

## FAMOUS WAR CORRESPONDENT ADDRESSED LARGE AUDIENCE

Frederick Palmer at Griffin's Opera House Last Night Under Auspices of 80th Battalion—His Optimistic Tone, Heart and Soul With Allies—Wonderful War Films of French Government.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Out of the hall of metal, the crash of explosives, the death-dealing, and the death of the western front, Mr. Frederick Palmer, correspondent of the Press of the United States, has come with a message which while it corrects many views held by Americans and Canadians, brings to the latter especially a message of hopefulness of the final result. As Mr. Palmer described it to the large Belleville audience which packed the Griffin opera house from orchestra to the top of the 80th Battalion, War no longer is so glorious as in the days of the Middle Ages, its only distinction being in fighting for honor.

Mayor Ketcheson introduced Mr. Palmer to the large audience. He thanked the citizens of Belleville for their support of the 80th Battalion in bringing the distinguished journalist to this city. Mr. Palmer was the literary artist and the man of experience who had been with the German and Allied armies.

The war correspondent did not flatter his uniform but wore the quiet evening dress. He is not a rapid speaker.

"I am the kind of general who feels at home in Canada," said Mr. Palmer in opening his address. "I have lived the war for more than a year. I was in Belgium the day before the German army began its triumphant march. All the army there was at the point where I was were only a few machine guns. There were no outposts and the army was helpless. I saw the poor helpless Belgian militia, who had taken the old uniforms and guns of their fathers and tried to make the best defense that they could with them. They were poor, but only the reservists, who stood in front of that oncoming German army. I thought for quite a time whether I would stay and meet the Germans or leave, and I was then that I decided that the German army was not the place for me. I could not forget that old Belgian woman I had seen standing beside her burning home, shaking her fist at the Germans.

"It was shortly after that that I went to London, and was given the position of official American correspondent. You know that Kitchener was not fond of correspondents, and I had a narrow path to the war of peace. But at last the chance came and I was sent to the front with the British army. The Germans were then opening their arms to the American correspondents.

"In 1915, after you left, I knew you could be there, wounded and back again. That's how near the war is to London. If you are hit you are wounded, and the picture you see will be the same. The wounded men go from the front to the dressing station, and if he has a hemorrhage, he is looked after. It is a little to go on, he is sent back to the base hospital, his trip being made at the rate of 10 miles an hour. His attention is given to him. I can tell you the British have the best medical corps in the world without doubt. In 24 hours the soldier can be back, wounded in London.

"We lived very near to the aviators. Early in the morning they would start up to the height of ten thousand feet and all day they would be away at their work of observation. Sometimes we could see them. Often we could not, but like the birds of the air they would come back at night. The aviators are very cool. They don't talk much. The British are aviators, the best because of their coolness. The British are the individualists of the world—the pioneers who are mashing dogs in the north pole region, prospecting in the wilds of Australia, along the Arizona, and hunting out the new places in British Columbia. The Anglo-Saxon has self reliance. He knows how to use his hands and his eyes. I might tell you that there are many Americans in the aviation corps, both of France and Britain. At first the German had the advantage. The German had been preparing for this war. He had been building aircraft for years, and had been training men to use them. But the British are catching up to them, and they are going to catch up entirely and surpass them.

"The British soldier is a peculiar chap; he is the aviator. The Frenchman can go ahead and do a good day's fighting if he has his hot soup every day, but he gets it, and the British must have something more substantial, and it is that that he in-

ists on his daily feed of marmalade (laughter and whistle).

"I saw a British aviator in Belgium eight thousand feet in the air, hit by a German shell. His leg was badly injured and he was otherwise bruised. His machine fell a thousand feet and then he got it righted. He could not cross the Belgian line, and when he landed he remained in the car until someone came to help him. I did not try to get out myself," the aviator had exclaimed, "because I was afraid my belly leg would fall off."

He also gave a vivid description of the first fight he had seen between the aviators and the German aircraft guns. The victors make use of the clouds.

Aviation required cool minds and cool hearts and these were British attributes. He pointed out that England was very close to the trenches. In fact troops could leave England and in five hours be in the trenches. The hospital ships are beautiful, and I want to say that the British Medical Corps is the best in Europe.

"And at the British front we had the Canadian," continued Mr. Palmer. "When they went to Salisbury, some of the English officers were inclined to think their discipline was poor. A German will do what he is told, even if the thing is ridiculous. But a Canadian soldier is different. He has the Mosaic strain and he wants to know why. When the Canadians went over there to Salisbury, they began at once to ask many questions. They wanted to know principally why they weren't over fighting the Germans instead of waiting around in the mud holes. I don't think I am at all exaggerating it. The French artillery, and the best in the world, is the poorest from the spectacular point of view. I told the British officers that there would be no doubt about the Canadians.

"When I got to the front I went to the Canadian trenches. The test of trenches is work. The modern soldier has to keep sober and work all the time. Every thing that can save the life of a man counts. You are helping your own side when you save your life.

"No trench is straight. They run all directions. I found the Canadian trenches well built, hard walks in the bottom—in fact it was a good piece of housekeeping. As I walked along among the Canadians I asked them if they were from Winnipeg or Toronto, and one chap said to me, 'No, I'm from Springfield, Ohio.'

"When the Canadians first got in the trenches the Germans put up a sign, 'Welcome, Canadians, we are waiting for you.' The Canadians threw back a great volley of slang, so much so that the Germans asked them to repeat because they couldn't understand it, and couldn't find it in any of their dictionaries.

"One of the most popular expressions at the front is 'Got Strife—England.' One day the British called by the Germans to sing 'Got Strife—England.' The Germans did, and they sang it again. Then the English sang it again, and they sang it all day. How can they hate such people? There's a lot to English humor.

"It's the fact to be pessimistic now. A year ago now the British were holding on by their teeth. At the earlier stages of the war the British were beaten, but the Germans didn't know it; the British didn't know it, and never will. That British army went into the world wonderfully well prepared, because every man knew how to shoot. They lacked in artillery. It wasn't any brilliant generalship that saved the British army at Mons—it was a man called Mr. Tommy Atkins. At Mons the Tommies dug in a good many places, because they were tired of retreating, and from their burrows they would stop and put away at the Germans and it was in this way that the tide was turned. But all this time the British had shells against them six to ten. But London and Canada were cheerful. They did not know these fearful odds. But it is all changed now. I left the trenches and I saw how things were going. And now London is all gloom.

The speaker also gave a very vivid description of a battle he had witnessed in which an advance was made and a line of German trenches taken. With remarkable skill he portrayed the manner in which the artillery and infantry attacks are timed. The great care in screening the guns was fully explained and shown in the pictures. What had most impressed the correspondent was that in the British ar-

tillery attack there were guns firing away that had never been in existence when the war started, and there were gunners in uniform who had been trained since they were started. "At the last drive they kept up a terrific fire for 3 whole days," added Mr. Palmer significantly, "although no person has told me, I am quite sure in saying that from their stores they can pour out shells for three weeks."

"It was my good fortune to see Sir John Jellicoe on the British armada. Sir John made his task appear easy. That is the great art of the great man of Britain. You go into a little cabin and there are three or four men taking wireless messages from all parts of the ocean, away north and south. And there you see Sir John sending out his orders. It all looks simple and easy. There is no fuss. The American is apt to ask if the British hadn't got tired waiting for 16 months for the Germans to give battle. But no one has ever accused the British of getting nervous. The British keep in shape, but not too much drill.

The British navy was prepared for war, and the German army was prepared for war, but the British navy is the most efficient military organization in the world has ever seen."

The motion pictures were among the greatest ever seen here. For instance, the picture of the French was staff films can never be surpassed. You see General Joffre at close range with his right hand man Gen. Foch. French artillery going into action. Lord Kitchener's bare bombs, all manner of trench artillery throwing bombs, explosions, of bombs, and the destruction of barbed wire changes by Algerian troops, a German trench swept by a machine gun, the town of Louvain of the British navy and of King George's visit to France.

The evening was brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem.

### At The Belleville Club

Upon his arrival at the Canadian Pacific station at 5:32 p.m. Mr. Palmer was met by a party of prominent citizens and escorted to the beautiful home of the Belleville Club, where guests he was during his stay in the city. Several members of the committee entertained him at dinner and later a very large number of members assembled to do honor to the distinguished visitor.

Before proceeding to the opera house Mr. Palmer kindly consented to address the party briefly.

"I think we are not yet getting very much of the real history of the war," said Mr. Palmer at the beginning, England was pulling more of the cart than any one would ever know. She had agreed to guide the seas and furnish 20,000 soldiers. England had kept her word—and she had done very much more.

In England the navy had to be served first of all. Anything that Jellicoe wanted he got. If naval guns were needed the land forces had to wait.

If the battle of the Marne had been lost, continued Mr. Palmer, the world would have been lost. France would have been crushed and then Germany and Austria would have united to crush Russia. The British navy could not then have saved the situation. The battle of the Marne was therefore the greatest decisive battle in all history.

"During the battle he had called Everybody's Magazine, which was his writing. If Germany had won at the Marne she would have lost the war. He had not since changed his opinion. He believed the Allies were beaten to win. There were neither blue lines, German tactics were to keep up the offensive wherever possible. Germany realizes now that she is defeated but she tries to deceive by her system of tactics. Japan did the same thing with Russia. Bulgaria worked the same plan with Turkey. It was the same with the South at the American Civil War. Lee knew that the South was defeated even before Gettysburg. It is now known that he marched to Gettysburg against what he knew to be sound military tactics. Gettysburg was fought for political effect, in order to secure recognition of the Confederacy by European governments.

But the South was then suffering with a fearful compression just as Germany is now being strangled with a ring of steel.

Germany will try to maintain the offensive and endeavor to make the British scatter their forces. Germany's efficiency, however, is now plainly going down on the Western front.

In conclusion Mr. Palmer said that the gloomiest place he found anywhere was in London where the people seemed to derive pleasure from retelling to one another the dreariest news and conjectures. But the cheeriest place in the world is right at the British front in Flanders.

### Progressive Legislation (Special to The Ontario)

Winnipeg, Jan. 31st, 1916.—Granting of the franchise to Manitoba women, a high-water historical mark in Canada, emphasizes among others two outstanding points.

First, War in Canada at any rate has not been accompanied by reaction in public affairs as is often the case. On the contrary, some of the most striking forward movements in the whole political history of Canada have come since the war.

Alberta has adopted Prohibition under a direct Legislative vote, both items representing most advanced programs. Saskatchewan, by legislative enactment has closed all the bars and taken the remaining 23 shops under Government control, and now Manitoba has granted woman suffrage.

Other important reforms are scheduled for the immediate future—direct legislation and prohibition for Manitoba and women's suffrage for both Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The other outstanding point emphasized by this latest progressive victory is that if a province is really anxious to go ahead it must have a Liberal Government. This is not a partisan claim but a simple fact proved by the records of the last ten years. It is not merely because Mr. Brown is "out west" that it is getting progressive legislation today. Alberta and Saskatchewan were moving for years before Manitoba began. In both Alberta and Saskatchewan there were Liberal Governments. In Manitoba there was the Conservative Government.

No sooner, however, had Manitoba gone Liberal than it joined in the progressive procession and is now at the head of that parade.

One inevitable question is this: what effect will the Manitoba advancement have on the politics of Ontario? These two provinces are neighbors and what happens in one must influence the other. From 1905 to 1915 there were Conservative governments in both and in both, prohibition, women's suffrage, tax reform and other modern issues were blocked. The general public, interested in results not in politics, see what has happened in Manitoba with the change in Government.

It seems only reasonable to suppose that Ontario, also, irrespective of old party affiliations, will see that to get into the line of modern political activity one thing at any rate will be necessary—a Liberal Government.

### To Meet Sir Adam Beck

Mr. Nelson Parlment, M.P.P. for Prince Edward is in Toronto today to join with a delegation from Peterborough and interview Sir Adam Beck in regard to hydroelectric development in this district. Sir Adam Beck is still without hydro-electric power and the people of Peterborough, Wellington, Bloomfield, Glenora and other points are vitally interested.

While in Toronto Mr. Parlment will attend the annual convention of the United Farmers' Cooperative Movement.

### Death of Mr. Geo. Leury

Mr. George Leury, an aged and esteemed resident of Rawdon Township, passed away on Monday, Jan. 24th, at the advanced age of 83 years. Death was due to heart failure. Deceased was born in England, but had resided in Rawdon for many years. His wife predeceased him about two years ago. Mrs. Spencer Simmons, of town, is a daughter.

The funeral took place yesterday, service being conducted at the house by Rev. T. H. H. Hall, of Rawdon, and Rev. C. M. Harris, of Marmora. Interment took place in the 12th line cemetery.—Marmora Herald.

### Death of George Gray

Mr. George Gray, sr., passed away at an early hour on Wednesday morning after a couple of weeks' illness with pneumonia. Deceased was in his 60th year and was born in Rawdon township but lived for a considerable time in Prince Edward county, moving to Marmora about eleven years ago. He was respected by all who knew him. Besides his widow he leaves one daughter Mrs. John Bate-man and two sons Gordon and Lorne. He also leaves one sister, Mrs. Darrow, of Ormsby.

The funeral takes place this afternoon.—Marmora Herald.

### 39th Soldier Dead

Pte. John Shaw, of the 39th Battalion of Belleville, who was yesterday reported having died of wounds before leaving Toronto for the front, lived with his uncle, A. Osborne, at 185 Wilton avenue. Pte. Shaw was unmarried, forty-three years of age, and had been a cook in various lumber camps throughout the north. He was born in Scotland, and had 12 years' former service with the Scottish Rifles before coming to Canada. His next of kin is E. Shaw, of Milwaukee, Wis.

### Sores Heal Quickly

—Have you a persistent sore that refuses to heal? Then, try Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil in the dressing. It will stop sloughing, carry away the proud flesh, draw out the pus and prepare a clean way for the new skin. It is the recognized healer among oils and myriads of people can certify that it healed where other oils failed utterly.

### All Night with Asthma

Everyone knows how attacks of asthma often keep their victim awake the whole night long. Morning finds him wholly unfit for a day of business, and yet, business must still be carried through. All this night suffering and lack of rest can be avoided by the prompt use of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy, which positively does drive away the attacks.

Wire made of a new German alloy with aluminum for its base is about twice as tough as steel wire.

### Gold Nugget In Chicken's Gizzard

Today the Post was shown a gold nugget by Mr. T. W. Thurston, corner Victoria Ave. and Wellington St. which was found in a chicken's gizzard by his son, Mr. Martin Thurston of Dunford. The nugget was shown to Mr. McCarty, jeweller, who pronounced it pure gold, as did also Mr. G. A. Lucas, of the Collegiate staff. How the nugget found its way into the chicken's interior is a mystery. There is money in poultry all right.—Lindsay Post.

### Won't Practise German Law

Harwood McKim, B.A., Smith Falls, has enlisted for overseas service. He is a graduate of the University of Toronto, and a practicing lawyer of Smith Falls, son of G. F. McKim, publisher of the Rideau Record. So impressed was he with the need of men, and yet more men, for the defence of the Empire, that he simply turned the key in his office door and went to make one of Canada's five hundred thousand. He left a good practice, but in going away he said he did not know German law and did not want to learn it, much less to practice it.

### Editor Celebrates 67th Birthday

Saturday evening last The Statesman staff and a few friends enjoyed the annual dinner given at Lorne Villa by Mrs. M. A. James, in honor of the senior editor's birthday, he being 67 years young on Friday, January 14. After doing full justice to the oysters and other good things, the company went on a skating party to Taylor's Rink, where they enjoyed the delights of that exhilarating exercise, the ice being very keen.—Bowmanville Statesman, Jan. 20, 1916.

### Sunday Funerals

At a recent meeting of the Ministerial Association of Perth and vicinity attention was called to the disturbance to regular church services by funerals on Sundays. The matter has a bearing upon the town and the country, and the whole land is more or less affected by it. In common with associations throughout Canada the association here, which is composed of members belonging to the Perth district, placed itself on record as opposed to the conducting of funerals on Sunday unless it can be shown that there are exceptional circumstances to warrant a departure from the rule which gives one day in seven for quiet and worship.—Perth Courier.

### A Father's Plea

With tears trickling down his cheeks and in a voice broken and husky with emotion, Mr. J. B. Pearce, one of Norwood's oldest and most esteemed citizens, supplied a dramatic climax to the other evening's recruiting rally at Norwood, when he pleaded with the young men of the audience to come forward and take the place of his son, Russell, the news of whose death at the front had reached him only the day before.

### Milkmen Fined

The Stouffville milkmen have been fined \$30 and costs each for selling milk under standard. The Uxbridge Times says that if the magistrates had known the law the fine would have been \$50, which is the minimum.

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# Health for Sick Women

For Forty Years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Has Been Woman's Most Reliable Medicine—Here is More Proof.

To women who are suffering from some form of woman's special ills, and have a constant fear of breaking down, the three following letters ought to bring hope:—



Pinkham remedies.—Mrs. MARY ASHON, North Cranston, Wis.

North Cranston, Wis.—"When I was 16 years old I got married and at 18 years I gave birth to twins and it left me with very poor health. I could not walk across the floor without having to sit down to rest and it was hard for me to keep about and do my work. I went to a doctor and he told me I had a displacement and ulcers, and would have to have an operation. This frightened me so much that I did not know what to do. Having heard of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I thought I would give it a trial and it made me as well as ever. I cannot say enough in favor of the Pinkham remedies."—Mrs. MARY ASHON, North Cranston, Wis.

### Testimony from Oklahoma.

Lawton, Okla.—"When I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I seemed to be good for nothing. I tried easily and had headaches much of the time and was irregular. I took it again before my little child was born and it did me a wonderful amount of good at that time. I never fail to recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to ailing women because it has done so much for me."—Mrs. A. T. McCASLAND, 500 Haver St., Lawton, Okla.

### From a Grateful Massachusetts Woman.

Roxbury, Mass.—"I was suffering from inflammation and was examined by a physician who found that my trouble was caused by a displacement. My symptoms were bearing down pains, backache, and sluggish liver. I tried several kinds of medicine, then I was asked to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It has cured me and I am pleased to be in my usual good health by using it and highly recommend it."—Mrs. B. M. Osgood, 1 Haynes Park, Roxbury, Mass.

### Last of Suspects Gone To Chicago

Belleville has seen the last of the suspects who were arrested here some time ago as likely to be a source of danger to the 80th Battalion. They have now all been deported to the United States and taken in charge by secret service officials to be dealt with by the American government. At the request of the military authorities the news of the arrests was kept suppressed for some time, although rumors were rife on the streets, about the blowing up of gas works and attendant risks to the barracks of the 80th battalion. The five foreigners who came to town put up at a boarding house on Front Street above Victoria Avenue. They had not come, altogether, but one came first and made arrangements for the others. They claimed to be people of means. When they were arrested, however, they were all occupying one room. A rumor had been heard that some suspicious characters had been seen around the gas works, one of them saying that it was a bomb and that they thought they could manage it. Col. Ketcheson of the 30th had his military police act with the local police department. The three men of the quintette—Abe Silver or Frank, Ben Silver alias Frank and William Cohen, alias Port—were arrested. The two women of the party were not. The Dominion Police had detectives here looking into the case and to them the trio made confessions. The gang is wanted as stated last week in Chicago in connection with a robbery.

### Elizabeth Horton's Untimely Death

At West Huntingdon, on Tuesday night, Jan. 18th, 1916, there passed away Elizabeth Horton, youngest daughter of Jonathan Horton and the late Sarah Haughton. Miss Horton had been ill since last fall, but her death was precipitated by the excitement and loss sustained by the fire which burned their home the week previous. A very quiet in disposition, and kindly, Miss Horton enjoyed the respect of the whole neighborhood who sympathize with the family in their bereavement, following to closely the loss of their home, which was not insured.

She is survived by her aged father at present very ill, her brother Archibald, and a sister, Martha, all of whom are at home.—Stirling News-Argus.

### Pontiac Votes "Dry"

Fort Coulonge, Que., Jan. 31.—The county of Pontiac was added to Quebec's long list of "dry" municipalities today, the electors by 1,014 majority carrying a prohibition by-law.

### A Beauty Secret

To have clear skin, bright eyes and a healthy appearance, your digestion must be good, your bowels and liver kept active and regular. Assist nature—take BEECHAM'S PILLS.

### Abused Hospitality

Last week in the Counties Judges' Criminal Court Robert Duffy was let off on suspended sentence on a charge

of stealing a horse in Newcastle and trying to sell it in Port Hope. He was let off on condition that he join the 139th Battalion, but on a medical examination he was found unfit and turned down. His counsel then secured him a position on the farm of Mrs. Jas. A. McLeod at Plainville, where he started to work on Friday. On Monday morning Duffy was missing, as well as \$4 and a Winchester shotgun. Duffy has a bad reputation, as he had been liberated but 5 months from the reformatory after serving a six year sentence when he stole the horse. He is described as a young man about 18 years of age, but looks older, about 5 feet 4 inches tall, and weighs about 130 pounds; clean shaven, pigeon chested, brown suit and a brown overcoat, lumberman's rubbers. —Cobourg Sentinel-Star.

### BEECHAM'S PILLS

Directions—With Every Box of Social Value to Women Sold Everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents.