

MONEY PROBLEM MUST BE FACED

Important 14 Annual Meeting of Horticultural Association

THE WAR AFFECTS ROCKWOOD

Two Employes Off to The Battle-ground—Retrenchment Reduces Overdraft But Cannot be Kept up Without Letting Work Suffer

The annual meeting of the Saint John Horticultural Association was held at four o'clock this afternoon in the Board of Trade rooms, Prince William street.

Honorary Treasurer

Receipts. General subscriptions \$ 614.00 Special subscriptions \$ 10.00

The late Robert Thomson for eagle flying cage \$ 75.00 Manning W. Doherty, for Canada lynx \$ 50.00

Sir Leonard Tilley Memorial—Balance from committee \$ 85.16

City grant \$ 210.16 Rent of tea house \$ 4,000.00

Sale of animals \$ 30.12 Dog fine \$ 2.00

St. John Ice company, rent for year \$ 750.00

Total receipts \$ 5,668.28

Payments. Gardens—Wages for year \$ 976.48

Fuel for greenhouse \$ 87.75 Seeds, trees, etc. \$ 49.12

Head gardener, sundries \$ 6.84 Rubber hose, etc. \$ 28.90

Total gardens \$ 1,149.09

Park—Wages for year \$ 1,653.04

Forage and feed for horse, cow, bears, deer, birds and other animals \$ 712.75

Animals, including Grade Holsteins, cow, lynx, etc. \$ 210.05

Advertising and printing \$ 2,975.82

Interest account—Coupon previously due \$ 60.00

On account this year \$ 150.00 (\$20) coupons not yet presented \$ 840.00

Interest on overdraft \$ 250.06

600.06 Planning mill, carpenter work and lumber \$ 292.80

Wire fencing \$ 72.85 Paint and for lettering signs \$ 39.48

Hardware \$ 282.23 Plumbing \$ 8.18

Horse shoeing \$ 14.95 Sharpening tools \$ 2.70

Insurance—On horse \$ 6.00

Atlas \$ 10.00 On lodge, \$800, York-shire \$ 16.00

Commission—Joshua Clawson Est. \$ 222.70

G. Fred Sancton \$ 37.70

60.40 Hise mowing machine \$ 10.00

Pair horses and man, two days, sundries \$ 15.68

\$5,008.53

Leaving this balance, \$661.70, by which the overdraft is reduced. A. E. ARMSTRONG, (Sgd) Hon. Secy.

February, 1915. Managing Committee

To the President and Members St. John Horticultural Association:

The managing committee present this, their annual report.

During the first half of 1914 the prospects were most favorable for a prosperous year.

Subscriptions were coming in; animals and other gifts in kind, many unsolicited, were received and the attractions, especially the Zoo, brought visitors to the park and gardens in larger numbers than ever.

Suddenly the war cloud burst and it became the part of prudence to exercise retrenchment.

As soon as war was declared one of the garden hands, an excellent man, an Imperial reservist in the Worcestershire Regiment, Albert E. Whitworth, hastened to the call to the colors; a second, and equally good man, Joseph Teho, joined the Medical Corps, number 8 Company, first contingent; a third employee found another position, and it was decided that as the bank account has and had been for years largely overdrawn, every effort should be made to reduce it.

All extension work of every kind was stopped; the vacancies were not filled, and thus, without hardship to any one, the outlay was at once materially reduced.

Head Gardener Johnson undertook to endeavor to keep the greenhouse and its connections in fair order almost single handed, receiving aid when necessary from the two permanent men in the park, Head Keeper Henry and Assistant Taylor, who, always willing to do anything to further the interests of the association, assisted him at times.

Great praise is due to these three valued employes for their co-operation in performing this extra work and without extra pay. This with other careful management has resulted, with the aid of the special contribution from the Sir Leonard Tilley Memorial Fund, in establishing the committee to reduce the bank overdraft by the very respectable sum of \$661.70.

This retrenchment, however, cannot be long without serious impairment to the up keep and progress of the work.

Lumber. In previous years trees which, by reason of decay or otherwise, it became necessary to cut down were hauled to the mills and sold by the log. Later when boards and lumber were required such would be purchased at a difference in price which seemed very unprofitable to the association.

This year the trees were hauled to the mill and were cut to order into dimension stuff of such sizes as would be required, thus saving to the association a surprising large sum.

Buildings. With some of the above lumber, and by using a portion of the material of the

abandoned "shoot-the-chutes," a second shed has been built in which is now stored hay and lumber in drying implements, etc. The work-shop being found too small, its capacity was nearly doubled by cutting it in twain, extending the ends and building up in the middle. Many new cages for animals, most of them of an ornamental appearance, have been constructed.

Milk Supply. Milk being an important item of food for animals, a good grade Holstein milk cow was purchased in September last which has proved a profitable investment, sufficient hay being cut on the property for the cow as well as the horse and other animals. The milk, mostly consumed by the bears, which was costing about \$150 yearly, is therefore now produced at a great saving.

Gifts. During the last year the association received from the Sir Leonard Tilley Memorial Committee \$88.16 being the balance of funds in their hands.

Most of the other contributions have been made in connection with the Park Zoo. The late Robert Thomson contributed a handsome double flying cage and Eagle house.

Thanks are due to Manning W. Doherty for a Canada lynx or lucifer, two rare native animals; to J. Willard Smith for an Ara Macas or Scarlet Macaw, native of the West Indies; to Holt, Renfrew & Company, Limited, of Quebec for two young black bears; to Frank E. Williams for Alaskan mink; to Cyril Wilby of Scott Brook, Gaspe, for a cooper hawk, a Porcupine and two toises; to J. Harry deForest of Waterloosville, Kings county, for a spruce partridge; to Daniel J. O'Neill for native hare; to W. D. McAleer of Scott Brook for a great horned owl; to the Honorable J. Douglas Hazen for trout fry; to Colonel McEvity for Angora rabbits; to Ernest D. McCaw for two woodchucks or ground hogs; to H. H. Cochrane of Bloomfield for a porcupine; to Charles C. Gouzard of Old Town, Maine, for a baby porcupine; to Harold McIntyre for a great horned owl; to Harold Alexander

for white rabbits and to Fred A. Hickey for a bonnet monkey, a very interesting native of West Africa. Besides the above deer was obtained from Bayville, Northumberland county, and prairie dogs, muskrats, native squirrels and other animals have been procured.

Thanks are also due to Gandy & Allison for a generous supply of rock and ball bearing revolving wheel for squirrels; to G. G. & A. E. Kierstead for five crates of grain partly damaged in the I. C. R. elevator fire; to Leonard Bros. and to Charles W. Smith of Smith's Fish Market for weekly supplies of fish heads, etc., without which the cost of feeding the animals would be greatly increased; and to Solomon McConnell for conveying the same to the park and for numerous other services most kindly performed.

The management regret to have to report the total destruction by fire on the 29th ultimo of the lodge in Gilbert's Lane occupied by under-keeper Taylor. The fire is presumed to have originated from an over-heated stove. Only the well directed and continued efforts of Fire-Chief Blake prevented serious injury to the beautiful trees in the vicinity. The building was erected by the late Mr. Thomas W. Daniel at the then only entrance to his grounds. It was not well situated for the abode of the caretaker being too remote from the center, it is hoped in time to erect a new building on a more convenient site. Fortunately the building was insured for \$500, and the loss was covered. A claim has been made therefor on the company.

A permit was given to Charles T. Merritt to erect at his own cost a shelter house for checking skates, wraps, etc., the building to be the property of the association. Mr. Merritt has constructed a small but light building on the shore of Lily Lake. His charges are payable and he has given every satisfaction. The many persons who avail themselves of this accommodation prove the wisdom of their children.

This has been kept open by Captain P. W. Smith during the summer and has proved a great convenience to many. Heads of families can obtain here light refreshment for their children. The place has been well patronized.

Bonds of the association are outstanding to the amount of \$7,400; interest at 4 per cent. Besides this there is the long standing overdraft in the Bank of Nova Scotia, now happily reduced to \$5,938.89.

Future. It has been announced that the common council contemplate cutting off for this year entirely the annual grant of \$4,000, which the association has been receiving for many years. The park and public gardens, while under the management of the association, is in reality a civic institution enjoyed by rich and poor alike, affording to many of the latter class their chief opportunity of outdoor recreation. Many with their families spend their Sunday and other available afternoons in the park. It is up to the association as important as is the maintenance of the city's streets and squares. With the now many urgent demands on the public, in connection with the war it is believed to be impossible to obtain private subscriptions sufficient in volume to keep open this important institution. Practically the only fixed revenue the association has is that obtained from the sale of tickets for the larger portion of which is absorbed by interest charges. Wages, coal for the green-house and feed bill, for animals cannot be met without money. It will be for the association to decide what is to be done.

J. R. ARMSTRONG, H. N. STETSON, A. K. DEAN GANDY.

St. John, N. B. 9th February, 1915.

DYSPEPSIA GONE! NO INDIGESTION, GAS, SOURNESS—PAPE'S DIAPEPSIN

Time it! In Five Minutes Your Sick, Upset Stomach Feels Fine

When your meals don't fit comfortably, or what you eat lies like a lump of lead in your stomach, or if you have heartburn, that is a sign of indigestion.

Get from your pharmacist a fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin and take a dose just as soon as you can. There will be no sour risings, no belching of undigested food mixed with acid, no stomach gas or heartburn, fullness or heavy feeling in the stomach, nausea, debilitating

headaches, dizziness or intestinal griping. This will all go, and, besides, there will be no more gas in the stomach to poison your breath with nauseous odors.

Pape's Diapepsin is a certain cure for out-of-order stomachs, because it takes hold of your food and digests it just the same as if your stomach wasn't there. Relief in five minutes from all stomach misery is waiting for you at any drug store.

These large fifty-cent cases contain enough "Pape's Diapepsin" to keep the entire family free from stomach disorders and indigestion for many months. It belongs in your home.

Suffer No Longer From Constipation!

You can immediately relieve and permanently cure yourself with Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

One thousand dollars will be paid for any case that isn't corrected within three days. Dr. Hamilton's Pills contain no injurious drugs; they are composed entirely of soothing, vegetable extracts that strengthen the stomach and bowels at once.

It is absolutely impossible for Dr. Hamilton's Pills to fail in curing biliousness, sour stomach, indigestion, headache, or constipation. Even one box has brought vigor and renewed health to chronic sufferers, so you owe it to yourself to try Dr. Hamilton's Pills at once; 25c per box at all dealers.

abandoned "shoot-the-chutes," a second shed has been built in which is now stored hay and lumber in drying implements, etc. The work-shop being found too small, its capacity was nearly doubled by cutting it in twain, extending the ends and building up in the middle. Many new cages for animals, most of them of an ornamental appearance, have been constructed.

Milk being an important item of food for animals, a good grade Holstein milk cow was purchased in September last which has proved a profitable investment, sufficient hay being cut on the property for the cow as well as the horse and other animals. The milk, mostly consumed by the bears, which was costing about \$150 yearly, is therefore now produced at a great saving.

During the last year the association received from the Sir Leonard Tilley Memorial Committee \$88.16 being the balance of funds in their hands.

Most of the other contributions have been made in connection with the Park Zoo. The late Robert Thomson contributed a handsome double flying cage and Eagle house.

Thanks are due to Manning W. Doherty for a Canada lynx or lucifer, two rare native animals; to J. Willard Smith for an Ara Macas or Scarlet Macaw, native of the West Indies; to Holt, Renfrew & Company, Limited, of Quebec for two young black bears; to Frank E. Williams for Alaskan mink; to Cyril Wilby of Scott Brook, Gaspe, for a cooper hawk, a Porcupine and two toises; to J. Harry deForest of Waterloosville, Kings county, for a spruce partridge; to Daniel J. O'Neill for native hare; to W. D. McAleer of Scott Brook for a great horned owl; to the Honorable J. Douglas Hazen for trout fry; to Colonel McEvity for Angora rabbits; to Ernest D. McCaw for two woodchucks or ground hogs; to H. H. Cochrane of Bloomfield for a porcupine; to Charles C. Gouzard of Old Town, Maine, for a baby porcupine; to Harold McIntyre for a great horned owl; to Harold Alexander

for white rabbits and to Fred A. Hickey for a bonnet monkey, a very interesting native of West Africa. Besides the above deer was obtained from Bayville, Northumberland county, and prairie dogs, muskrats, native squirrels and other animals have been procured.

Thanks are also due to Gandy & Allison for a generous supply of rock and ball bearing revolving wheel for squirrels; to G. G. & A. E. Kierstead for five crates of grain partly damaged in the I. C. R. elevator fire; to Leonard Bros. and to Charles W. Smith of Smith's Fish Market for weekly supplies of fish heads, etc., without which the cost of feeding the animals would be greatly increased; and to Solomon McConnell for conveying the same to the park and for numerous other services most kindly performed.

The management regret to have to report the total destruction by fire on the 29th ultimo of the lodge in Gilbert's Lane occupied by under-keeper Taylor. The fire is presumed to have originated from an over-heated stove. Only the well directed and continued efforts of Fire-Chief Blake prevented serious injury to the beautiful trees in the vicinity. The building was erected by the late Mr. Thomas W. Daniel at the then only entrance to his grounds. It was not well situated for the abode of the caretaker being too remote from the center, it is hoped in time to erect a new building on a more convenient site. Fortunately the building was insured for \$500, and the loss was covered. A claim has been made therefor on the company.

A permit was given to Charles T. Merritt to erect at his own cost a shelter house for checking skates, wraps, etc., the building to be the property of the association. Mr. Merritt has constructed a small but light building on the shore of Lily Lake. His charges are payable and he has given every satisfaction. The many persons who avail themselves of this accommodation prove the wisdom of their children.

This has been kept open by Captain P. W. Smith during the summer and has proved a great convenience to many. Heads of families can obtain here light refreshment for their children. The place has been well patronized.

Bonds of the association are outstanding to the amount of \$7,400; interest at 4 per cent. Besides this there is the long standing overdraft in the Bank of Nova Scotia, now happily reduced to \$5,938.89.

Future. It has been announced that the common council contemplate cutting off for this year entirely the annual grant of \$4,000, which the association has been receiving for many years. The park and public gardens, while under the management of the association, is in reality a civic institution enjoyed by rich and poor alike, affording to many of the latter class their chief opportunity of outdoor recreation. Many with their families spend their Sunday and other available afternoons in the park. It is up to the association as important as is the maintenance of the city's streets and squares. With the now many urgent demands on the public, in connection with the war it is believed to be impossible to obtain private subscriptions sufficient in volume to keep open this important institution. Practically the only fixed revenue the association has is that obtained from the sale of tickets for the larger portion of which is absorbed by interest charges. Wages, coal for the green-house and feed bill, for animals cannot be met without money. It will be for the association to decide what is to be done.

J. R. ARMSTRONG, H. N. STETSON, A. K. DEAN GANDY.

St. John, N. B. 9th February, 1915.

SAY SIX INCH GUN PROVES THE MOST EFFECTIVE

United States Military Experts, Sent to War Report

THINK LESS OF GREAT MACHINES

Point to Situation at Verdun as Illustrating Relative Use of Large and Small Engines of Destruction

(By Gilson Gardner)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 10.—That a six inch gun is as large a calibered gun as can be effectively used in field operations and against trenches, and is in fact the gun which is doing the most important work in the foreign war is one conclusion reported by military experts sent abroad by the war department.

There has been much notice in the dispatches of the large calibered guns and the general idea prevails that the 42-centimeter gun has played a very important part in the war. Experts say the opposite of this is the fact.

The relative use of the large and small gun is well illustrated by the present situation at Verdun. This French fortress has huge guns to defend it, and the Germans have brought up their 42-centimeter gun to attack it; yet neither the German nor the French large caliber guns have been brought into play. The French trenches are protecting Verdun instead of their own big guns. The trenches are thrown up around Verdun at a distance from the fortifications,

making it impossible for the Germans to bring any big guns close enough to bombard.

The use of the big guns at Liege and Namur was made possible by the marvellous roads in Europe and by the quick mobilization of the German army. The Belgians were not sufficiently numerous nor quickly enough mobilized to throw up trenches outside of these places, or they could have prevented the Germans getting the big guns within range.

The lesson once learned makes it impossible that big guns ever again can be used to batter down fortresses, providing there is a sufficient field army to defend the place. Hereafter an army in trenches will protect cities threatened with capture in war.

In the United States it is the opinion of military experts here that the 12 and 16-inch guns used to batter in the defenses of Liege and Namur would find absolutely no use. In the first place they say that it would be impossible to transport them over our roads and insecure bridges, and in the second place there are no fortified cities requiring heavy pounding administered by these large caliber guns.

Any battles which might be called upon to fight would be fought in the same manner as those going on in the trenches in France and Belgium. We would have three-inch and six-inch mobile field artillery, using shrapnel and shell.

Of course the big guns, with long range and terrific striking power will still be used in the navy and in coast defense. The Panama canal will always be defended by the biggest guns we can make.

NOVA SCOTIA OFFICER OF PATRICIA'S WOUNDED

Lieutenant Stanley Jones of Calgary, who went into action with Princess Patricia's regiment, early in January, is now a patient in Woolwich Hospital, having been wounded in an early engagement.

The wound was in one of his hands and is improving rapidly. Lieutenant Jones is a brother of Mrs. B. J. Lawson, of Amherst, and a native of Wolfville, a graduate of Acadia College and one of the prominent lawyers of Calgary. His wife volunteered at the same time as he and is now serving as a nurse at the front. Lieutenant Jones served in the South African war.

Arkansas produces coal, silver, galena, slate, oil, stones and clay of every description.

"Welcome to Our City"

Carl Laemmle, President

Touching Death Scene as Bridoux of French Cavalry Expires in Log Hut

(Correspondence of the Associated Press)

Paris, Jan. 21.—The Temps publishes the following story of the death of General Bridoux, taken from the notebook of an army surgeon, just returned from captivity in Germany:

"I passed yesterday through one of the most touching experiences of my life," the surgeon writes. "General Bridoux, in command of our cavalry corps, died in my arms. I have seen many deaths in my years, and I have read of the deaths of Pizarro, and of the generals of the empire, but I am convinced that no noble a soul as that of General Bridoux was rarely animated a mortal."

"The battle was raging in a fog so thick that one could see no farther than 200 yards. In order to watch better the operations, the general had his staff were approaching the lines in their automobiles. Coming into a clearing the party sustained a heavy musketry fire from a party of Germans concealed fifty yards away in a thicket. Two chauffeurs and two ordinance officers were killed outright, before the cavalry escort could intervene and drive the Germans away. General Bridoux fell back on his seat with his hand to his breast. A bullet had shattered his shoulder, penetrated the body, and pierced a lung.

"We carried him into a log hut in the thicket. 'I suffer,' he exclaimed, 'I feel very ill.' Then he talked of his wife and children to the chaplain, but to us he spoke only of the army, of his soldiers, of his corps of cavalry, and of the death of his horses and of which all the men are heroes."

"General Buisson, who commanded a division under Bridoux, arrived. 'My dear Buisson,' said the dying general, 'I am about to die for my country, and I am almost happy, since that will give you a command of which you are worthy. Don't forget that our role is to advance, always, and that we should do all the harm possible to the invaders who seek to annihilate our beautiful France. I have confidence in the final victory, and I regret to have contributed so little to it.'

"I die joyfully for my country," he resumed, after a paroxysm. 'Tell the cavalry corps that the sacrifice of my life should serve as an example. I die, and I have confidence in the final victory, and I regret to have contributed so little to it.'

"Another paroxysm, another lucid interval, and the general expired with these words on his lips: 'I die an happy country will triumph!'

Touching Death Scene as Bridoux of French Cavalry Expires in Log Hut

(Correspondence of the Associated Press)

Paris, Jan. 21.—The Temps publishes the following story of the death of General Bridoux, taken from the notebook of an army surgeon, just returned from captivity in Germany:

"I passed yesterday through one of the most touching experiences of my life," the surgeon writes. "General Bridoux, in command of our cavalry corps, died in my arms. I have seen many deaths in my years, and I have read of the deaths of Pizarro, and of the generals of the empire, but I am convinced that no noble a soul as that of General Bridoux was rarely animated a mortal."

"The battle was raging in a fog so thick that one could see no farther than 200 yards. In order to watch better the operations, the general had his staff were approaching the lines in their automobiles. Coming into a clearing the party sustained a heavy musketry fire from a party of Germans concealed fifty yards away in a thicket. Two chauffeurs and two ordinance officers were killed outright, before the cavalry escort could intervene and drive the Germans away. General Bridoux fell back on his seat with his hand to his breast. A bullet had shattered his shoulder, penetrated the body, and pierced a lung.

"We carried him into a log hut in the thicket. 'I suffer,' he exclaimed, 'I feel very ill.' Then he talked of his wife and children to the chaplain, but to us he spoke only of the army, of his soldiers, of his corps of cavalry, and of the death of his horses and of which all the men are heroes."

"General Buisson, who commanded a division under Bridoux, arrived. 'My dear Buisson,' said the dying general, 'I am about to die for my country, and I am almost happy, since that will give you a command of which you are worthy. Don't forget that our role is to advance, always, and that we should do all the harm possible to the invaders who seek to annihilate our beautiful France. I have confidence in the final victory, and I regret to have contributed so little to it.'

"I die joyfully for my country," he resumed, after a paroxysm. 'Tell the cavalry corps that the sacrifice of my life should serve as an example. I die, and I have confidence in the final victory, and I regret to have contributed so little to it.'

"Another paroxysm, another lucid interval, and the general expired with these words on his lips: 'I die an happy country will triumph!'

Touching Death Scene as Bridoux of French Cavalry Expires in Log Hut

(Correspondence of the Associated Press)

Paris, Jan. 21.—The Temps publishes the following story of the death of General Bridoux, taken from the notebook of an army surgeon, just returned from captivity in Germany:

"I passed yesterday through one of the most touching experiences of my life," the surgeon writes. "General Bridoux, in command of our cavalry corps, died in my arms. I have seen many deaths in my years, and I have read of the deaths of Pizarro, and of the generals of the empire, but I am convinced that no noble a soul as that of General Bridoux was rarely animated a mortal."

"The battle was raging in a fog so thick that one could see no farther than 200 yards. In order to watch better the operations, the general had his staff were approaching the lines in their automobiles. Coming into a clearing the party sustained a heavy musketry fire from a party of Germans concealed fifty yards away in a thicket. Two chauffeurs and two ordinance officers were killed outright, before the cavalry escort could intervene and drive the Germans away. General Bridoux fell back on his seat with his hand to his breast. A bullet had shattered his shoulder, penetrated the body, and pierced a lung.

"We carried him into a log hut in the thicket. 'I suffer,' he exclaimed, 'I feel very ill.' Then he talked of his wife and children to the chaplain, but to us he spoke only of the army, of his soldiers, of his corps of cavalry, and of the death of his horses and of which all the men are heroes."

"General Buisson, who commanded a division under Bridoux, arrived. 'My dear Buisson,' said the dying general, 'I am about to die for my country, and I am almost happy, since that will give you a command of which you are worthy. Don't forget that our role is to advance, always, and that we should do all the harm possible to the invaders who seek to annihilate our beautiful France. I have confidence in the final victory, and I regret to have contributed so little to it.'

"I die joyfully for my country," he resumed, after a paroxysm. 'Tell the cavalry corps that the sacrifice of my life should serve as an example. I die, and I have confidence in the final victory, and I regret to have contributed so little to it.'

"Another paroxysm, another lucid interval, and the general expired with these words on his lips: 'I die an happy country will triumph!'

Touching Death Scene as Bridoux of French Cavalry Expires in Log Hut

(Correspondence of the Associated Press)

Paris, Jan. 21.—The Temps publishes the following story of the death of General Bridoux, taken from the notebook of an army surgeon, just returned from captivity in Germany:

"I passed yesterday through one of the most touching experiences of my life," the surgeon writes. "General Bridoux, in command of our cavalry corps, died in my arms. I have seen many deaths in my years, and I have read of the deaths of Pizarro, and of the generals of the empire, but I am convinced that no noble a soul as that of General Bridoux was rarely animated a mortal."

"The battle was raging in a fog so thick that one could see no farther than 200 yards. In order to watch better the operations, the general had his staff were approaching the lines in their automobiles. Coming into a clearing the party sustained a heavy musketry fire from a party of Germans concealed fifty yards away in a thicket. Two chauffeurs and two ordinance officers were killed outright, before the cavalry escort could intervene and drive the Germans away. General Bridoux fell back on his seat with his hand to his breast. A bullet had shattered his shoulder, penetrated the body, and pierced a lung.

"We carried him into a log hut in the thicket. 'I suffer,' he exclaimed, 'I feel very ill.' Then he talked of his wife and children to the chaplain, but to us he spoke only of the army, of his soldiers, of his corps of cavalry, and of the death of his horses and of which all the men are heroes."

"General Buisson, who commanded a division under Bridoux, arrived. 'My dear Buisson,' said the dying general, 'I am about to die for my country, and I am almost happy, since that will give you a command of which you are worthy. Don't forget that our role is to advance, always, and that we should do all the harm possible to the invaders who seek to annihilate our beautiful France. I have confidence in the final victory, and I regret to have contributed so little to it.'

"I die joyfully for my country," he resumed, after a paroxysm. 'Tell the cavalry corps that the sacrifice of my life should serve as an example. I die, and I have confidence in the final victory, and I regret to have contributed so little to it.'

"Another paroxysm, another lucid interval, and the general expired with these words on his lips: 'I die an happy country will triumph!'

Touching Death Scene as Bridoux of French Cavalry Expires in Log Hut

(Correspondence of the Associated Press)

Paris, Jan. 21.—The Temps publishes the following story of the death of General Bridoux, taken from the notebook of an army surgeon, just returned from captivity in Germany:

"I passed yesterday through one of the most touching experiences of my life," the surgeon writes. "General Bridoux, in command of our cavalry corps, died in my arms. I have seen many deaths in my years, and I have read of the deaths of Pizarro, and of the generals of the empire, but I am convinced that no noble a soul as that of General Bridoux was rarely animated a mortal."

"The battle was raging in a fog so thick that one could see no farther than 200 yards. In order to watch better the operations, the general had his staff were approaching the lines in their automobiles. Coming into a clearing the party sustained a heavy musketry fire from a party of Germans concealed fifty yards away in a thicket. Two chauffeurs and two ordinance officers were killed outright, before the cavalry escort could intervene and drive the Germans away. General Bridoux fell back on his seat with his hand to his breast. A bullet had shattered his shoulder, penetrated the body, and pierced a lung.

"We carried him into a log hut in the thicket. 'I suffer,' he exclaimed, 'I feel