

SIDELIGHTS OF THE WAR RECEIVED FROM CAPITALS OF BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES

NOTED ARCHITECT FEARS FOR VENICE ART TREASURES

Mr. Whitney Warren Has Toured Italy to See How Monuments Are Protected.

STATUES IN STRAW COATED WITH CEMENT

For Enemy to Destroy These Works of Art Would Be "Crime Abominable."

(SPECIAL DESPATCH.) VENICE, October 2.

Mr. Whitney Warren, the noted American architect, has been touring through Italy with the object of ascertaining what precautions have been taken by the Italian government to insure the preservation from possible destruction by Austrians and Germans of the priceless works of art throughout the country, especially the famous buildings, with their wealth of stonary, stained glass, paintings and other treasures which could never be replaced were they to be destroyed by visiting aerial warfare.

Mr. Whitney, in a letter describing his journey, says:

"To begin with Milan and its cathedral, the entire glass has been removed, in itself a tremendous undertaking. Thus we are assured that none of it will be destroyed should the city be visited by aeroplanes, except that the temptation to destroy the beautiful is a bait so powerful to the enemy that the risk might be run in view of the magnificence of the quarry. For, in spite of Ruskin's criticism of it, I claim that no more beautiful and majestic work of man exists than this great vessel covered with its mantle of lace; nothing more vast or of proportion more perfect has man conceived. The roof is entirely of stone, so that the danger from fire, of which Rheims suffered the martyrdom, is infinitesimal. Certain objects from its treasury have been removed, and where, as in the monument remains intact in its wonderful entirety.

"At Santa Maria delle Grazie 'The Last Supper' of Leonardo has been protected by a wall of sand bags built at a distance of about two metres from the wall and, further, by a fireproof curtain in front of it. In the latter case the objects of art have been placed in safety, as those in the museum.

"At the Castello Strozzi, which I visited under the guidance of Signor Belmonti, the conservator, the best pictures, glass, tapestries, furniture, etc., have been removed from the castle, and the castle itself is roofed with wooden beams. The building has been admirably restored by Signor Belmonti, who has devoted thirty years to the work of rebuilding it and accumulating the treasures it contains. He may well be styled the creator, inasmuch as he has discovered many of the secrets that time has obliterated, and has taken us into his confidence.

"From Milan I ran down to the Certosa di Pavia, where the same precautions had been taken. The museum was open but void of visitors.

"On my return back to Venice I stopped off at Verona and there found the same precautions taken in all the churches. The tombs of the Scaligers are buried to a certain extent in sand, while the statues are packed in straw covered with a thick coat of cement, sufficient to protect them against fragments of bombs. These precautions were made necessary by the fact that ten days before an enemy aeroplane had dropped a number of projectiles on the city. Should one unhappily fall upon St. Zeno or St. Anastasia the most beautiful sixteenth century ceilings exist in fragments of stone, as no provision against their destruction is possible.

"From Verona, which is really in the war zone, I came to Venice, arriving at one o'clock in the morning in absolute darkness and, in spite of my papers, was conducted to a hotel by two carabinieri and ordered not to leave, except under escort.

"In the morning the carabinieri took me before the proper authorities and with much formality and politeness I was welcomed to Venice for fifteen days, an unheard of privilege, so I was given to believe.

"Here at Danielli's le d'Annunzio, who has facilitated everything and explained much that is psychological in the people. 'Le miracle de l'Italie c'est le miracle de la France,' he says—absolute unity, devotion and conviction. An extraordinary calm reigns over this people, who are regarded usually as excitable and complicated, even more so, one would be inclined to say, than in France. It is indeed, that were possible. Every man is at his post, no distinction between the people, bourgeoisie or nobility. Since the declaration of war a spirit of fraternity exists between all the classes, and this is due to the sense of power, of sovereignty, in the pure people, who feel their duty, and are enjoying it. Without them they know that the country cannot exist and that no country can exist. It is the resurrection of the people in all the sacred sense of the word.

"D'Annunzio is very popular and has rendered great service. As a Venetian said to me, 'He has said the words necessary to move the ocean and make the mountains tremble.' Most amusing was a description of d'Annunzio being carried in

AGED MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN HARVEST GREAT CROP WHICH HAS BLESSED FRANCE



THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN JOIN FORCES TO HELP WITH THE HARVEST

COURTESY OF THE CHURCHMAN COMPANY

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN NEAR PARIS, BY THE REV. DR. SAMUEL N. WATSON, RECTOR OF HOLY TRINITY AMERICAN EPISCOPAL CHURCH, FRANCE

A FRENCH SOLDIER ON LEAVE TO HELP HIS WIFE HARVEST THE GRAIN

Decrepit Horses, Oxen and Cows Also Pressed Into Service to Meet War Emergency.

(SPECIAL DESPATCH.) PARIS, October 2.

"France has been blessed with marvelous crops in this terrible year, and the wonder has been all along how these crops were to be harvested with the men away at the front," said the Rev. Dr. Samuel N. Watson, rector of the American Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity, of Paris, to your correspondent.

"Well, it is being done," continued Dr. Watson, "and wonderfully done. There are the old men and the women and the children to do the work still. There are the old horses, too old to be food for powder in some places, and where, as is often the case, these may not be had the old-fashioned ways of getting in the grain are being put in practice.

"Here are some pictures which I took the other day on a short run through the country from Nantes to Paris. One shows a widow with her little boy and girl cutting their crops with sickles. The father of the family was killed at the front some months ago. But by the end of those eight days their crop will be mostly out, and the woman and children of neighbors will help her get the grain in.

"We have the addresses of all these people, so that we will know how to help them later. Their bravery, their courage, their devotion is superb.

"And they are feeding that French army which is battling so splendidly and determinedly to protect our American ideals of liberty from being trampled in the dust by brute force.

"We had a call the other day from the Abbe de Saint-Joseph, from Fontaine, up at the north, but a short distance from the sound of the guns. He is the curé for seven parishes now. All the curés from the other parishes are gone, four killed in battle and the other three in the trenches, so he is doing the work of seven men, and his parishes are full of poor and of refugees from the other country north of him.

"The Abbe wanted to have the loan of a reaper and binder so that his village may get in their crops quickly. And he will see to the machines being loaned from one little group to another and to its being cared for.

"To-day we bought one and to-morrow we will send it up to the Abbe. And America and the American church will be remembered in the prayers of many."

WAR WIDOW AND HER CHILDREN HARVESTING GRAIN IN FRANCE



A WAR WIDOW AND HER CHILDREN HARVESTING GRAIN IN FRANCE

"The sun has set and the market place is bathed in a dark blue light. The peasants, still remaining, are placing their vegetables on two-wheeled carts, drawn by mules or oxen, and are preparing to go home. French policemen, who have been retained in service by the Germans, are drawn by mules and some German soldiers are still making rounds of the streets.

French Peasant Girls Recall Japanese Ladies to German

Herr Wilhelm Schmidtbom, Famed in German Literary Circles, Describes Life in Occupied French Town, Its Joys and Woes and His Own Kindness.

(SPECIAL DESPATCH.) BERLIN, October 2.

A description of life in a French town under German occupation is written by Wilhelm Schmidtbom for the Berliner Tageblatt. The writer, famed in German literary circles, writes:

"As daily the setting sun colors the trees and the houses with its golden light and as the whistling and singing of the train sentries are heard as they march back to their quarters for the night, I feel that another day of dreary waiting at the west front is over and that we are a day nearer to our offensive, which must eventually come.

"The thunder of the guns in the distance continues, mingled with the song of the birds seeking their rest for the night in the branches of the overhanging trees. An automobile in which are several heard of officers comes down the street. A heavy machine, carrying guns for the front, passes them.

"Peasant girls are coming along another street. They carry loaves of bread in a basket that is delivered to them free twice a week by the Germans. They carry it as if it were something very precious and deposit it very carefully on the walk as they stoop to tie their aprons or to look at their shoes. They are wearing their figures to the fascinated beholder. Often they also let fall the shawl from their shoulders in order to stop to pick it up; they take by the hand the little brother who invariably accompanies them, to accentuate the motherly instinct that reposes within them. Without head covering, showing wondrous hair in artistic braids, with dainty shoes on their small feet, peasant girls though they are, with shawls that draw attention to graceful necks and shoulders, they remind one of the elegance of Japanese ladies. As I approach they suddenly stop, bid me the time of day in pure French, and talk about the weather, while their dancing, dark eyes speak in a language all their own.

"Several young German officers on the other side of the street stop and look at them. They are attracted by these peasant girls. Not that they are unfaithful to their own, but they long for companionship to take their thoughts from the horrible events there in the trenches not far distant. They stop and fondle dogs and cats, talk and laugh with the children, and even these peasant girls with their bread walk along the street, they stand and look and think of those they left at home.

"At the outskirts of the town are posted at short distances bearded men of the sandstone, like sentries guarding the entrance to this paradise, and by them none can pass who cannot show the required credentials. Their little sheltered houses, built in France, but painted with the German colors, resemble new toys in a shop window.

"Near by is a little café with sky blue walls, where by German soldiers, some of them mere boys, some old men, are drinking, while others are dancing to the music of a French gramophone. Dancing, but not with girls, for there are no girls there. Nevertheless, they are enjoying themselves immensely.

"In the narrow streets many of the shops are closed. Their occupants at the beginning of the war either joined the French colors or left on the approach of the German army. That is why every day looks like Sunday here. There is a Bavarian beer hall near the corner of one street, a German cigar shop, with a young woman from Nürnberg behind the counter, and a delicatessen store.

Signorina Garibaldi Appeals for Woollen Goods for Italian Soldiers

(SPECIAL DESPATCH.) ROME, October 2.

An appeal has been sent to the United States by Signorina Italia Anita Garibaldi for wool and woollen goods for Italian soldiers at the front.

One of the surprises met with when the Italian campaign began was the existence of a shortage of wool. Contracts were offered in the United States for a supply of wool and clothing of high grade, and it was found that the ordinary sources were not able to meet the demand for early deliveries.

An urgent request was made by the governing authorities to the Italian people to find wool and to produce socks, mittens, hand bands and such articles, but principally to bring out wool for the use of the soldiers.

Woollen shawls and petticoats have been unravelled, and the precious staple is being recovered in systematic fashion. As Signorina Garibaldi writes, women throughout Italy are working actively to obtain wool and to turn it into clothing for the soldiers.

The Italian campaign is being fought in the mountains. Every important action has taken place in one large sector of the front has occurred at an altitude of more than 6,000 feet.

Italian troops divided into squads roped together are carrying out operations in the Alps over glaciers and wind swept peaks above the clouds.

During the first few weeks of the campaign rains and fog prevailed in the area of conflict, and more than a month ago unreasonable snowstorms occurred, which rendered the early use of heavy clothing. Wool to resist the bitter cold of the Alps is an urgent requirement for the soldier who is to wage a campaign under conditions where shelter of only the most elementary kind is to be found.

Signorina Garibaldi is a granddaughter of the great Italian liberator and a sister of the heroic brothers who offered their lives to France when the European war broke out in August, 1914. Their offer was accepted; they were given commissions in the French army and they went to the front with a body of their followers.

In the bitterly contested positions in the Argonne the young Italians distinguished themselves by several actions of valor and of military importance. Two of the brothers, Costantino and Bruno, were killed in battle.

When Italy, in May last, declared war on Turkey, the Garibaldi brothers were released from the French army and has been ordered to enlist under the flag of the mother country. The five brothers were given commissions, Peppino being made colonel.

Tyrolen hat with a shaving brush sticking out behind. There are other noisy and bad mannered people in the world, I know, but these are the limit, unless it is the German-American, waving the eternal and long suffering American flag.

"The harbor is devoid of shipping, save half a dozen captured Austrian vessels and numberless torpedo boats and torpedoes. In the distance, off to the south-west in the lagoon, I can see from my window the powerful great fleet, ready at a moment's notice to put to sea, should the enemy see fit to risk the attack."

Mr. Warren tells of seeing an enemy aeroplane hovering over Venice and of the attempt made by another to drop a bomb in the Piazza, but it fell in the harbor only. The city is in absolute dark-

PRICES SOAR FOR PRIME CAT MEAT

To Keep This War Delicacy Within Reach of People Hungarian Authorities Fix Maximum Price.

(SPECIAL DESPATCH.) BUDAPEST, October 2.

Three kronen per kilo of cats! This is the official maximum price fixed by the authorities of the district of Biharkeztetser, in Hungary, for cats offered for consumption in the public markets. Grimalkin thus has come into prominence in the great war. The Budapest correspondent of the Brantford Zeitung has telegraphed the interesting news to his newspaper, as follows:

"The official organ of the Hungarian Butchers' Association announces that in the district of Biharkeztetser, where Italians have been interned since the war, the consumption of cats takes place daily. The prices have risen and have amounted to enormous sums. The local authorities have been forced to act and have fixed a maximum price which at the present time is set at three kronen per kilo.

Just think of a fine hassenpfeffer of fat country cats! Or a fillet of feline, in a mullered sauce of cats and onions, served in onions, or served cold in aspic might tempt the jaded palate of a resident of Biharkeztetser. The miscellaneous man in 'Pickwick Papers' had it: 'It's the season' as he does it."

German Tale of an Analphabetic Teacher

(SPECIAL DESPATCH.) BERLIN, October 2.

Among the Russian prisoners recently captured by Field Marshal von Ludendorff's army was a man who, the Germans say, gave evidence of refinement and education, could talk agreeably almost on any subject, had been an instructor in a school in Tilsa, but could neither read nor write.

At first this was not believed, and the Germans by various tricks and devices tested him and tried to surprise him, but his statement was found to be correct. In his youth this Russian prisoner had no opportunity of learning to read or write, and he became a young man, and he found it too difficult. However, he had a thirst for knowledge and he went to Libau and obtained a position. During the evening he attended lectures on scientific and philosophical subjects and retained much of what he heard. Later, when there was a vacancy in a high school of Libau, he applied personally for the position and obtained it. He had become proficient in physics by attending lectures on that subject and proved an efficient instructor in his branch, as well as in gymnastics, and the fact that he could neither read nor write did not detract from his value to the school.

When the war broke out he went to the front and now that he has been taken prisoner he expressed a wish to the Germans by attending lectures on that subject and proved an efficient instructor in his branch, as well as in gymnastics, and the fact that he could neither read nor write did not detract from his value to the school.

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LAST EDITION

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR

RUS

HALF BATTALION PLUS OWN CRUITS, SAY

On Sunday night tation left for Ottawa Sir Sam Hughes, with referent, with referent, curing a whole for location in B during the winter in half a battalion as p Those who went w Cockshutt, M.P., J er, M.P., Capt. Cutel Ryerson (acting for Spence), Ald. Pitt Ald. Dowling.

A special despatch Courier as to the ou their visit says:

"Ottawa, C "General Hughe promised half a b and retaining our cruitts."

LONDON TIMES TAKES GLOOMY VIEW OF

By Special Wire to the Cour London, Oct. 4.—Russia and dignified note to King G Government is the chief to rial comment this morn daily Telegraph welcomes action because it brings t prominence the absolute t tween the Slav ideals whic tress and the Teutonic p shie repudiates. Moreover, in a most dramatic way how ly the allies are prepared to the new crisis in the Balka The Daily Express rema

RECKLESS TREACH To-day Bulgaria in regular rhythm like the breathing of a living thing. "A discordant sound! Two men are being led by a third down the street—two miserable looking shapes. One has his arm in bandages, the other his head. They are two French prisoners. The third is one of the Lanstrum calmly smoking his pipe. A scream is heard. Are these poor fellows to be executed? A woman emerges from one of the houses; then more women. Young German soldiers who have been gossiping in a nearby shop, perhaps this better to learn French, also come forward. The faces of the girls are transfigured with terror as they see the prisoners. Those girls who had been laughing and joking a moment before were now trembling and greatly agitated. "What number? What number? they ask.

"It is forbidden to talk to prisoners and they look anxiously for the number of the regiment on the sleeves of the poor fellows. Perhaps they are friends or relatives, perhaps neighbors. There is a pain fear and anguish in every line of the faces of these girls. Their hearts bleed, they have forgotten and presently of young German soldiers. Now, I admit these—these French women, for I see how they love their countrymen.

"Faces appear in all the windows, and prisoners hide their. No further sound is heard. The prisoners proceed along their silent, grim guard while the eyes in the windows look after them silently. It is as if poor France was being led before them.

"Such a life in this beautiful town, surrounded by the horrors of war. The heart of France is laid bare here, and the peaceful breathing is to the hearer but the soft, gentle flow of its tears. From the restless atmosphere of the market place flows his heart's blood."

GERMAN TALE OF AN ANALPHABETIC TEACHER

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On Strike. Schenectady, N. Y., Oct 1, 500 machinists struck 5 hour day at the Gener plant here to-day. They working ten hours. The disturbance. The total nu players of the plant is ap 16,000.