

## THE "BLUE DEVILS"

### Chasseurs Alpins, France's Great Fighting Regiment.

France has no soldiers of whom she is more proud than of her Chasseurs Alpins, whom she has dubbed her "Blue Devils."

See them as they march in their picturesque uniform of black coat, blue trousers, and black tam-o'-shanter set at a jaunty angle! Short of stature, broad of shoulder, with muscles of iron and nerves of steel, they swing proudly along with the air of conquering heroes.

"They are," said a French officer to the writer, "the elite corps of our army, the most daring, skilful, and doughty fighters we possess, and every man of them is a seasoned warrior, hard as nails and bold as a lion. They are, in fact, all specially chosen for their courage and physical strength."

No troops undergo such a hard training for in addition to the regular training for infantry, they are taken for three months to the mountains where they undergo a drilling that would kill or disable any but the strongest men. They are trained to march almost incredibly long distances in the snow, to scale the loftiest and most difficult peaks, to leap crevasses, and to travel swiftly on skis and on skates.

They have as splendid a record of fighting as any soldiers in the world. They performed prodigies of valor at Napoleon. They have covered themselves with glory in the Crimea and Algeria, Italy and Morocco, and during the present war they have excelled even themselves.

It was their furious fighting in Alsace in the early days of the war that won for them the title of "Blue Devils," for no devils could have fought more fiercely. And at Metz, Lingerhoff, and Hartmannswellerkopf they were like so many infuriated tigers let loose on the enemy.

One of their most wonderful feats, indeed, was the capture of Hartmannswellerkopf, a steep and rocky peak, as sheer almost as a precipice, northwest of Thann. It was stoutly defended by a much superior force of Germans; but the Chasseurs charged with such fury in the face of a deluge of bullets, torrents of hand-grenades, and sheets of liquid-fire, that the Huns fled in panic before the "mountain devils" could come within striking distance of them.

"La Belle France" has every reason to be proud of her "Blue Devils."

## WARMTH FOR AIRMEN

As Result of Electric Clothes Now Being Perfected.

The electric clothing worn by British airmen has now been greatly improved, says the Daily Express. Goggles, shoes and waistcoat are attached by separate wires to the battery of the machine, and if the pilot's feet are the only parts of his body which require heat, he can switch off the other wires.

Germany realized the uses of electrically-warmed garments at the beginning of the war, but it was not until later that the British seriously adopted the system. Some eight hundred outfits are now supplied per week by the two firms engaged in the manufacture of these electric clothes.

A Daily Express representative was shown the garments manufactured by the Radio-Electric Clothing Company for the use of airmen. The gloves are of the softest and thinnest flannel material, and do not impede the wearer in the most delicate operations to his machine. They are wired up the back and attached by a connecting string to the sleeves of the waistcoat. The cold at high altitudes cannot numb the hands when they are encased in these scientifically-warmed gloves. Fur gauntlets are worn over them.

The electric clothing was first supplied to our airmen in October, 1917, just before the long-distance raids into Germany began. It was not possible to utilize the scientific heating of the clothes by electricity at the beginning of the war as the machines then in use did not generate sufficient power to allow part of the electricity to be used for warming the airmen.

The Shell Maker. Swift running belts and turning wheels. They sound, it seems to me, Like dashing waves against a cliff. When there's a storm at sea. The ringing shell sounds like a bell That tells of victory.

Under the fearful heat I droop. With weariness I stand. And then I think what others do. Defending native land. And turn with cheerful heart to toil. Forgetting blistered hand.

I see the soldiers in the field. The sailors on the sea. The birdmen rising in the sky. To keep our country free. And nurses brave in danger grave. Where sick and wounded be.

In winter's cold and summer's heat. Let each one do his share. We work in safety; far away. They toil in danger there. Then never cease our labor Till victorious arms they bear.

Cold water and lard will remove wheel grease from cloth, if the article is afterwards washed in cold water.

## HUN VANDALISM IN FRENCH HOMES

TELLING PROOF IS FOUND BY U.S. CORRESPONDENT.

Inspects Once Beautiful Chateaux. Now Wrecks as Result of Germans' Bestial Savagery.

There seemed to be a suspicion in the United States, at least during the earlier days of the war, that the stories of German vandalism were more propaganda than reality. That they were circulated to stir up and intensify hatred for the Germans, says an American war correspondent. I had some doubts myself regarding the complete truth of the statements that German officers had wantonly wrecked and defiled magnificent private residences.

I have no doubts now. I know the Huns do things which no one without a bestial nature could do. They loot, they burn, they wreck, they defile. They commit crimes against property which cannot be discussed. They leave death traps in their wake. They devise most devilish infernal machines. They treat aged civilians with no consideration whatever, stealing their food and returning just enough to the poor people to keep body and soul together. It is true that row and again an instance is found where one German in a group of a hundred or more shows a spirit of kindness to some feeble civilian, but in every case of this kind I have been able to run down the humanity sprang from the heart of an Alsatian or a Pole.

Every chateau which the Germans have occupied in the region between the Marne and the Vesle—and the chateaux are everywhere and the mans always choose them for their officers' headquarters—has been marred and mutilated. Every city and village where the Huns sojourned on their vandalistic march south from th Chemin des Dames tells a woeful story of destruction and pillage. I went through twenty of them. They are homes of wealthy families. They presented a sad spectacle when the American and French troops entered the city on the heels of the retreating Germans, who had been resting in comfort in the beautiful homes for six weeks.

What They Did.

Here are some of the things the German officers or their orderlies did in one home:

Threw an ink bottle against a seven foot mirror, afterward splashing ink on the walls and ceiling.

Jammed a bayonet through the works of five handsome marble clocks.

Tore covers and blocks of pages from costly volumes and strewn more than 500 books about the floor, practically ruining a library which was evidently the pride of a booklover.

Tore a teddy bear in two; pulled arms and legs from large dolls; smashed a doll cradle and generally wrecked a child's nursery.

Smashed all the china in a cabinet and a cupboard and shattered expensive glassware.

Slit oil paintings and stamped holes in pictures which had been torn from the walls and left on the floor.

Broke the keys on a costly piano.

Knocked tops off vases and fancy urns.

Slit tapestries and curtains to ribbons.

Threw bottles against handsomely decorated walls and poured various kinds of sauces and other liquids on expensive rugs and carpets.

Rifled every drawer in the house; blew open a small safe; threw trink-

ets and fancy articles of wearing apparel all over.

Wrecked beds, dressers and mirrors in all the sleeping rooms.

And even this does not tell all. It would be difficult to give an adequate picture of any of the score or more of fine homes which the Germans occupied and wrecked as they were forced hurriedly to abandon them to the oncoming Franco-Americans. There remains in none of the homes I visited hardly a thing which is of any value, and some of the homes, in furnishings and decorations alone, represented an expenditure of at least \$100,000.

Systematic Destruction.

Chateau Thierry is a very old and a very wealthy city. It is the centre of manufacture of musical instruments. Every shop in the city was stripped. Not a bottle of wine remained in any of the wine shops and not a pair of shoes or a piece of wearing apparel was to be found when the allied troops entered the place.

In Fere-en-Tardenois the homes were mutilated in the same way. There, I think, the Germans were a little more vicious than in Chateau Thierry. The fact that they were not routed so hurriedly out of Fere-en-Tardenois may account for the more perfect disfigurement and destruction of property there. Fere-en-Tardenois is a city ordinarily of about fifteen thousand inhabitants, with large shops, handsome homes and attractive streets. Now there is not a house that is habitable; not a dwelling which has not been mutilated and pillaged; not a shop which has not been looted. Shellfire from the allied guns in their blasts to drive the Germans north did immeasurable damage to the exteriors of the buildings, but the Germans did more. I went through about thirty homes there and found in all the same scene of savage despoliation. Floors littered with shattered pieces of furniture, crockery, glassware; pictures torn from walls and hacked with knives; pianos nicked and in some instances smashed; clocks shattered; drawers open; and the contents strewn all about; private letters opened and torn to bits; wall safes blown or pried open; bottles everywhere.

Mutilation Was Wanton.

In one home more than thirty paintings and pictures of other kinds—engravings, etchings, photographs—were damaged and three remained on the walls untouched. They were photographs of Niagara Falls—one of the American Falls, one of the Horseshoe Falls and one of the river taken from Goat Island.

In another home, which was treated somewhat worse than the others, the Germans had fired rifle bullets into the pictures and, with the same weapons, had shot off the necks of vases and fancy glass flower holders. The mutilation here was unpeppably wanton. Family trinkets and heirlooms—old family portraits—whose preciousness to the owner must have been realized by the vandals, were crunched under heels and thrown against walls. Bedding was ripped to pieces and valuable coverlets and curtains torn to shreds.

ON THE ALLIES' SUBMARINES

THOSE UNIQUE AND MODERN ADJUNCTS TO THE NAVY

Story of Subs Out On Patrol Duty

"To Search For and Destroy the Enemy."

The submarine is like nothing else in the Navy. She has always had her own peculiar little worries. When she makes a quick dive she may leave a hatch open, or when she makes a quick periscope she may lift a hatch; and in either case, if the sea gets to her storage batteries, she gets their gases; or her diving rudders may jam, or she may leak, and the deeper she goes the worse it gets; or gas may accumulate in her crank pits. And on top of all these little worries she has to lead the life of a lion, on edge, ready to open valves and alter course at the first sign of anything bigger than a rowing boat. And when she sees a hydroplane, no matter how far off, take it from her captain, she goes down to "nine hundred feet, and on a dark night we get away with it."

Their Little Luxury.

Every little handle in the submarine's central operating compartment has a meaning all its own. She aims her torpedo with her own helm, and whenever it pleases her captain to touch the torpedo-key, she sends it away with ten thousand pounds of compressed air, a reluctant "whoosh!" and a farewell not at the bow.

And the submarine's crew is like no other crew in the Navy. During the first four or five days of a patrol they sleep all the time off watch. After that, when they're completely slept out, there's nothing to do but hang on. They can't sit down, because they'll fall off. They can't play the gramophone, because they'll wake up somebody. They can't smoke, because they may set off an explosion. If they want to smoke they have to go up topside, and the more men up topside, the more time is lost—when time is most valuable—in securing hatches to submerge. For this reason

only two men beside the officer of the deck and a look-out are permitted up topside at once, and these only long enough for one smoke.

Submarines are divided into three sections, with sixteen Army coats for a crew of twenty-four. They stand the usual four hour on and eight off at the base, but at sea their watches are cut to three hours.

A Hint to the Thin.

A submarine is full of stale air, fuel-oil, and battery-gas. She is so small that at the base they have to station a boss watch up topside all night to keep tall surface craft from stepping on her. She has only five rooms, with steel bulkheads between them, and steel doors that can be dogged down so that if one room becomes filled with the sea, four rooms may remain. From bow to stern the five are the torpedo compartment, the forward battery compartment, the central operating compartment, and the engine room.

The officers hang out in the torpedo compartment. The crew hangs out in the forward battery compartment. And they all mess together in the after-battery compartment, where the cook hangs out.

The total effect of it is that the heat and sleep they undergo make the submarine men fatter than other Navy men. Although they are given waterproofs and "submarine clothes" for protection against extremes of heat and cold, they all wear dungarees, except the captain, who wears a uniform as cold-blooded as a fish, and would take the temperature of the sea except for the heat generated by the human bodies, storage batteries, and gas engines in her.

In the torpedo compartment are four torpedo tubes, the torpedo reserve, the torpedo loading hatch, the tall locker containing three torpedo tools, the anchor stowed overhead, the submarine's arsenal of six Springfield rifles, the officers' lockers, and under the deck the fuel-tanks and air-flasks, of which the latter not only supply breathable air, but also blow the water out of the ballast-tanks.

In the forward battery compartment are the crews' lockers and their submarine-sized gramophone and the radio apparatus, and the varying amount of battery-gas.

In the after battery compartment are the main and auxiliary switchboards, the hand pump overhead, with the safety helmets by which the crew can escape if stranded in shallow water, the after periscope, the work bench, the cruising hatch opening on to the conning tower fairway, and more air flasks along with more battery cells under the deck. Here are also the electric cooking range, the ice box, and the mess lockers. They dine at noon in the submarines on cold storage stuff mostly, and they get along without either bugler or boatswain. When the cook is ready, he rigs the mess table from the stanchions, serves the officers, and calls out "What'd'ye order?" to the crew.

And in the engine room is the petroleum smell which comes from more fuel tanks under the deck, the main engines, now sound asleep, the main pumps, the main air compressors, the after trimming tank control, and the main motors.

The Underwater World.

But it is in the central operating compartment that one finds the heart of the ship. This is the bridge-house and chart-house, and here the log is kept. Six men crowd to their positions here when the captain says "Station!" and on any one of them depend the lives of the submarine and everybody aboard when she's submerged. They vary in importance from the man at the main kingposts—levers for operating the flood-valves—up through the man at the main motor controllers, the man at the water manifold and gauges, and the man at the air manifold and gauges, to the two men who whirl the wheels of the stern and bow diving rudders, with their eyes continually on the depth and angle gauges, on whom depends most of all. About them, in a white compartment some ten feet square and not much higher than a man's head, are all the wheels, levers, gauges, bell, and speaking tubes, all the clocks showing the pressure in the air flasks, the weight of water in the ballast tanks, the submarine's distance below the surface and the amount of angle on the diving rudders, all the chronometers, compasses, revolution counters, engine room telegraphs and other bridge gear, including a steering wheel the size of a dinner plate, which controls the submarine's torpedoing, submerging, navigating, and motive power. The forward periscope, ending in two long handles by which it is turned, comes down before its after bulkhead, with the torpedo firing gear close by, and up its forward bulkhead runs the ladder into the conning-tower; and above, at the eye-port in the conning-tower, one sees quite unexpectedly the world outside.

It is a green and silent world, as if the submarine hovered motionless by her fins in a solid green wind. Although outside the after eye-ports her colors are flapping busily as if just outside the port half a gale were raging in pale-green silence.

The whole cost of the Crimean War—\$70,000,000—would just about pay the cost of the present war for ten days.

In Jamaica there are trees called the "whip-trees," and from these the natives make strong whips with the lash and handle all in one.

Of Serge and Satin

The girl at college always finds it necessary to have a dressy little serge frock in her wardrobe. The one illustrated is developed in midnight-blue serge with a guimpe of black satin. McCall Pattern No. 8312, Misses' Dress. In 3 sizes, 16 to 20 years. Price, 20 cents.

Elaborately simple, with youthful lines and a pleasing silhouette, is this design of serge and satin. McCall Pattern No. 8492, Misses' Dress. In 4 sizes, 14 to 20 years. Price, 20 cents.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

WITH THE FINGERS! SAYS CORNS LIFT OUT WITHOUT ANY PAIN

Sore corns, hard corns, soft corns or any kind of a corn can shortly be lifted right out with the fingers if you will apply on the corn a few drops of freezone, says a Cincinnati authority.

At little cost one can get a small bottle of freezone at any drug store, which will positively rid one's feet of soreness or the danger of infection.

This new drug is an ether compound, and dries the moment it is applied and does not inflame or even irritate the surrounding tissue. Just think! You can lift off your corns and calluses now without a bit of pain or soreness. If your druggist hasn't freezone he can easily get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.

Stream Pollution Serious.

The Hagar Sawboard and Paper Co., of Xenia, Ohio, was recently fined \$100 and costs for allowing refuse liquors from its paper mills to enter Massie creek, killing large numbers of fish. The company claimed that ally. Pollution of streams is a serious matter.

This is to certify that I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family for years and consider it the best liniment on the market. I have found it excellent for horse flesh. (Signed)

W. S. PINEO. "Woodland," Middleton, N.S.

From Vernon, B.C., an average of twenty cars of fruit is going out daily, and packing plants are working overtime every night to keep up with the rush.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

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## The World's Wickedest City.

Which is the wickedest city in the world? Put this question to ten different people and they will probably all answer it differently. But if we are to take the verdict of statistics, we must agree that the wickedest city in the world is Irkutsk, in Siberia, which has been figuring so prominently in the news of late.

Before the war, Irkutsk had a population of 120,000, and 500 murders were committed every year there on an average—the highest known average in Christendom. In other words, one inhabitant in every 240 died a violent death. And of the murderers only one in ten was brought to trial, and only half of them were convicted.

To remedy this state of affairs Irkutsk once decided to start a vigilance committee. It got one. Everybody wanted to serve on it. Ex-convicts and thugs joined by the score, and were granted special powers to put an end to their own misdoings by the governor. A reign of terror followed. Under the pretence that they were suspects, rich merchants were shot in broad daylight and robbed. "House inspection" and "penal confiscation" brought in a pretty haul. Before long no man's life and no man's property were safe.

And the government had to appoint a second vigilance committee to get rid of the first one.

GIRLS! WHITEN SKIN WITH LEMON JUICE

Make a beauty lotion for a few cents to remove tan, freckles, sallowness.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply you with three ounces of orchard white for a few cents. Squeeze the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle, then put in the orchard white and shake well. This makes a quart of the very best lemon skin whiteners and complexion beautifier known. Massage this fragrant, creamy lotion daily into the face, neck, arms and hands and just see how freckles, tan, sallowness, redness and roughness disappear and how smooth, soft and clear, the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless, and the beautiful results will surprise you.

To Britain From America.

Because we put aside the yoke. Because the voice of freedom spoke. Think you, we have forgotten our land. Who made our fathers what they were, Britain?

Think you, that passing tyrannies Could rob us of our memories. Who, in that far unhappy age. Were faithful to our heritage. And kept alive, by word and deed, The fire you lit at Runnymede?

Because we flung our gates so wide. And called all peoples to our side. Think you, that we can walk unmoved Upon the earth our fathers loved; Or witness with untroubled eyes, To-day your splendid sacrifice?

O, Britain! With uncovered head. Here, in the presence of your dead, We plight the word of faithful men; The common cup we drink again. We wrong you not by flattery; But offer that you understand, The true and open heart and hand, The friendship of a people free, The honor of another Land, Her faith in your nobility.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Naming the Rockies.

During the progress of the survey of the boundary between Alberta and British Columbia, a region containing some of the loftiest peaks in Canada was encountered not far north of the United States boundary. A number of these peaks have been named by the Geographical Board after Canadian and Allied soldiers of distinction, and travellers through the Rockies may now try to climb such heights as Mount Currie, Mount Turner, Mount Morrison, Mount Mercer, Mount Watson, and Mount Bishop.

The genius of Sir Douglas Haig is commemorated in a peak 11,000 feet high, and the names of Generals Foch, Joffre, and Petain are given to peaks of almost equal elevation. King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium are also remembered, as is General Leman, the gallant defender of Liege.

MONEY ORDERS.

Send a Dominion Express Money Order. They are payable everywhere.

Britain Raising 500,000 Men in India.

Half a million combatants are being raised in India this year. It was announced in the House of Commons recently by Edwin Samuel Montagu, the Secretary for India. Numerous non-combatants likewise were being employed.

The June figures, he added, reached the record of 50,000, and provinces from which previously few recruits or none at all had come were now supplying their quotas.

The Secretary emphasized the fact that Indian troops were playing the chief part in the campaigns in Mesopotamia, Palestine, and East Africa.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

An aeroplane recently forced to land behind the British lines in France was piloted by a 17-year-old German girl.

The principal sugar substitutes recommended by Government chemists are corn syrup, maltose (syrup made from potatoes), honey and high-grade refiners' syrup.

## ROYAL YEAST CAKES

Now that the new government standard flour is in general use, the quality of the yeast you use is more important than ever. Use Royal Yeast Cakes. Their quality is absolutely reliable. Bread made with Royal Yeast will keep fresh and moist longer than that made with any other.

Send name and address for copy Royal Yeast Cake Book. E. W. GILLET CO. LTD. TORONTO, CANADA WINNIPEG MONTREAL

"Visiting Cards" at the Pole.

The silk flag which M. Amundsen is taking with him to plant at the North Pole—"if the opportunity presents itself"—will be used, of course, for purely formal purposes, for the rights of the first-comer belong to the United States, whose Stars and Stripes were planted there by Commander Peary on April 6th, 1909.

Naturally, every nation which achieves either Pole is anxious to leave a visiting card. When Scott reached the South Pole on January 17th, 1912, he planted the Union Jack at a spot half a mile from the Norwegian flag which Amundsen had placed there some months earlier.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

There is no more gentle creature on earth than the British sailor.—The Bishop of Southwell.

AGENTS WANTED

Portrait Agents Wanted. Good prints. Finishing a specialty. Frames and everything at lowest prices. United Art Co., 4 Brunswick Ave., Toronto.

WANTED

BAILED HAY. QUOTE DELIVERED. Bothwell, Ontario. Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ontario.

FOR SALE

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried \$1,000. Will go for \$1,200 on quick sale. Box 69, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE in New Ontario. Owner going to France. Will sell \$2,000. Worth double that amount. Apply J. H. Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home, whole or spare time, good pay, work sent any distance, charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal.

CANCER, TUMORS, & LIMBS, ETC. Internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

KEEP YOUR STOVE BRIGHT

It is easy to use and will not burn.

KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT

2 IN 1 SHOE POLISHES for BLACK, WHITE, TAN, DARK BROWN OR OXBLOOD SHOES PRESERVE the LEATHER

LIQUIDS AND PASTES

KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT

2 IN 1 SHOE POLISHES

for BLACK, WHITE, TAN, DARK BROWN OR OXBLOOD SHOES PRESERVE the LEATHER

THEY ARE COMBINED IN ONE BOTTLE

KNOCKS OUT PAIN THE FIRST ROUND

Comforting relief from pain makes Sloan's the World's Liniment

This famous reliever of rheumatic aches, soreness, stiffness, painful sprains, neuralgic pains, and most other external twinges that humanity suffers from, enjoys its great sales because it practically never fails to bring speedy, comforting relief.

Always ready for use, it takes little to penetrate without rubbing and produce results. Clean, refreshing. Made in Canada. At all drug stores. A large bottle means economy.