

KITCHENER
And Other PoemsBy
R. J. C. STEAD

Gilbert Parker gave us
poetic scenes in his tales of
Pere; Mrs. McClung and
Ralph Connor have added to
the literature of the prairies,
and Robert W. Service has
been the Kipling of the Yukon.
In their various spheres these
authors have made valuable
contributions to Canadian litera-
ture, but it remained for Rob-
ert J. C. Stead, a quiet Calgary
author, to write books and
poems that make Western
readers involuntarily exclaim,
"This is the living truth; and a
story of mine own people."

Many of the poems included
in this Mr. Stead's new vol-
ume, have appeared in the lead-
ing newspapers in Canada and
England. The title poem,
"Kitchener," is already well-
known wherever the English
language is spoken. It was
reprinted by the London Spec-
tator, was reprinted by English
publishers for distribution in the
army hospitals, and subse-
quently found its way around
the world in the press of east
and west. It is probably the
only poem by a Canadian
which was ever included in its
entirety in a telegraphic news
service.

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QUEBEC MUNITIONS
PLANT WIPED OUT
BY SWEEPING FIREC.P.R. Train Crew Face Ex-
ploding Shells and Rush a
Trainload of Explosives
Out of Danger

Montreal, Oct. 26.—The shell loading
plant of the Canadian Explosives Com-
pany, 115 Perrot, near Vaudreuil, Que.,
was destroyed by fire and explosions this
morning with a loss of \$1,000,000. The fire
was started by a spark from an electric
motor. A small explosion gave the 1,500
operatives working in the plant a warn-
ing, which was at once heeded. There
was no loss of life, two men, E. Mont-
pelt and P. Lavassuer, being slightly in-
jured.

The fire began at 7 o'clock this morn-
ing, just after the hands had begun work.
The first explosion wrecked the part of
the plant where it occurred and the high
wind threw burning fragments to adjoin-
ing buildings and storerooms. In the
latter were stored a large number of load-
ed shells and a quantity of powder. These
exploded with tremendous detonations
which were heard miles away. The ex-
ploding shrapnel scattered the woods
nearby in which the operatives had taken
refuge and many of them had narrow es-
capes. Windows of farm houses within a
radius of three miles, were broken.

Help in the shape of fire engines and
cows was rushed from Montreal, but the
burning plant could not be saved and was
practically consumed to the ground by the
flames.

Pumping Station Burns
The fire brigade of the Canadian Ex-
plosives plant tried to cope with the situa-
tion but the steam pumping house soon
caught fire and the water tank ran dry
soon after the first explosion occurred.
An act of gallantry was performed by a
Canadian Pacific railway switch crew
comprised of Engineer J. Pulpie, Con-
ductor S. Brander, Fireman E. Gauthier
and Brakemen Sprule and T. J. Bouloger.
They ran their train close to the blazing
storeroom, coupled on to a train loaded
with completed shells and pulled them to
a place of safety.

This crew also removed 30 cars of mis-
cellaneous material and took in empty cars
so that additional material could be load-
ed. All the time powder and shells were
exploding, some shells being hurled into
the river St. Lawrence and bursting
amidst a tower of spray.

SOLDIER MINGLED
BY MOTOR WAS
MADE WHOLE AGAINAn Army Feat in Surgery;
Instant Action by Medical
Corps Saved Man's Life

Pittsburg, Oct. 26.—By an unprece-
dented bit of daring surgery, Dr. John
C. Calhoun, of Pittsburg, now one of
the officers in charge of the base hospi-
tal in Montgomery, Ala., has saved a
life for Uncle Sam and has written
a new chapter in the history of war
surgery.

Last August the left side of
the chest of Pte. Harry McKenzie of an
Ohio regiment, was torn open, his lung
pierced, one of his ribs torn loose and
his heart exposed as the result of a
motor car accident. He had been rid-
ing on the running board of the car
and was squeezed between two
machines. In addition to his injuries,
which were considered fatal, his left
arm was shattered.

Operated On at Once.
The mangled soldier was taken to a
hospital in Montgomery and Lieut.
Calhoun was summoned in consultation.
The Pittsburg surgeon decided on
drastic action. The lung was sewn up
and the broken parts set. Now the sol-
dier is walking about the streets of
Montgomery waiting for his arm to heal
before resuming active service.

"When an operation of such delicacy
can be performed at a base hospital,"
a southern newspaper quotes a Mont-
gomery surgeon, "it is safe to trust
the American soldier to Uncle Sam in
sickness or in health."

The army maintains a ward in St.
Margaret's hospital, at Montgomery,
where operative cases and serious ill-
nesses are treated. This ward is in
charge of Lieut. Calhoun, pending the
completion of the base hospital, which
will care for 300 men.

Dr. Calhoun was one of the first
Pittsburg physicians to answer the
call to the colors. He took his training
in Port Oglethorpe, Ga. From there
he was detailed to assist Major Haig,
the regular army officer in charge of
the base hospital at Montgomery. The
Montgomery newspaper quotes him as
saying:
Army Surgeons' Standard High.
"There has not been as much oppor-
tunity for lung surgery," he said, "as
in most other branches of surgical
work, and I have never handled such
a case as that of McKenzie before. The
cut was a peculiarly ugly one, three-
cornered and measuring eight inches.
The lung was bleeding and the bones
badly broken. I do feel proud, not so
much of the result, but to have been
able to meet the occasion when it came
up. This was one of the few cases
which require the most delicate and in-
stantaneous manipulation of the knife.
It gave us a task that we were delig-
tful to be able to master."
"The army has the best of the med-
ical and dental talent of the country,"
Lieutenant Calhoun continued. "The
average of those preparing with me for
the medical reserve was 40; the aver-
age time in practice of the reservists
was 15 years."

EIFFEL TOWER
DID ITS BITImportant German Mes-
sages Were Intercepted
Early in War

Paris, Oct. 26.—General Clergerie,
who was chief of staff to General Gal-
lienet at the battle of the Marne, has
recalled some crucial events that turned
the tide of the war. To begin with,
and those who never admired the 300-
meter iron monument are now recon-
ciled to it.

The German commanders, appar-
ently, under the decision that the French
were too stupid to know anything
about wireless, used the latter con-
stantly in communication among them-
selves. All these messages were tapped
by the Eiffel Tower and, when neces-
sary, decoded, but half the time the
Germans did not even take the trouble
to use cypher. Thus among other in-
teresting pieces of information, General
Clergerie learned that General Von
Marwitz, commanding the cavalry in
Von Kluck's army, informed Von Kluck
that his men and horses were spent
and could not move for two days; that

the men fell asleep with exhaustion
on their saddles, and that nearly all
the horses wanted re-shoeing.

Another useful message tapped by
the Eiffel Tower was one, September
3, from Von Kluck himself, saying that
he was retiring with his first army,
and in fact, telling the other army
commanders bluntly, "You must hurry
up; I am clearing out."

General Clergerie also gives the first
authentic account of the historic taxi-
cab day of September 7. A new divi-
sion arrived that day to join the Paris
army, but how to get it out to the
front, nearly forty miles away, in time?
Railway transport, it was found, could
carry only six thousand men. How
were the remaining six thousand to be
got out?

Clergerie had an inspiration, and de-

cided to risk using taxicabs. Gallienet
approved. Clergerie had one hundred
taxis permanently at his disposal, but
wanted six hundred. Each taxi could
carry five men, and thus in two jour-
neys six hundred could bring six thou-
sand men to the front. They must be
ready by 6 o'clock. A requisition order
was sent out at 1 o'clock. The news
spread like wildfire in the taxicab de-
pots, and, as Clergerie says, it was a
ougeous sight to see many chauffeurs
driving fares in the Paris streets sud-
denly stop on hearing of the order, turn
the fare out and start off at once "to
go into battle," and by 6 o'clock the
six hundred taxis stood ready at Garey,
just outside Paris. They were inspec-
ted by Gallienet.

Two routes, going and coming for
the double journey, were mapped out,

relief cars with tires and petrol drove
at intervals in the procession, and
stores were also placed at points along
the road. The taxis, each carrying five
men, started twenty yards behind one
another, and in two journeys the six
hundred taxis had brought six thou-
sand men by daylight, ready to go
into the battle of the Oureq, and win it,
which they did.

COLD-BLOODED MURDER

Christiania, Oct. 26.—The Seamen's as-
sociation of Norway has adopted a resolu-
tion against the German massacre of de-
fenceless Norwegian seamen in the recent
attack, which, in part, says: "The civilized
world is horrified in spite of the subma-
rine war horrors. Here there was no
question of a war measure, but of murder
of such a degree as would have brought a
blush to the cheeks of barbarians of the
middle ages."

The Business Side of
Winning the War

THE WAR can be won only by a combination of Men and Money
co-ordinated into invincible organization by the patriotism of all
the people.

The most devoted patriot army could not fight twenty-four hours without
money and the support of those things which money alone will buy.

Our soldiers must have food, clothing, arms, munitions and transport,
or be vainly sacrificed in battle.

So, no matter how brave our soldiers may be, nor how self-sacrificing they
are, unless we back them freely and generously with money, their bravery
and their sacrifices will be all for nothing.

Money is the coupling pin between Canada's fighting men and victory.

TO CARRY on the war Canada must be prepared
to produce and sell on credit to Great Britain
and our Allies, hundreds of millions of dollars worth
of supplies.

Cash must be paid to the producers of those
supplies.

The war is not only a terrific struggle of men
and guns, but it is also the most tremendous business
of producing, selling and financing the world has ever
known.

And to successfully carry on this war, money is as
indispensable as it is in operating a railroad or a
private business.

The war is therefore a combination of commerce
and fighting, of business and patriotism.

So, to keep on producing as well as fighting, the
very highest commercial efficiency of Canada must be
maintained.

And it is Canada's privilege to take a man's part
in that combination of patriotic producing, financing
and fighting.

Also it is Canada's duty as well as her privilege
to so conduct that business that she can continue to
produce and sell and finance on a still greater scale.

GREAT BRITAIN has advanced to our Allies five
and a half billion dollars. The United States has
advanced to Great Britain and our Allies nearly three
billion dollars. These advances of course are not in
actual cash, but in credit.

When Britain lends billions to France and Italy
she does not lend the actual cash, but she gives those
Allies credit.

The British munition worker and coal miner who
produce the supplies for France and Italy are paid in
cash with the money borrowed by the British Govern-
ment from the British people. But the money stays

in Britain, and helps to maintain for British working-
men conditions of the highest productive efficiency.

NOW, because of the tremendous burden of
expenditures which Great Britain is bearing at
home and has made abroad in the past three years,
and because of the billions of credits she is financing
for the Allies, it is impossible for her to send out of
Britain any more money in cash.

For her purchases in Canada and the United
States she must have credit. And that credit must be
established by the people. What the Government of
Canada lends to Great Britain must in turn be borrowed
from the people of Canada.

So Canada's Minister of Finance comes to the
people of Canada for a loan which Canada promises, in
the form of Canada's Victory Bonds, to repay at a
stipulated time, with interest.

Canada's Minister of Finance sells Canada's
Victory Bonds to the people and the people pay
him their money, which he uses to pay the farmer, the
miner and the wage earner for the products which
Great Britain needs and must have.

The producers in turn circulate all this money for
food, clothing, furniture and other necessities, thus
contributing to the business prosperity of the whole
country.

So, by buying Canada's Victory Bonds we are not
only helping Great Britain to win the war but we are
also helping to maintain in Canada those conditions of
material well-being which again are essential in
maintaining at a high level the productive efficiency
of the nation.

Thus the purchase of Canada's Victory Bonds
completes the cycle of National effort in winning the
war, in which every man, woman and child should
take a part.

*That is the Business side of Winning the War—
Your Part in that Business is to buy
Canada's Victory Bonds*

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee
in co-operation with the Minister of Finance
of the Dominion of Canada.

INDEPENDENT LABOR PARTY
Regina, Oct. 26.—Ald. H. Chadwick of
Moose Jaw, has called a convention to
form an Independent Labor party for
Saskatchewan. It will be held in Re-
gina on Nov. 6.

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