

History Made By Coldstream Guards

No regiment has done better work or suffered more heavily in self sacrificing effort during the great war of 1914 than the Coldstream Guards. Some of the charges made by the Coldstream battalions were magnificent, and an officer described one bayonet rush as "the finest thing ever seen in war."

Thus says F. W. Walker in his popular and thrilling history of the "Great Deeds of the Coldstream Guards," a volume just issued in a series entitled "The Story of the Regiments," which are just the books that the public wants at the present time.

The origin of the Coldstream Guards goes back to the army of the Parliament, that unparalleled military instrument which the genius of Oliver Cromwell forged in the service of the Commonwealth. Hazelrig's Lobsters, the picturesque horsemen whose steel cuirasses so impressed the royalist forces, were among their progenitors, but the cool-headed patriot, George Monck, who saved England from anarchy in 1660, was their founder.

Guards' History that of Britain

Therefore the history of the regiment of Coldstream Guards is a history of Britain upon the fields which made her imperial. It carried its muskets and pikes at Tangier, scaled Gibraltar Rock, fought with Marlborough, Wellington, Raglan, Wolseley and Roberts from Oudenarde to Pretoria, and in later days in Flanders it has been one of the great regiments of the German War. Many guards of the world are of mushroom growth in comparison to the Coldstream Guards, and on the fields of France it has shown that none are better, and that its proud motto of "Nulli Secundus" is no vain boast, is no claim at all but an actual fact vouched for on the blood-drenched fields.

Monck's regiment was quartered at Coldstream and there he assembled his army for the march which ended in the restoration of Charles II. Coldstream is a border parish on the Tweed, and thereby has a remarkable place in history. Before John Smeaton's bridge or arches was thrown across the stream it was the most important ford above Berwick, and as a consequence the military hosts tramped in and out of the town throughout all the centuries. Monck's regiment was distinguished by the name of Coldstream, and is now the only unit existing which belonged to the old parliamentary army. It was a Monck who first commanded the regiment, and a Monck first commanded it in the year 1914.

Took Up Arms for the King

When Monck marched on London at the end of 1659 the disaffected infantry regiments were quartered in Somerset House, but he replaced them with his Coldstreamers, whom he employed in pulling down the city defenses and in repressing disturbances. They served the king as his personal guard after he landed, and he ordered that they should remain in his service as a unit of his household troops when the parliamentary army was disbanded. The Coldstreamers were paraded at the Tower, and, having laid down their arms, picked them up again in the service of the king. The regiment marched back to its quarters past the Mansion House, where the lord mayor came to the door to honor them and invite the officers to dinner and to give the city's acknowledgments in an assessment of cash. One of the first engagements was a furious fight with the city train bands, who were dispersed by the new guards.

There was some jealousy of the honor paid to the Coldstream Guards, who were made junior only to the present Grenadier Guards. These were placed on the roll as the first guards because they had been abroad with the king, and at one time, at Ypres and other places, had been given passes to go up and down the country begging, because they had no money for provisions. In 1666 the king reaffirmed the seniority of the regiment by an order, which stated that to prevent all disputes the guards would take seniority over all regiments.

St. George's Cross on Flags

The Grenadiers were accorded first place, the Coldstreams second, and the Scots third. At the guards review in 1669, which was George Monck's last parade (for he died of dropsy at the age of sixty-two at the Cock Pit, near Whitehall, in the following month), the regiment wore red jackets with green facings, the pikemen being in green, faced with red, and its standard was given with six red balls and a red cross. The Coldstream Guards now bear the cross of St. George, which is, in fact, the flag that braved a thousand years. The Union Jack being merely based upon it, for "St. George" was the battle cry of the English infantry at Poitiers and Agincourt.

The regiments of the guards in ceremonial dress now wear red tunics, with a broad red stripe down the trousers, but they can be distinguished by the arrangements of the buttons on their tunics. The Grenadiers have them evenly spaced, the Coldstream Guards in twos, the Scots Guards in threes, the Irish Guards in fives. So the cap band of the Grenadiers is red, of the Coldstreams white, of the Scots Guards check, the Irish Guards green and the Welsh Guards blue.

The records of the Coldstream Guards on active service are full of memorable incidents. They were with King William III. at the capture of Namur in 1695, the first surrender ever

PRUSSIAN OFFICER TYPIFIES GERMANY DECLARES ONE OF THEM

Looks on Private Soldier as a Pawn and Civilian with Disdain—Can Do No Wrong

"If I can make the Prussian officer clear, I can make modern Germany clear," says a writer in the New York Tribune, who is a German by birth, has served in the German army as an officer, and who appears to have emancipated himself from the spell of his earlier environment. He says that the Prussian officer is Germany, the Germany whom the Allies are trying to defeat in this war. He writes of the German officer with understanding and with sympathy. At birth the Prussian officer is like any other baby. What he becomes is not his own fault; it is the fault of a system. Brought up under this system, he finds, in the majority of cases, that it works to his advantage, and he becomes a supporter of it; just as the child of a Socialist, if he happened to be adopted by a member of the capitalist class, might well say that all happens for the best in the best of all possible worlds. The Prussian officer, though he is partly a dupe, has a pretty good time of it. He does not protest. The system may be bad, but it suits him.

The Training of an Officer

As a rule the German officer begins to learn his trade at the age of ten. By the time he is eighteen he has become a sub-lieutenant, with certain principles deeply engraven. He has learned to obey the orders of his superiors without question. He has learned that the private soldier is a mere pawn; that the civilian is of still less account. These lessons are not modified by anything he may learn in the future; they are emphasized. They are the basic facts of his existence, and whatever his subsequent actions may be, so long as they are governed by these principles, they will be vouched for by his superior officer and by the Kaiser himself. In a sense the German officer can do no wrong; so long as he remembers what is due to the uniform he wears.

The Sacred Uniform

Some extraordinary things are due to it. It is the Kaiser's coat, and the theory is that an officer must bear himself as though he were the Kaiser. The uniform is like the flag. If it is insulted the insult must perish; and, of course, an insult to the wearer of the uniform is interpreted as an insult to the uniform and to the flag. We had some hint of the sacredness of the uniform in the Zaben affair a few years ago. The Tribune correspondent gives another. A subaltern stationed near Berlin was roughly handled by a drunken civilian, who came up behind him and tore off one of his epaulets. Then he fled. The officer pursued him, and after a considerable chase caught up with the man and ran him through with his sabre. The rough died. It might have seemed a somewhat drastic punishment, but if the officer had not killed the man he would have been asked in his resignation from the army. An insult to the officer is an insult to the

Kaiser, and he who fails to avenge it is not worthy to wear the uniform. This is the German theory.

Death to Insulters

Not all German officers live up to the code. The Tribune correspondent says that he has seen officers on the streets of Berlin at night shrink into doorways or lazes at the approach of an intoxicated soldier. They did not want to see him; they feared that the drunken private might permit his natural feelings of manhood to get the better of him, in the course of which process he would be likely to say something derogatory to the officer, or even to make an attack upon him. In that case the plain and unescapable duty of the officer would be to shoot the drunken man. If he failed and his failure became known he would be discharged from the army.

Obligations of Officers

The Prussian officer is the child of the State. He has his privileges, such as shooting or stabbing civilians and privates. But he has his commensurate obligations. He has to dress in a certain way. He is forbidden to make any display of his wealth if he happens to be wealthy. If he has an automobile he is supposed to offer it in turn to every officer of the regiment. They are supposed to refuse. "His horse must not be worth more than a certain amount. He cannot marry without the permission of his colonel, and this permission is given only when it is known that the bride has a considerable income. Certain debts he must pay immediately, the expenses connected with the service. He is permitted to run other bills as long as he pleases, and, presumably, to run through civilian creditors who present bills. He is taught that he has but one business on earth, and that is to do the will of the Kaiser, who is his superior officer. If this is done all is done. All is forgiven if this principle is adhered to.

State Owned Steamship Line For Australia

Premier Hughes' Shipping Plan is Now Business Topic in London—Many Queries

London, June 28.—Premier Hughes' shipping plan is a new business topic. The fifteen cargo steamers which he has bought for the Australian government to be run as a state-owned line, average 4,000 gross tonnage; the average dead weight capacity being between 7,000 and 8,000 tons. The price is believed to approach \$10,000,000. Ten were strath ships purchased from Burrell and Son.

British shipowners ask what their position will be in competition if these Australian state boats are to be exempt from British income tax and excess profits of taxation, also has the British government, which now controls all shipping, finally decided to do the same to Canada and other dominions that contemplate similar semi-socialistic adventures. Many of these vessels are now employed on government business and they cannot be available for Australian wheat cargoes until the government has done with them.

NEW POLICE PARTY TO HUNT MURDERERS

Inspector Beys and Men to Come Out of North—Others Will Search for Eskimos

Regina, June 28.—Inspector H. J. Beys, the R.N.W.M.P. officer who is in charge of the patrol detachment inquiring into the murder of two Americans, Radford and Street, by the Kinn-e-muit tribe of Eskimos in the Arctic, is to be relieved.

Inspector F. H. French is to take his place. With three constables, Chinn, Douglas and Crombie, he will leave here for Baker Lake to take over the work being done by Beys. He will go by way of Montreal and will sail in the steamer Nascope. He is taking with him a new team of trained dogs.

It is hard to say when Inspector Beys will reach Regina after being relieved, certainly not before the end of September and probably much later. He may have to stay at Fort Nelson until the freeze up in order to make the trip from there.

Inspector French, who is taking his place, is experienced in northern patrol work. He was for many years stationed at Le Pas. It is the custom for the members of the R.N.W.M.P. who are on duty in the far north to be relieved every two years. Six men are soon to leave here to relieve men in the Yukon whose terms have expired. In this part of the north the R.N.W.M.P. have fifty men stationed.

NEW ENCYCLOPEDIA FROM THE TRENCHES

London, June 26.—A brand new "Encyclopedia of Military Terms," published in the "Listening Post," the official organ of the First Canadian division in France, has just reached London.

"Barbed Wire—Invented by Mehisto. It is surprising that he should invent anything of such an affectionate and clinging nature. It is used for giving an artistic touch to a trench. No trench is complete without it. It is planted at night so the artillery can plow it up in the morning. A small crop has been known to prevent opposing armies from arguing the point."

"Billet—A billet is anything from a shed to a chateau. A billeting party, sent ahead, is instructed to locate the most draughty and leaky barns in the country. At this they are experts. The generous hearted farmers inform their cattle and pigs that they must be very polite and wipe their feet before walking over a brave soldier's blanket."

"Bugle—Except in a band this instrument of torture is seldom used. There are only three popular bugle calls: "No parade today," "Come to the cook house door boys," and "Letters from Sister Susie." The bugler who sounds "Reveille" at 5:30 on a frosty morning has no friends, though he is often presented with anything near that to hand.

"Bayonet—This is the business end of a rifle; it has many uses both in and out of the trenches. A few inches of it pushed through the clothing of an enemy will convince him that he is not "Uber Alles."

"Bombs—These are good things to keep away from. That is if the other fellow has them. For cleaning up a 'bivvy' full of enemies, a bomb is better than a bayonet.

"Biscuit—The military biscuit—"take the biscuit." On active service, biscuits are used by the troops to sharpen their teeth on, to write home on, or (when pulverized) to make puddings of. After the war they will be used for making roads, feeding crocodiles, or shooting at mad elephants.

"Bully" or Corned Beef—the government issues this when it wishes to convince a hungry soldier that he is not hungry. It is served under many disguises. It may be boiled, baked, stewed, fried, or scrambled. A candidate for a cook's job must pass the bully beef test. When he can make bully beef taste like an omelette he is called a "chef." If he fails he is called something else."

One Gun In Use Since War Began

Already It Has Fired 18,830 Shots and is Good for Many More

London, June 28.—There is a "sixty-ante-quaint" in service on the Champagne front which has been in action ever since the opening of the war. It is believed this gun is about the "sole survivor" of the early days of the struggle and that its record to date of 18,830 shots fired is far away ahead of any other gun.

Naturally the piece has not come through this unscathed. More than once it has looked like a case of "knockout," but each time its lucky star has saved it, and although the gun-carriage is all battered and bruised the cannon itself is as good as it was and its men firmly believe it will outlive the war.

Meanwhile sister's pretty new bathing suit has some surprises in store for the horrid, rude, staring public.

Huns Bleed Poland By Tax Exactions

Extortion Under the Guise of Law—Machinery and Raw Materials Stolen—Vodka Sale Renewed for Revenue Purposes

The amount of damage done by the Germans in Russian Poland is incalculable, according to information reaching the London Times. They have done it by direct requisitions and thefts, and by ruin inflicted on industry. From Lodz alone they have taken away machinery and raw materials to the value of \$16,500,000, from Czestochowa to the value of \$9,000,000; they have cut down irreplaceable forests and devastated the country. The time has not yet come for attempting an estimate of these losses.

The following account deals merely with the quasi-legal forms of the German exactions with contributions, taxation and concessions to companies of German monopolists. The figures quoted below cover exclusively the Polish territory under German occupation and that only for the period up to January 1st, 1916. They are derived mainly from public returns and are absolutely trustworthy, as far as they go, but they are by no means complete; wherever estimates are made they tend to be well below the mark.

Put on Old Tax

Contributions levied on eighteen towns for which it has been possible to obtain statistics (the list, however is incomplete) amounts to \$280,300. In November, 1914, the Russian government, on account of the general distress, suspended the exaction of certain taxes. The German authorities not only reintroduced this taxation, some of it at increased rates, but decided to exact the payment even of the arrears. Thus the Germans reintroduced the land tax (raised by 100 per cent) the hearth tax and the tax on movable property in towns and urban districts and also the tax on occupied houses and the industrial taxes. These taxes had produced in 1912, \$17,000,000. They have also introduced new taxes on timber, on joint stock companies, on dogs and on fire arms. A conservative estimate of the amount levied by these taxes up to January 1st, 1916, puts it at \$4,000,000.

Poorest in Europe

Supplies, lodgings, etc., are being exacted from different towns for the German army and for the government authorities. Up to January 1st, 1916, Warsaw has expended in that way \$900,000 and Lodz \$1,250,000. These two industrial cities probably now the poorest in Europe, are unable to feed their starving populations and have to raise heavy loans through German banks, and still they are compelled to pay these regular contributions. The same happens in the case of the other towns.

In the chief urban districts of Russian Poland the German government has introduced a monopoly in grain and flour. The transaction is most complicated and involves an ingen-

ious system of exports of grain to Germany and the reimportation of a certain amount of flour to Poland. It is calculated that the German government and their concessionaires spend on the rye, wheat and barley which thus passes through their hands \$1,500,000 a month. As they charge for the same \$2,000,000, they make a profit of about twenty-five per cent on the transaction. In the agricultural districts a tax of one mark is raised on the grinding of every 220lbs of grain. It is calculated that this tax yields \$100,000 a month.

The tax on sugar has brought during the four months up to January 1st 1916, a total of over \$1,000,000. The total surcharge made on coal is calculated for the five months in 1915 at \$6,000,000.

Vodka Again Sold

At the beginning of the war the Russian government abolished the sale of vodka. The German administration have reintroduced it for fiscal reasons—in spite of protests. Out of the monopoly in alcohol, established in December, 1915, it makes a revenue of about \$3,500,000 a month.

But, as has been stated, this survey is incomplete. It does not include excise taxes levied in the provinces, fees for permits to travel, the revenue from tobacco and beer, etc. It is certainly a conservative estimate to put the monthly revenue derived by the Germans from their part of Russian Poland under their occupation at \$7,500,000 a month. The average revenue which Russia used to derive in 1914 from the whole of Poland amounted to \$8,576,000 a month, which sum included import duties paid on goods which merely passed through Poland, but were in reality paid by the consumers in Russia.

Baby Welfare Week Success

Hamilton, Ont., June 28.—Dundurn park was the mecca of 15,000 children and their mothers. The occasion was the second annual outing of the Baby Welfare Association in connection with Baby Week. Every feature of the week was a gratifying success, and this event, which marked the close of the effort, was a most fitting conclusion. The swings, hammocks and other apparatus in the park were in commission almost the entire afternoon by the kiddies, and although the weather was lowering the program arranged was carried out to the letter.

A number of contests for the amusement of the little folks were staged. A movie man was also engaged for the occasion, and took a number of views of the outing. The Maypole dance was won after a keen contest by Edith Kitchener school. In the physical exhibition drills some excellent teams from the separate schools entered, the prize being captured by St. Lawrence school, while in the similar competition for public school team, the honors went to Wentworth school. The cadets of the Robert Land school gave a fine exhibition of drill, and were presented with a flag by R. L. Smith. The fish pond, in which the tots fished for 500 prizes, was a constant delight.

BROWN GOES TO JAIL

Regina, Sask., June 28.—J. F. Brown was given seven years for his share in defrauding the Saskatchewan Government of public funds.

A good talker is pleased when he encounters a good listener.

Somehow the lure of chilly Alaska does not appear to be so pronounced this season as it was in former years of more intense sunshine.

CASEMENT DENIES IRISH REBELLION MADE IN GERMANY

Declares He Refused Money and Left Germany Poorer than When He Entered

London, June 28.—In his address to the court this morning, Sir Roger Caseament said "Money was offered to me in Germany more than once and offered liberally and unconditionally, but I rejected every suggestion of the kind and left Germany a poorer man than when I entered it. Money I could always obtain from my own countrymen and I am not ashamed here to acknowledge the debt of gratitude I owe to many an Irish friend and sympathizer who did freely and gladly help me when I was on the continent."

"I must say categorically that the rebellion was not made in Germany, that it was not directed from Germany, that it was not inspired by Germany, and that not one penny of German gold went to finance or assist it. "Gentlemen, I have touched on these personal matters because intended as they were to reflect on my honor, they were calculated to tarnish the cause I hold so dear."

Immediately after the prisoner had finished speaking his counsel, Sullivan, rose and began an eloquent address in summing up.

Indictment Upheld London, June 28.—When the trial of Sir Roger Caseament re-opened today Alexander Sullivan, chief counsel for Sir Roger, resumed his argument in an attempt to show the indictment was faulty. After he had concluded his address the court overruled his motion to quash the indictment.



MISS CATHERINE HUGHES,

Daughter of Charles E. Hughes, Republican Nominee for President of the United States, in her graduation cap and gown