

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR

BRANTFORD, CANADA, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1916

SECOND PART

ATIONS. WIFE

Garrison

"Put One Over"

me to say to you. Of course you have your talk all ready, and as soon as the business meeting is over the members of the history course will come forward. Mrs. Bent will introduce you and you can go right on with the work. Is there anything you need for your lecture?"

"Of course they will be safe here," Mrs. Smith retorted, "and if you will order the blackboard and other things sent up, I will arrange for their payment with you. Now if you will just take this seat, and wait until the business meeting is over. It will be a short one, for our meetings close always at half-past eight, of course you want plenty of time."

When Check-Time Came.

I sank into the seat she indicated, and tried to collect my scattered ideas in order to be ready when the time came for me to speak. "The meeting will please come to order," quavered the president, striking a feeble little blow with a handsome avel upon the desk, and then turning to Mrs. Smith deferentially: "The secretary will please read the minutes of the last meeting."

Mrs. Smith arose, and in a carefully modulated voice read the minutes, which to do her justice, were written in remarkably clear and concise fashion. They were adopted with the usual mechanical formula, and then there followed the regular routine business of the club. But there appeared to be an endless amount of it, entailing a good deal of discussion. As soon as her minutes were read, Mrs. Smith had moved toward the rear of the room. I saw her arrest the newspaper women and then disappear with them mysteriously into some other part of the clubhouse. I really believe that she could have handled expedient matters if he had been in the room. But in her case a slip without a rudder, the minutes slipped by, the half hours followed one another, and when Mrs. Smith came back to the room, the hands of the watch indicated a 9 o'clock, and the business minutes just being concluded.

to Journeys

BY TEMPLE MANNING

ESTS ARE A FAVORITE SPORT.

to, at the most indignified situations which they found themselves. The centre of interest was between the two, where a heavy rope was stretched about six feet from the ground. From this rope about cards hung down to the height of a man's shoulders. To each of these cards was a bun—yes, a regulation bun of the breakfast table variety. The object of the game was to seize the bun in the hand and to eat it.

To make the stunt more difficult the buns were smeared with a liberal amount of golden syrup. To add to the fun of the contest the competitors were prohibited from touching the buns with their hands. And that there could be no "fools" in the game, each contestant had his arms tied behind him. At a given signal, the contestants took their places, each before the particular bun he was to try to conquer. When the rope was shaken by the referee, who was a most dignified native of the island, the game was on. The buns began to swing at the ends of their cords. The first to touch his bun touched it with a nose and there it stuck. He sucked away and shook himself loose from the suspended bun. Then the man next in made a misty lunge at his bun, at which point I lost all feeling, for the buns were inhuman—they seemed alive, they swung and stuck and clung, and seemed determined to escape the eager mouths that bit at them.

To add to the hilarity of the occasion the music of the "side lines" suddenly leaped forward to the centre of the arena. The hand pushed by the air and on at there came a shower of four which sprinkled the nearest contestant with white that glinted about his forehead. This seemed the signal for the winner to get the players with their noses they were robed in white. A dash to the nearby river ended the contest. In its waters the players dove and washed away all evidence of having played.

ARMED TRADERS ON THE HIGH SEAS WERE NOT UNKNOWN BEFORE THIS WAR BROKE OUT

Instance After Instance Can be Recorded From History Where Merchantmen in Time of War Resisted the attentions of Warships—In the 18th Century All Merchant Ships Not Convoyed Were Armed—Even the Whalers Carried Guns For Protection

By the decision not to recognize the claim of Germany to torpedo armed merchant ships without warning, the United States Government acknowledges the right of trading ships to carry weapons for their own protection.

This attitude is entirely in accordance with American precedent and international law. It would, however, be most unfair if, while admitting the principle, such alterations were made in American harbor rules as will deprive this right of the merchant seaman of its value. Against the latest types of submarine, nothing less than a six-inch gun can be of much use. No restrictions were placed upon the quantity or calibre of the armament carried by merchantmen of the United States in the past. As it was with the American armed traders, so it was with the commercial ships of other countries. There are also scores of instances in the history of sea adventure in which armed traders have offered resistance to war vessels and privateers, usually without waiting to be attacked.

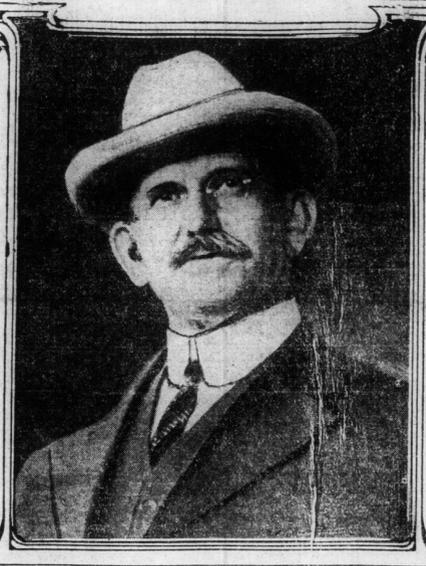
A CENTURY OLD PRECEDENT.

The classical instance of the kind is the engagement which was fought between the East Indiaman, under the command of Commodore Nathaniel Dance, of the Company's service, and a French squadron composed of one line-of-battle ship, three frigates, and a brig, under Admiral Linois, on the night of 14, 1804, off Pulo Arro. By his skillful disposition and combatant attitude, the commodore deceived his opponent into mistaking the British ships for merchantmen. Observing that the enemy hesitated, Dance promptly attacked, and this bold manoeuvre had the effect of causing the French squadron to withdraw.

The rich convoy was thus preserved, and on returning to England Dance was knighted for his courage and resource. The East Indiaman, indeed, while perfectly ready to fight, as they so often did if necessary, were equally prepared to gain their object by a bluff when possible. In August, 1800, the Exeter, an East Indiaman, ranged up alongside the Medea a 36-gun frigate, and demanded her surrender. It being dusk, the French captain believed his vessel to be under the guns of a line-of-battleship and, considering defence fruitless, complied with the demand of the trader.

Many similar instances in which the armed merchant ships of the East India Company were able to successfully resist war vessels or privateers occurred. But it was not only the Company's ships—in which discipline resembling that of the Royal Navy was maintained—but merchant vessels of all descriptions, which were armed. In the 18th century, it may be said that there were practically only two methods of commercial sailing in war time. One was that in which a number of merchantmen met and proceeded under the protection and convoy of a suitable force of men-of-war; and the other, usually practised by the faster sailing vessels, was that of going well armed and manned, and of relying up-

INVENTS "HOSE OF DEATH" FOR ALLIES



LIEUTENANT COLONEL ISAAC N. LEWIS

Colonel I. N. Lewis, U. S. A., retired, is the inventor of a machine gun which is being used by the Allies with wonderful effect. Its killing power may be gauged from the fact that in one trench recently one of these guns, manned by a crew of two men, accounted for 330 Germans in half an hour. It has been described as the "Hose of Death," and whether in advance or retirement it is going to be the supreme battle arbiter of the coming year, according to British military opinion.

was made to look as warlike as possible. The other ship had only two real guns, but she made 14 of wood and mounted them. The seaman also knotted up rope yards round a gunpowder cartridge. One of these, tied to the muzzle of a wooden gun, made all the noise and had the appearance when fired of being an actual discharge from the piece. By these means they hoped to frighten any small privateer, and did, indeed, when attacked by a strange brig, manage to escape safely into port.

OTHER EXAMPLES.

These examples might be multiplied. It could be shown how the Mount Vernon, Captain Darby, an American armed merchantman sailing from Salem to Gibraltar in 1799, had several engagements with French and Spanish privateers, and in every case beat them off, the actions generally beginning by the trader opening fire before her assailants made any show of summoning her to stop. Captain Darby never hesitated, but realizing that it was a case of successful defence or capture, he attacked on sight.

Another case very much in point is that of the Atlas, an American privateer from the Delaware, which in 1812 met two English merchant ships, and was attacked by them as soon as she showed her colors. Nothing could be clearer, indeed, from a perusal of the accounts relating to armed merchant ships than that they seldom waited to be summoned, by any ship once her hostile intent was perceived or even suspected.

WOODEN GUNS

Even the whalers were obliged to carry guns. James Choyce, a seaman, who in 1793 was an apprentice in the South Sea whale fishery, describes how, on the homeward passage, after leaving St. Helena, his ship being a dull sailor was left behind by a whaler with another slow vessel. The whaler carried 14 six-pounders and four wooden ones, and with paint she

LANSING BACK TO THE CABINET AFTER ILLNESS

No Truth in Report of His Resignation, Says State Department.

By Special Wire to the Courier. Washington, May 26.—Secretary of State Lansing attended the cabinet meeting to-day after having been confined to his home by an attack of indigestion for nearly a week. The state department made a statement regarding published reports that Secretary Lansing was contemplating resigning from the cabinet, because of differences with President Wilson, in which it said: "This story is part of a propaganda, the deliberate purpose of which is to create an appearance of dissension in the government which does not exist."

Last Voyage on Great Lake

Sailing Vessel Built in the 60's Sold for Coast Trade.

By Special Wire to the Courier. Buffalo, N. Y., May 26.—The half-century old schooner, Quick Step, one of the last of the sailing vessels on the Great Lakes is unloading at Tonawanda to-day a cargo of lumber which she brought down the lakes from Duluth. This voyage will be the last Quick Step will take on fresh water as she has been sold to a New Orleans Company for coastwise trade on the Gulf of Mexico. When she was built in the 60's the Quick Step was considered the finest vessel on the lakes. She is 140 feet in length. The trip to the Gulf of Mexico will be made by way of the St. Lawrence and the Atlantic.

Trading Quiet.

By Special Wire to the Courier. Paris, May 26.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse. The per cent. rentes, 6 1/2 francs 75 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 28 francs, 24 1/2 centimes. Justice Hughes will be the Republican nominee unless he forbids the use of his name, is view in Washington.

PEACE THIS SUMMER IS IMPOSSIBLE

President Wilson Should Make No Attempt to Intervene.

New York, May 27.—A Berlin despatch to a news agency here to-day says:

President Wilson should make no attempt to intervene in the European war at present, two well-informed neutral ambassadors said to-day. Peace this summer is impossible, they agreed. The recent exchanges between the belligerent capitals and confidential information obtained through diplomatic channels convinces them that each side is too confident of its ability to win military victories this summer to listen to peace proposals.

One ambassador said he thought fighting would cease in October, apparently basing his opinion on the conviction that this summer's fighting will only emphasize the deadlock. Peace negotiations, he suggested, would then be carried on throughout the winter, taking at least a year for their conclusion.

Both ambassadors, however, believe that as matters stand now some neutral other than the United States will have a better chance of succeeding in peace proposals.

Bathing suits with socks will be the prevailing style for women at the beaches this summer, New York fashion experts declare.

FABULOUS SUMS ARE SAID TO BE STORED BY THE TURKS IN VAULTS IN CONSTANTINOPLE

Should Russia Break Through to Islam's Capital the Treasure Would Rightly be Hers—Turks Very Uneasy, are Thinking of Placing Them For Safe Keeping With the United States—In the Meantime the Guards Around the Treasure Have been Doubled.

Of all cities in the Mohammedan world most imposing in mosques, palaces with the relics of ancient civilizations, Constantinople vies with Athens, Rome and Jerusalem in monuments, palaces, and archaeological features of rare historic interest. And if the final objective in the Asia Minor campaign of the Grand Duke Nicholas is to replace the colors of the Crescent at Constantinople by the flag of All the Russias, then a very unique aspect of that campaign may arise, should the daring idea be carried out.

The usage in war is that to the victor belongs the spoils. Germany is exacting with Shylockian callousness, that toll by virtue of its temporary subjugation of Belgium, Napoleon stripped Rome and Milan of some of their rarest art treasures, but Germany penalizes the very blood of the poor and reduces the nation's mines and treasurers to mere military adjuncts of the victor's machine. If Russia breaks through the opposing forces arrayed against her as she has so far done, it is within the bounds of the possible that she may compel the Sultan and his Pashas at Iridiz, Kiosk and give guarantees of an indemnity by holding the vast stores of jewel wealth that are at present guarded with the most unexampled rigor and vigilance. And Russia by so doing would be then setting Germany an example in leniency.

STORES OF UNTOLD WEALTH.

The splendor of St. Sophia Cathedral, the beauty of the Chalice—the great gate of the Imperial Palace—aye, and the worth of the Imperial Museum itself, are—so it is believed—as nothing compared with the wealth that is represented in the treasure that is stored in the Great Vaults of Constantinople. Sold at their historic value they would realize enough money to pay off the entire debt of the Turkish Empire, and that is no small item indeed. It is true that a rumor found some credence twelve months ago that the Sultan, fearing the success of the British Expedition to the Dardanelles, had arranged for the transfer of his harem and the jewels of the Green Vaults to the ancient capital of the Caliphs in the desert. It is also well known that Prince Henry the brother of the Kaiser, assured the Sultan that in the event of such a calamity, the jewels and other treasure could be safely entrusted to the care of the House of Hohenzollern.

The treasures still remain at Constantinople. The Council of State at Stamboul held that the danger from siege passed away with the retreat of the Allies from Gallipoli; but now, with Turkey bleeding at the heart through the failure of the Kaiser's aid to stop the march of Russia at Trebizond, and the stealthy approach of her troops toward Baghdad, the Pashas are again alarmed. The Council is divided as to the best measures for maintaining the safety of such priceless possessions as the gem studded divan and footstool, incrustated as it is with diamonds and rubies, and decorated with a thousand precious pearls. CARE OF RICHES STATE PROBLEM. Two propositions have been discussed. One is to retain them in the capital, trusting to the honor of the allies not to use them as pawns at any peace conference or seize them as bond for the payment of an indemnity. The American Ambassador was "sounded" as to whether before resorting to other methods, he would employ the power of his neutrality in this direction. But, of course, he could tender no advice to the Sultan or his ministers on such a matter. The second suggestion is that the jewels should be placed at once in the care of one of the neutral powers, the United States preferred. There can be no doubt, therefore, that the Turkish Ministry are not quite at ease in their minds as to what course to follow in the event of further calamities overtaking them. It has been whispered that the value of the treasure is considerably over-estimated, in fact that this depreciation has been brought about owing to the impending condition of the exchequer at Yildiz-Kiosk. There may be more truth than romance in the rumor, for it is not so long ago—shortly after the late war with the Bulgarians—that the Sultan had to disgorge some millions of dollars to his personal staff and Ministers of State as part payment of overdue salaries. The soldiers who successfully endured that campaign are not all paid yet for their services. The rumor had this double edge to it: The Sultan was driven to offer the treasure as a first mortgage for a big loan. If Mine Herr of the Deutsche Bank was his banker, the Sultan may find that the question of the care of the stuff is very ruthlessly settled. But all this is conjectural. The guards around the Green Vaults have been doubled. An electric light of extraordinary brilliance flashes from the top of the main entrance to the vaults, and the guards on night duty are selected from the Sultan's own troops, historically loyal to the successor of the Prophet Allah is over all. NO ADMISSION EXCEPT SULTAN AGREES. There are other guards. No visitor, no matter how distinguished, is allowed to see the first passage to the secret chamber of wealth without an Imperial Order. If his illustrious presence himself, the Kaiser, were to seek admission, the red-sealed document would have to be produced. The guards in normal times number twenty-four. These are supposed to spy on each other. (Continued on page ten.)

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

THE TEUTON AND THE VENUS DE MILO "Hands Up or else I'll smash your head."—Novi Satirikon, Petrograd ad.

WATCHING FOR THE GERMAN NAVY. —Punch, London.

EASY TO MAKE A NOISE LIKE A "PAT-RIOT" St. Louis Globe Democrat.

Von Tirpitz searching for the British Fleet, as seen by Walker in the London Daily Graphic.—Punch, London.

TRYING TO CATCH THE DOVE OF PEACE. —Novi Satirikon, Petrograd.

