to all was black and grenades were flying in all directions. I had lost my shrapnel helmet, but feeling around with my hands, I found one by the head of a man who was lying near me. I put it on and started away, stumbling over the body of the man, who was a corporal."

"I went on and gathered some men. We spread ourselves out, expecting a heavy attack. As a matter of fact, I found out later that the raid was over and that the grenades we saw were being thrown by retreating Germans."

It is the opinion of all the officers that the troops are bearing up excellently under their first experience in the trenches. All are learning how to conduct themselves under fire, and also that shell fire, even when intense, is not as dangerous as it sounds.

what they have seen others do. The latest incident discovered involved five privates, who rushed from their dugouts as the Germans entered the trenches. Standing, kneeling and lying in front of the entrance, they fired on the enemy so successfully that they prevented the Germans, who made several attempts from entering.

FAMOUS CHURCH BURNED

Huns Looted Beautiful Cathedral of St. Quentin

While not of such world-wide fame as the Cathedral of Rheims, and although it lacks the spectacular historic associations of the great structure which saw the culmination of Joan of Arc's efforts, the Collegiate Church of St. Quentin, so recently ravaged by the Germans, is one of the finest Gothic structures in all France. The St. Quentin structure was burned after it had been stripped of its art treasures by the invading vandals.

Situated to the east of Hotel de Ville, the Church of St. Quentin suffers from the fact that it is (or was) closely surrounded by numerous smaller and unattractive buildings, making it impossible to gain a comprehensive view of the structure. Unlike the Cathedral of Rheims, whose west facade was its chief glory, the Church of St. Quentin has no west facade, but terminates in this direction with a tower and a portal of Romanesque architecture. The statues which formerly decorated the portal have disappeared.

One of the odd features of this great structure, which is 370 feet long and 130 feet high, is its double transepts, rarely found in Gothic churches.

The choir of the church closely resembled that of the Rheims Cathedral, and was quite elaborately decorated with polychrome paintings, while the bas relief of the beautiful choir screen was depicted the story of the martyrdom of St. Quentin.

It took four centuries to complete the St. Quentin Cathedral and perhaps four hours to destroy it. Work began in 1114, and the choir was finished in 1257. The nave was completed 200 years later, and the south portal in 1477.

Strikingly beautiful features of the building were the seven aisled chapels and the wonderful stained glass windows in the principal transept.

In the thirteenth century crypt (re-built in the thirteenth century) were the tombs and stone sarcophagi of St. Quentin and his fellow martyrs, Victorinus and Gervonius. Until Calixtus Quintinus came to preach Christianity here in the third century and suffered death at the hands of the prefect Rectus Varus, the town was known as Augusta Vermanduorum.

In destroying the church the Germans in all probability also razed Leuglet's splendid statue of Quentin de la Tour, which stood immediately in front of the church. De la Tour was the famous painter, a native son of St. Quentin, who received the title of "Painter to the King" in 1760 and who retired to this city at the age of 80 to spend the remaining four years of his life in the distribution of his fortune to the worthy charities of the community. This La Tour was no relation, however, to that matchless soldier, La Tour d'Auvergne, whose singular bravery and modesty won from Napoleon the title of "First Grenadier of France," and whose memory is still kept alive in his regiment of the guards, the Forty-sixth, by having his name called at all parades when a non-commissioned officer answers, "Mort au champs d'honneur."

Mr. MacArthur is one of the few city men who have made a serious attempt at farming as a business, not as a mere pastime. He was born on a farm on which he now resides. As a young man, like so many other young Canadian farmers, he went to the city. For many years he followed the profession of journalism.

WARNING TO SOLDIER BOYS OR OTHERS

"Keep my commandments and live; and my law as the apple of thine eye; bind them upon thy fingers, and write them upon the tablet of thine heart that they may keep thee from the strange woman; from the stranger, which fattereth with her words. For at the window of my house; and I looked through the casements and behold, among the similes I discovered a young man, devoid of understanding, passing through the street, near her corner, and went that way to her house. In the twilight; in the evening, in the black and dark night; and behold, there met him, a woman with the attire of a harlot and subtle of heart. Her feet abide not in her house; now she is without, now in the streets; and lieth in wait at every corner. So she caught him and kissed him; and with an impudent face, said unto him: 'I have a peace offering with me; this day have I paid my vows; therefore, come I forth to meet thee, diligently to seek thy face and I have found thee. I have decked my bed with coverings of tapestry; with carved works and fine linen from Egypt. I have perfumed my bed with myrrh, aloes and cinnamon. Come, let us take our fill of love till morning; let us sojourn ourselves with love; for the good man is not home; he is gone a long journey; he hath taken a bag of money with him, and will at will at the appointed time. With much fair speech, she caused him to yield. He goeth after her straightway as an ox goeth to the slaughter; his liver; as a bird hasteneth to the snare; and knoweth not it is for his life.' He that keepeth the company of such harlots, spendeth his substance."

The speaker referred to this as his first visit to the County of Prince Edward, which he said was one of the early settled parts of Ontario. He referred eloquently to the heroic pioneers of Canadian life and said that he felt their memory should be cherished. "We of this generation," said the speaker, "are too young to have experienced the hardships of the pioneers and many of us are too old to go overseas in defence of our country. But we have even a greater responsibility in being worthy citizens. The Canadian people are on trial today. Their political life and political situations are being tested; but the important thing is not so much the fact of one's vote upon the political situation as the fact of one's vote upon themselves."

Mr. MacArthur quoted from some of his published articles and told the story of Neal McAlpine of pioneer days and closed with a bit of patriotic verse of his own composition.

WILL SEND MEN BY JANUARY 1ST

Hamilton, Nov. 23.—"I feel it my duty to get twenty thousand men overseas by the first of January," was the important statement of Major-General S. C. Mewburn, Minister of Militia and Defence, to a mass meeting of women supporters of the Union Government in the Oddfellows' Temple, General Mewburn explained that the 5th Division had been broken up in order to reinforce the number of casualties in the Canadian Corps since the 28th October up to last night totalling 13,058. The 5th Division now numbers less than ten thousand men, and will probably have to be wiped off the slate in order to reinforce the men on the fighting line, he said. For that reason he felt it his duty not to spend much time electing officers, but to get 10,000 men overseas by the 1st of January. He made an earnest appeal to the women of Canada to get behind the Union Government in order that the much needed reserve may be sent forward to the war zone. He estimated that "one million or more women with relatives in the fighting line will have the vote in the coming election, including no less than 30,000 women in Hamilton alone, he said. Hamilton has given no fewer than ten thousand men to the cause. If the women of Hamilton will swing together they will be able to swing this election any way they like," declared General Mewburn.

When Holloway's Corn Cure is applied to a corn or wart it kills the roots and the callous comes out without injury to the flesh.

Mr. Stanley Coon is in the city today paying a short visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Coon.

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necessitating her hospital for an dicit. She has returned friends in Pictou. Under the auspices Society, at the Mrs. J. H. Chase was a great success were present the ladies busied ing, all enjoyed m conducted by "We'll never" was the open-chorus. Patriotic delivered by Mr. Frank Zuffelt and appropriate by Miss Mulholand and Mrs. W. Ella Locklin selections and A voluntary of the magnificent ed in purchasing ents were served ings closed with National Anthem. al report of the y the secretary. The following is

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Rows include Board, 330.00; 42.50; 57.50; 70.67; 17.73; 10.00; 41.38; 269.83; 259.26; 10.57

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