

MILITARY GOSSIP

"After you, my dear Alphonse," is the popular saying in Morocco just at present.

Lieut. Anderson, P. O. O., M. D., No. 1, goes to his home in Ottawa for a few days next week to arrange for the moving of his family to this city. He will occupy the residence recently vacated by Col. J. Peters.

As already announced, Lieut.-Col. J. C. MacDougall, R. C. R., goes to Halifax, N. S., on the first of next month to take over the appointment of chief staff officer of the Maritime Provinces command. Several other important changes will follow this. Capt. J. H. Kaye, R. C. R., comes from Halifax shortly to assume command of Wolseley Barracks, and Capt. Gibson, R. C. R., now in command at the barracks, goes to Halifax as D. A. A. G. of the Maritime Provinces command, which appointment has become vacant through the exchange with Australia of Capt. C. H. Hill, R. C. R., who was for a number of years in command of R. C. R., R. C. R., Wolseley Barracks.

The removal of Capt. Gibson, R. C. R., from the command of Wolseley Barracks will be very deeply regretted by the force at that place, with all of whom he has become most popular during his short tenure of command, through the great interest he has taken in their welfare, and owing to his many estimable qualities as an officer and the entire absence of those traits which make so many of the officers of the permanent force extremely unpopular with the N. C. O.s and men under them.

Color Sergeant Kelly, C. M. S. C., returned this week from a two weeks' furlough in Toronto and North Bay.

The sergeants at Wolseley Barracks gave a lawn and card party to their many friends on Friday afternoon and evening. When the barracks sergeants entertain their friends, last Saturday they excelled themselves.

The only drawback, which is no fault of the sergeants, is the very small extent of grounds allowed them for outdoor games and amusements. All the extensive grounds in front of and on the east side of the barracks, are appropriated by the officers for tennis courts, bowling greens, etc. The N. C. O.s and men have to be content with the little space left, which is not taken up with stables and other buildings. It seems that it should be the other way around. The 60 or 70 N. C. O.s and men should have the large space instead of the three officers. How the officers expect to encourage athletic sports, games, etc., among the N. C. O.s and men, with the miserable little grounds allowed them, beats us to a standstill.

The inspector general's report during the training of the infantry during 1901 is a rather lengthy one, and contains much valuable criticism and many useful suggestions. The first part deals principally with the city regiments, and, in part, is as follows: "On the whole there is little doubt but that the efficiency of the militia is steadily advancing in efficiency. Much of this advance has been due to the appointment of brigadiers. As a rule these officers take great interest in their brigades, and do much to improve their efficiency.

"The training of nearly all infantry corps in the Dominion suffers from the tendency of most commanding officers to forget that good company drill is the foundation for all more advanced training.

"All battalions were inspected at company as well as at battalion drill, and it was invariably the case that the corps which did well in company drill did well, also, in more advanced work.

"In city corps, too much attention is usually paid to purely ceremonial drill, and there is a tendency to perform all movements in a stereotyped manner. There is, perhaps, some excuse for this, as many of these corps have no ground on which to drill outside, and are, therefore, confined to the drill hall. The result is that attack and defense, advanced guards and outpost duty are seldom or never practiced and the drill generally becomes cramped and jerky. There were several creditable exceptions, but as a rule company drill was poorly executed.

"I could not help thinking that some effort on the part of officers to utilize Saturday afternoons, the long evenings of the summer, or moonlight nights, for drill out of doors might produce better results. No satisfactory reason was ever advanced to show that this could not be done.

"Local patriotism, especially in the larger towns, might well take the form of providing drill grounds for the local corps. When not needed for military purposes, they would form recreation grounds for the citizens generally. The difference in efficiency between city corps which had no place outside in which to drill, and those which had ground available, was markedly in favor of the latter."

We do not have to look beyond our own city for confirmation of the inspector general's statement that city corps pay too much attention to battalion and ceremonial drill. The Seventh Regiment has, in the past, greatly neglected company drill, which is the basis of all movements of larger bodies of troops.

A regiment, the companies of which are well trained in company drill, can do battalion and ceremonial drill with its eyes shut. With poorly trained companies it becomes an almost hopeless task. Yet, strange to say, some corps will hammer away, year after year, at everything else but company drill.

The suggestion that city corps use Saturday afternoons, the long summer nights and moonlight nights for drill in the open, instead of sticking to the polished floor and the brilliant lights

of the drill hall, is one worthy of great consideration.

The Toronto Exhibition advertises a model camp as one of its attractions this year, together with other lesser military attractions of an engineering nature. We understand the several officers and N. C. O.s of the Royal Canadian Engineers have been working for some time on this exhibit, and will be occupied with it during the whole period of the exhibition. For officers and men of the permanent force, paid every day in the year out of the public purse, to devote a month or so of their time to building a private, money-making enterprise, is just about the limit. A little more energy in making models out of some of the dilapidated buildings and rifle ranges owned by the militia department, of this part of the country would be of much greater service to the public, yet such things as these have to take a back seat when fair time comes around.

We wonder where the camp equipment for the model camp comes from. It is pretty safe to say that it comes from the stores. Yet, if a cadet corps asked for the use of a few articles of camp equipment to enable it to go into camp at its own expense to learn something about the war game, it would be promptly turned down. Great encouragement for the boys.

If the Toronto Exhibition can have a model camp as a money-making scheme, why shouldn't cadet corps have the use of a little camp equipment each year, especially when they are willing to pay all expenses out of their own pockets, all for the privilege of performing the first duty of citizenship, the acquisition of the elements of a military training?

A Prohibition Wall From Georgia.

Fifty more colonels in Georgia, fifty more uniforms, fifty more notable citizens march, fifty more follow the horns. Fifty more colonels in Georgia—that makes ten thousand and one; fifty more fellows to strut and have fun, fifty more Georgia big guns. They're thicker than "skateers" in Jersey, they're thicker than crabs, they're thicker than the whole state of old Georgia is getting to be one "hooray." But Georgia is dry as a boneyard—oh, list to the mournful sound!—with fifty more colonels in Georgia, and not enough drinks to go round!

Officers attending the School of Musketry this fall will receive a substantial allowance of \$1 per diem; warrant officers, N. C. O.s and men will receive 75 cents per diem.

We could never figure out why it takes more to subvert a dainty young sub than a husky warrant officer, sergeant or private.

"Combined Training, 1905," has been replaced by three little volumes dealing respectively with "Operations," "Training and Manoeuvres," and "Administration and Organization." They are a great improvement on the old book, being strictly up-to-date and much more comprehensive.

Driver Powell, Sixth Battery, C. F. A., who was badly injured at Goderich camp last year, by having his leg broken by his horse falling on him, has been given a small pension by the militia department for the permanent disability which he now suffers.

Although discharged from the hospital as fit by the military medical authorities some six or seven weeks after the accident, friends who knew that he was permanently disabled and also knew of the alleged carelessness and neglect which attended his case, took the matter up and were fortunate enough to get him some compensation for his disability.

Men permanently disabled while performing annual training should certainly receive compensation from the militia department. That they do not always do so is attributable to the extreme neglect with which such cases are handled by the medical authorities charged with this duty.

Aeroplane may be all right for war purposes, but we notice that none of them are being rushed off to Morocco to help the Spaniards.

Sergt. James Preston, R. C. D., caretaker of the First Hussars' quarters in the Armories, is enjoying a three-weeks' furlough.

King Alfonso of Spain wants to go to the front against the Riff tribesmen, who are now proving such a hard nut for the Spanish generals to crack. This reminds us of the facts that kings do not not command their armies on the field of battle as they used to do.

The battle of Dettingen, fought in Bavaria on 16th of June, 1743, between the British, Hanoverian, and Hessian troops, under the command of George III., and the French troops, under Marshal Noailles, was the last occasion on which a British sovereign commanded his troops during a battle.

An old German, wearing a faded blue coat and a campaign hat, limped into the office of a palatial dog and horse hospital, bequeathed by a humane millionaire to the town of X.

"I wish to be admitted to this hospital," he announced to the superintendent. "I've got heart trouble. I'm a G. A. R. man and I can prove it."

"But you can't enter this institution, my good man."

"Sure I can. I fight at Gettysburg. I had got a weak heart efer sence. I can prove it."

"Yes; but you can't enter this hospital. It's a—"

"Can't, huh? Why not? I was a soldier. I can prove it."

"But this is a veterinary hospital. I know dot. Ain't I choost tellin' you dot I'm a veteran?"

The Great Empire Day rifle competition

for the Schumacher challenge cup, fired on the 24th of May last, and open to teams of forty men from any unit of his majesty's service, naval or military, produced some remarkable results. The challenge cup, medal and £100 was won by the team from H. M. S. Pembroke,

with the remarkably high score of 3,258, 635 points ahead of the winners of the second prize, the team from the Second Royal Lancaster Regiment.

The third prize was won by the team from H. M. S. Excellent.

When teams from the navy can win first and third prizes in such a competition as this, beating the army at its own game, it is time for the latter to "back up."

As a result of several recent unpleasant international complications resulting from Canadian corps making arrangements to visit different points in the States before obtaining authority to do so from the militia department, the department has called the attention of all commanding officers to an order published in 1907, which reads as follows:

"It is notified for the information of all concerned that applications for militia corps or detachments thereof, to visit points outside of the Dominion, must be forwarded so as to reach headquarters not later than 30 days

prior to the date on which the corps or detachment desires to leave its headquarters."

Commanding officers intending to take their regiments to United States points would do well to keep this order in mind.

Another one of the seven surviving major-generals of the American Civil War, who fought on the Union side, is Major-General Wesley N. Merritt. Although his career was not so meteoric as that of Lieutenant-General Miles or Major-General Wilson, it nevertheless was very remarkable. He graduated from West Point the year before the civil war commenced, and entered the struggle as a lieutenant-colonel of volunteers at the age of 25. Two years later he became a brigadier-general, being then 27 years of age only, and in 1864, at the age of 29, he was given the command of an army corps, with the rank of major-general, which rank he held until the close of the struggle. Miles was a major-general commanding an army corps at the age of 25, and Wilson commanded the great cavalry corps of the western army at 26, but to have been a major-general at 29 is also a record to be proud of.

BEHIND THE FOOTLIGHTS

"The Talk of New York."

Another of George M. Cohan's plays has come to town, and last evening a good house thoroughly enjoyed "The Talk of New York." It is really an enjoyable play and one that kept the audience on the qui vive from start to finish.

"The Talk of New York" is another on the style of "Forty-five Minutes From Broadway." "Kid" Burns is again the centre about which the action revolves, and he is the same, slang-using, big-hearted man of the world as in the former play.

There is no use digging for a plot. As a matter of fact, there is none. The story is not cohesive. It merely consists of many characters strung along, in entertaining progression, and to produce the best results.

Everything is whimsical. There are the same snatches of bright dialogue, witty sayings and catchy music, coupled with magnificent stagecraft.

Everybody is on the move, and surprises are as frequent as rumors of Harriman's health. At times it is hard to discover whether the chorus was practicing for a Marathon, or trying to behave like a singing school.

"Kid" Burns, so the story goes, is a race track gambler. He is the chum of a millionaire, whose family have social ambitions. The young lady falls in love with the Kid, but Mommer stampedes some rows, and the friendship of Burns, and his wealthy patron is done long distance.

The son has fallen foul of an adventuress, whom he intends to marry. The same young lady, who the Shuberts produced last fall, may be revived.

Clara Palmer, now with "Havana," will shortly leave this piece to begin rehearsing with "Old Dutch."

Frederick Paulding, the actor and playwright, will be a member of Lew Fields' company.

"The Air King," a new opera by Harry B. Smith and Raymond Hubbell, will be produced by Klaw & Erlanger, early next fall.

Rehearsals of "Ben-Hur," Klaw & Erlanger's Biblical drama, which will be seen next season only in the larger cities of the east, will not begin until next month. The play does not open until Oct. 4 in Ulica.

Lillian Russell will arrive in New York next week. She spent the summer in London and Paris. Her company is already in rehearsal in "The Widow's Might," a comedy by Edmund Day, in which Klaw & Erlanger and Joseph Brooks will star Miss Russell this season.

"The Round-Up," Klaw & Erlanger's big play of the southwest, is in rehearsal, with Rappley Holmes in the part of Slim Hoover. The season opens in Boston. After touring New England the show will go south and to the Pacific coast.

Klaw & Erlanger will send "Little Nemo," the biggest and best musical comedy ever staged, to Syracuse for fair week. Harry Clay Blaney is cast for the role of Flip. Joseph Cavorthorn, Harry Kelly and Master Gabriel will play the parts they assumed last season. Only minor changes have been made.

The sensation of a season in New York, Chicago, and Boston. A special train of seventeen cars is needed to transport the production.

Mary Bertrand has been engaged by Klaw & Erlanger, and Joseph Brooks, for the leading feminine role in "Through a Window," taking the place of Lillian Albertson, who retires temporarily from the stage. Miss Bertrand won her spurs on the Pacific coast. She has displayed such talent that her managers have placed in her hands one of the strongest plays of the coming season.

Miss Edith Decker, prima donna of "Havana," is one of the best actresses who does not depend upon her "profession" for a livelihood. During the past week there was incorporated, in Albany, "The Decker Dairy Farm Products Company," which is a very neat "side issue" of the singer. Her home, which is located on the Great South Bay, between Rockville Centre, Long Island, and Long Beach, is the scene of activity. Miss Decker has been "farming" for several years, but recently she decided to increase her operations, with the result that she has incorporated a company.

The production of "The Mouse Trap," which J. Harley Manners is adapting from the German, has been postponed on account of the fact that Mr. Manners has received a commission from the Shuberts to write a modern comedy, this to take precedence over "The Mouse Trap."

The new independent theatre in Boston, which will open in January,

is to be called the Shubert. It is located on Tremont, opposite Hollis, and will cost over \$500,000. The Shubert will be operated in conjunction with the Majestic.

It is reported that Mrs. Leslie Carter will play "Step by Step," one of the five plays tried last season by Mary Manning. In the event that she does it will be necessary for her to do business with the Shuberts, who control the rights to the drama.

Frau Marietta Oily, the "German Bernhardt," will begin her American tour, under the direction of the Shuberts, in October. She will be seen in Bernstein's "Baccarat."

Much of the credit for selecting the cast for "The Ringmaster" should go to Miss Porter, the authoress. It was she who named Miss Lauretta Taylor as well as Miss Oza Waldrop.

With Dockstader this season, when he goes under the management of J. H. Decker, playing the Shubert theatres, will be seen Neil O'Brien, Al Jolson and Eddie Mazer.

"Going Some," the Armstrong-Beach farce comedy, resumed its tour last Monday evening at the Casino, Asbury Park.

Louise Gunning, in "Marcelle," opened last Monday night in Atlantic City. Jess Dandy is being "featured."

"Falling Leaves," the drama from the Italian which the Shuberts produced last fall, may be revived.

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BROTHER TOLD BROTHER

ONE SUFFERED FOR FIFTEEN YEARS, THE OTHER FOR THIRTEEN.

The convincing powers of a testimonial were never more clearly shown than in the case of Mr. Hugh Brown. A brother, Lemuel Brown, of Avondale, N. B., read in the paper about Hon. John Costigan being cured by "Fruit-a-tives." Knowing the senator would only endorse a medicine which had cured him, Mr. Lemuel Brown tried "Fruit-a-tives." They cured him of chronic indigestion and constipation. So he urged his brother to try them.



Hartland, N. B., Oct. 23, 1901. "Three doctors told me that I had liver disease and serious stomach trouble. My stomach was very weak. I took their medicines for thirteen years and grew worse. My brother (who was cured of terrible indigestion by 'Fruit-a-tives' after suffering for 15 years), recommended me to try these wonderful tablets. I bought half a dozen boxes and have just finished the sixth. I eat all kinds of hearty foods without distress and am greatly improved in every way. 'Fruit-a-tives' also cured the chronic constipation which was so distressing in my case." (Signed) HUGH BROWN.

50c a box, 6 for \$2.50; a trial box, 25c. At dealers or from Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

McNally wrote the book and lyrics, and Jerome and Schwartz the music. Mr. McNally takes his characters from French Lick to Hayti, where they become the central figures in a lively revolution. In the cast are Julian Rose, Mabel Sealby, Toby Lyons, Marion Stanley, Jane Burby, Adele Rowland, Alfred Fisher, John H. Pratt, Carl McCullough and Fletcher Morton. McIntyre and Heath will be surrounded by a large and effective chorus of singers and dancers. Scenic settings and costumes will be elaborate and tasteful. The first performance was given Aug. 23 in the Euclid Avenue Opera House. The comedians will open the Circle Theatre on Aug. 30. This is the first time Klaw & Erlanger have ever opened a show in Cleveland, although it is the home town of Mr. A. L. Erlanger.

W. D. McDONALD, Agent for London Address Headquarters, 285 YONGE STREET, TORONTO. 456-17

That Thomas Torne, who plays a prominent part in Kellett Chambers' comedy, "An American Widow," which Henry B. Harris will present at the Hudson Theatre on September 6, made his debut on the stage with Annie Russell at the Garrick Theatre, New York, in "Mice and Men," as a super, at fifty cents a performance.

That Grant Mitchell, who last season played a prominent part in support of Robert Edson, and who will be seen this year in Henry B. Harris' production of "An American Widow," was born in Columbus, O., June 17, 1874, and made his debut on the stage in Richard Mansfield's production of "Julius Caesar," at the Herald Square Theatre, New York.

That Maggie Fielding, one of the best-known character women in America, and who will be seen this coming season in "An American Widow," was born in Glenbrook, Scotland. She made her stage debut at the age of 5 with Mrs. W. G. Jones. Her first speaking part was Eva in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," alternating with Mary McVicker at McVicker's Theatre, Chicago.

That Eleanor Washington, who was last season in Henry B. Harris' production of "The Lion and the Mouse," and who will be seen this coming year in Kellett Chambers' comedy, "An American Widow," was born in Charleston, W. Va., April 30, 1887, and made her stage debut at the Empire Theatre, New York, in Stephen Phillips' poetic drama, "Ulysses." Miss Washington is a lineal descendant of the father of the United States.

That George Barnum, who plays a prominent part in Channing Pollock's new play, "Such a Little Queen," which Henry B. Harris produces at the Hackett Theatre on August 30, made his London debut at the Strand Theatre as the German count in "Why Smiled Home," and was the hit of the piece.

PLEA OF THE CHILD LABORER.

I say unequivocally that it would have been better if the south had never come into possession of a single cotton factory than to have founded a prosperous industry on the labor of children. This statement is radical, but true. It was the child that first attracted northern investors there—in other words, cheap labor, unencumbered by legal restrictions. Had the same regulations over the employment of children prevailed there as have been obtained in Massachusetts for many years, this industry would not have grown so rapidly and would not now be of such great proportions. The average cotton worker of the north is a product of generations, bred and born to the loom, or, at least, not new to industrial confinement. He is much better adapted to the service of a machine and to imprisonment within the

four walls between which he must work than the southerner of 30 years ago, who knew only the open, having come down from centuries of agricultural forbears, ignorant of industrial restraint.—North American Review.

SHOULD A WIFE SUPPORT HERSELF?

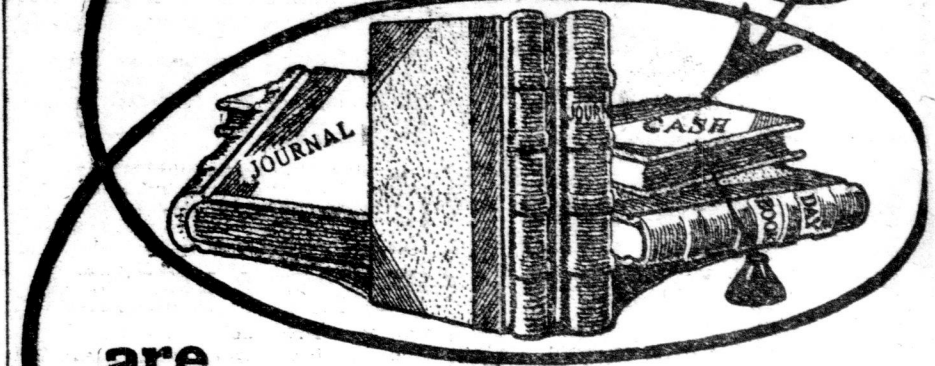
The wife of a professor at the university has secured a divorce from her husband on the ground of non-support. There was no question as to the facts. They were freely admitted. The husband claimed that he should not be compelled to support a wife when she was unincumbered and perfectly able to earn her own living, or, at least, contribute thereto. There seems to have been no sentiment in the matter, the issue was only one of the point of view. The courts have decided that the husband must support the wife under all circumstances, so long as he

is able, and that is in accordance with custom.

The larger point at issue is whether the ethical view of the husband is a valid one. It is not a question likely to arise very often. Most husbands prefer to support their wives even in idleness. Most husbands object to women becoming wage-earners, unless in a very restricted way. Are they right in their contention? The matter is one which is historical and traditional, as well as sociological. It isn't easy to discuss such a problem from a purely academic point of view. The attitude of men toward women has changed with growing civilization, but back of it all is still the sentiment which was predominant ages ago, when men looked upon their wives as species of property, a condition which still obtains, to a greater or less degree, in nearly all parts of the Orient.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

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