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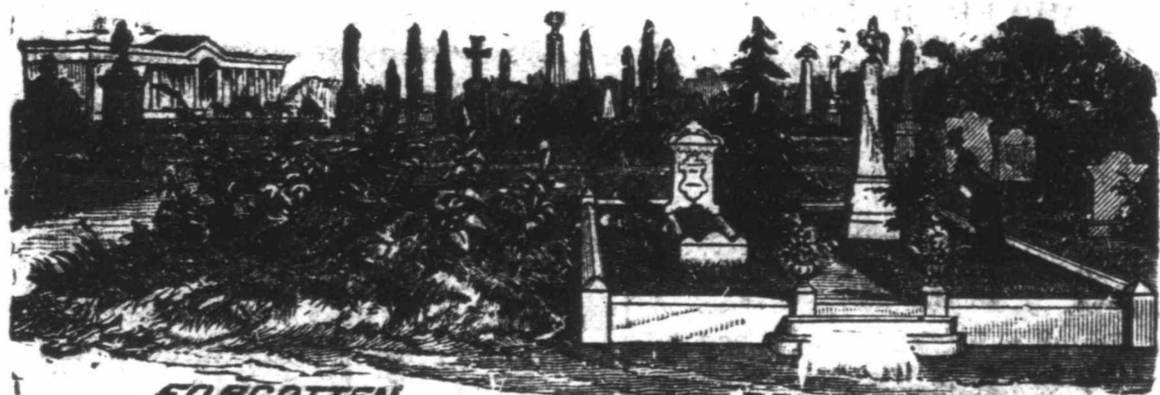
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"First put the roes in a tight package in strong pickle for 3 or 4 days, then put them on a clean floor and leave them drain, afterwards salt them dry in bulk and leave them till you are prepared to pack them in flour or pork barrels, then pack these in flour or pork barrels and put a good iron hoop on each chime and securely nail the heads, putting 250 pounds of roes in each barrel and place your name on each barrel either in writing on the barrel or on a ticket."

We won't buy roes after August 1st. Take notice and have your roes all shipped before that date.

F. UNION TRADING CO., Ltd

Important Part is Played By Subterranean Warfare.

General de Lacroix Describes Technique of Underground Fighting, How its "Listeners" Report Movements of Enemy and the Courage Required of Men Engaged in it

General de Lacroix has an interesting article in the Paris Temps on the part played in the combats at the front by subterranean warfare and on the work of the sappers and miners, so important, and yet so little known, which requires qualities of energy and patience to so great a degree.

"Subterranean warfare," says this well known military critic, "is one of the most ancient operations known to military art. In former centuries it provided the assailant with a means of advancing secretly through a tunnel to the interior of the besieged place into which he sought to break. The besieged opposed such attacks by filling the tunnels with smoke or burning material.

"After the invention of gunpowder the tunnels were further used to deposit at designated places charges of explosives intended to ruin the enemy's defensive works. Subterranean warfare then became an art singularly attractive to military engineers. Mining operations had a great development in certain famous sieges, among which may be mentioned that of Boulogne in the sixteenth century, of Arras in the seventeenth, of Turin in the eighteenth and more recently of Saragossa and of Sebastopol.

Lesson in Recent Siege.

"Then, armées having become larger and armaments more and more powerful, with swifter and swifter action, the operations of subterranean warfare, necessarily slow, lost their importance and gave way to manoeuvres and more rapid movements. From that time subterranean warfare was relegated to the condition of an obsolete process. The siege of Port Arthur, however, showed that it had been abandoned too soon.

"When the present war took on the character of trench fighting subterranean operations were begun, at first hesitatingly at certain points of the front, and finally entered into the scheme wherever immediate contact of the two opponents rendered it possible. Then the art was born again in the technical experience of our engineer officers, as well as in the determined work of our sappers.

"It is at the end of the tunnel, of the hollows that the explosive charges are placed. The hollows at the surface caused by the explosions are called in French 'entonnoirs'—'funnels.' The chambers containing the charges are called ordinary, surcharged or under-charged, according to whether the object is to obtain 'funnels' with a radius equal, superior or inferior to the depth the charge is placed below the surface. The 'camouflets' are cham-

bers undercharged, so that their action is confined locally and no tunnel is produced.

"Subterranean warfare draws its technique from ordinary warfare. It has its service of safety and of reconnoitering by its 'listeners,' to whom is assigned the duty of gathering information about the enemy's works through what they can hear. It may attempt a frontal attack or an enveloping scheme by hitting off on the opponents' flanks. It has guards for its own flanks in the shape of galleries or line branching from the tunnel of direct attack. It has its offensives and its counter attacks, its successive lines of defence and its reducts.

"The most simple method of mine work is when the destruction of an important element of the enemy's front is intended, such as a post of mitrailleuses, an armored shelter, a communication centre or any other installation in which the enemy has concentrated his residence. Of course he opposes to these methods a system of counter mines. As the effects of the explosive charges are generally more powerful from bottom to top than in width, each side seeks to get beneath the works of his opponent. Each seeks to stop his opponent's subterranean progress by blowing up his tunnels as far as possible from his own main works. When circumstances force one side to be on the defensive a stop is made, certain points are charged and then there is nothing to do but wait until the enemy arrives within range.

Underground Reprisal.

"Thanks to improved apparatus that science has enabled us to discover, the information gathered by the 'listeners' can direct the engineering tactics with great efficiency. It is for the engineer, taking into account the information of the 'listeners,' to determine what can be done in the circumstances, considering the terrain and the time required to accomplish the object desired by the commander and to surprise the enemy without letting him surmise you.

"It is superfluous to explain what coolness is necessary to those directing such operations and what morale these men have who, despising danger and death, work in vitiated air fifty or sixty feet from the entrance of their tunnels and twenty or thirty feet below ground, within a few yards of the hostile mine, who is ready perhaps to blow them up. This coolness, this morale, this contempt of danger and death furnish the best eulogy of our engineering corps."

France's Big Plant for War Supply is Owned by One Family

Le Creusot's Output is Surpassing Expectations of the French Government—Works Are Situated in Centre of Iron and Coal Region and are Well Protected

Le Creusot, the centre of France's war munitions works, where the output of an iron torrent with which to deluge the Central Empire of Europe is said by a French Cabinet officer to be surpassing all expectations, is the subject of a war geography bulletin from the National Geographic Society.

Like the famous Krupp works of Germany, Le Creusot's vast ordnance factories owe their origin to the organizing and inventive genius of one family—the Schneiders. At the outbreak of the war the Schneider Iron Works employed more than 15,000 workmen and their great shops, covering hundreds of acres of ground, 40 miles of railroad tracks. Since the war this plant has been enormously increased.

Le Creusot owes its importance in the manufacturing and foundry industry to the fact that it is in the centre of one of the richest coal and iron mining districts of France. The coal beds of this region were discovered in the 13th century, but it was not until 500 years later, in 1174, that the first iron works were established. Sixty years later the Schneiders, Adolphe and Eugene, established their first workshops here, and the little hamlet, formerly known as Charbonniere, began to grow. In 1841 it was a town of 4,000 people; just before the war there were 35,000 inhabitants, nearly half of whom were employed in the armature plants, the gun shops, the locomotive works and the ordnance plants. It was one of the Schneiders incidentally, who revolutionized warship armament in 1876. Up to that time the most progressive nations used wrought iron for protective arm-

or on their ships. Schneider proved the superiority of steel in resisting the penetration power of projectiles.

Well Situated.

Le Creusot is admirably situated with respect to the French frontier, for while it is not so far from the firing line as to occasion undue delay in transportation of munitions, it is sufficiently removed to be well beyond the danger zone. It is 135 miles, in an air line, south-west of Belfort, a fortress of the first class on the Alsace frontier, and is 175 miles south of Verdun. If an invading army should succeed in passing either of these bulwarks there would still be Dijon, with its eight detached forts, guarding the approach 50 miles to the north-east. Paris lies to the north-west, 236 miles distant by rail.

Supplementing its railway connections, Le Creusot enjoys the transportation facilities of the Canae du Centre five miles to the east. This waterway joins the Saone and Loire. The former, rising to the north in the Faucilles mountains a few miles below Epinal, flows south and mingles its waters with the Rhone at Lyon. The Loire, the longest river in France, rises to the south and flows north-west into the Atlantic.

This is not the first war in which the Schneider works of Le Creusot have played an important part in furnishing France with arms. During the conflict of the Crimea and the Franco-German war of 1870 the factories produced enormous quantities of munitions.

While Le Creusot has practically no historical association of its own, it is only a few miles south-east of Autun, the famous Augustodunum of the

ECONOMY.

A Gas Cooker saves time and temper. Where Gas Fires and Cookers are installed, it has been found that one servant can do the work of two as compared with a house where coal is used.

With a Gas Cooker the heat is utilised and directed, just where and when it is wanted. There need be no waste. There is less loss of weight in food cooked by Gas than by old methods; meat cooked in a Gas Cooker loses one ninth of its weight; in a coal range it loses one third, thus the saving in 9 lbs. of meat is 2 lbs. when Gas is used. This more than pays for the Gas used.

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Hard Straw.

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Motor Greases at lowest

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Romans, celebrated for its ancient

schools. The 62 towers and most of

the old walls have disappeared; and

the town now occupies only about half

the area of its most prosperous days.

It was here that the Christian martyr,

St. Symphorien, was put to death in

179. This too, was the scene of St.

Leger's sacrifice, he who as Bishop of

Autun led the nobles in revolt against

the tyrant Ebroin, Frankish "Mayor of

the Palace." When the city was be-

sieged in 678 and its fall was seen to

be inevitable Leger, then called Leo-

deger, surrendered himself to his im-

placable enemy in order that the

wrath of the conqueror might be

visited solely upon him rather than

upon the whole community. Untouched

by the valor of such a sacrifice, E-

broin ordered his followers to cut out

the Bishop's eyes, subjected him to

prolonged torture and finally beheaded

him.

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