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BARBAROUS METHODS USED BY GERMANS

Besides using poisonous gases bayonet wounded French whom they found on the battlefield unable to defend themselves.

An American "eye-witness" account of the German method of using poisonous gases to drive the French out of their trenches is given in a diary letter just received from Paul Barron Watson, Jr. of Milton, who is attached to an ambulance corps at the front. Mr. Watson also tells of the ferocious and sanguinary fighting between the Germans and the French at Hartmannswillerkopf, Alsace, three weeks ago. Incidentally, the writer asserts that after one of the deadliest engagements the Germans bayoneted more than two hundred wounded Frenchmen who lay prostrate and writhing on the field. The letter in part follows:

April 26—There is some fierce and terrible fighting going on in this part of the country now because the Germans, as a result of the work of their large artillery guns, have succeeded in recapturing a large part of Hartmannswillerkopf. A lieutenant said that yesterday afternoon the German artillery had fired on them two thousand shells in the space of an hour and a half. He said it was impossible to stand up under such a terrific bombardment. The French artillery could not shatter the Germans because the French trenches were so near the German trenches and artillery that had they done so the French would have killed nearly as many of their own as of the enemy. Neither could the French retreat, for the would have been popped as they were running across the fields. So there remained nothing for them to do but to lie low in their trenches. Soon the Germans flanked them and killed most of them, capturing only a few.

Spies Aid Germans in Attack
It is a curious fact that the German attack on Hartmannswillerkopf came at exactly the moment when the French were shy on trenchmen and reinforcements and also that the aim of the German gunners was well-nigh perfect. These two circumstances have led most French soldiers here to feel that the position of the French trenches and the moment when they were weakest were made known to the enemy by spies. It seems that the 27th regiment of French line infantry had been in the trenches a long while and were exhausted. Suddenly the order came for the regiment to withdraw and for the 10th to take its place. It was just at the moment when the 10th was stepping into the trenches that the German attack came. The French were naturally off their guard and completely unable to withstand the Germans. Most of the 10th regiment was massacred.

German Barbaric Method of Warfare.

During the past couple of days the Germans have been using a most barbaric method of warfare which German had previously agreed not to use. It consists of sending asphyxiating gases into the midst of the enemy and may be accomplished in either of two ways. In the first place shells containing these gases may be fired on enemy, the explosion of which causes the asphyxiating gases to cover an area of two kilometers in diameter. The other method may be used only when there is strong wind blowing directly toward the opposing trenches, consists in building a fire in the trenches and pouring on to it the asphyxiating gas which the wind then carries over to the enemy. Since the inhalation of the gas spells sure death the Germans have succeeded within the past forty-eight hours in making many additions to their murder list. The French have a strong asphyxiating gas of their own known as turpentine, but they have not used this as yet.

I passed on the road between St. Martin and Wesseling this afternoon two companies of the 153d Regiment of line infantry which were returning to Wesseling for a rest. This regiment of late has done valiant service, but has at the same time been forced to suffer great losses. It was a pathetic sight indeed to see these two companies hobbling along with half their number missing, their uniforms completely mud-stained and blood-stained and with most of them limping terribly and their wild vacant faces twitching at every stride.

April 25—The big battle on Hartmannswillerkopf is over and it proved a huge French success. They regained everything that the Germans had taken the day before yesterday. It was the remaining half of the 153d Regiment that which had not been slaughtered by the Germans, that had most to do with the victory and it was chiefly due to this regiment that the lost ground was retaken.

Bayonet Wounded French.
After the German success of the 25th the Germans were guilty of one of the most dastardly acts I have ever heard of. The battle being over, the ground was naturally covered with prostrate bodies—some dead and some wounded. The Germans, not wishing to be bothered with the French wounded, went about and bayoneted all such

CLAIMS HE WAS HELD UP IN DOORWAY AND ROBBED OF \$10,000

Witness at Manitoba Royal Commission Inquiry corrects some of testimony given on first appearance on stand.

Winnipeg, June 16.—M. G. Hook, a witness at the Manitoba Legislative buildings inquiry this afternoon, asked for the protection of the court in a statement he wanted to make. Chief Justice Mathers replied he would be protected to this extent, that evidence he might give would not be used against him in any criminal proceeding, except for perjury at the inquiry.

Hook then said he wanted to correct some statements he had made on his former appearance on the stand. He said he did know money was sent to Salt. He sent a telegram to Salt which he did not tell of in his former evidence, and he made a third trip to visit Salt, of which he had not spoken before. He took a parcel containing \$600 to Salt at Chicago on March 24th. He looked in the envelope and saw the money.

Describing a later trip, this time to Minneapolis, Hook said he had a telegram from Salt saying he (Salt) would return to Winnipeg the following Monday. Hook gave this news to Horwood, he said, who asked him to go to Minneapolis and take some money and induce Salt not to return for a week or so, until things were in shape. Horwood, he said, gave witness \$500 in bills.

Hook said he met Salt at Minneapolis and gave him \$300. When Hook left for Winnipeg Salt told him he would go to Denver.

"When I was in Minneapolis," Hook proceeded, "Mr. Salt told me it had been suggested he could get \$20,000, \$30,000 if he would go back and give evidence in such a way that it would be favorable to the government. Of course, this was only discussion. I told him he would be foolish to get himself in wrong for that figure. I don't remember whether I suggested it, or he, but it was agreed that he should have \$5,000."

Hook said Salt wanted to know what he, witness, was getting out of it. Hook told him he did not want anything, that probably he would get a "raise" in salary. There was absolutely no agreement as to splitting, or anything of that kind. Hook said he saw Horwood on his return to Winnipeg and Horwood suggested an effort be made to keep Salt away. Later in the day Horwood asked him to go to Salt again and said he was going to send \$5,000 on condition that Salt would go away and stay away indefinitely. Horwood told him afterwards he got the money from Mr. Caldwell and Mr. Howden.

Telling of his experience this trip, Hook said he arrived at Omaha about nine thirty in the evening, and registered at a hotel.

"Then," he said, "I started down the street towards the station. I had in my inside coat pocket \$10,000 and also \$400 expense money which Horwood had given me. I got down towards the station when two men behind me shoved me into a doorway, put a gun in my face and took the money away from me."

They got both rolls, told him to stay there five minutes and left him. Hook then returned to his hotel and went to bed.

Witness said his nerves were badly shaken when he returned to Winnipeg and reported to Horwood. He said Horwood afterwards told him he had seen the "old man," who said Hook was not to worry about the ten thousand. Hook said he at first thought Sir Roderick Roblin was meant by the "old man," but afterwards he thought Mr. Caldwell was referred to. Liberal counsel, through A. J. An-

CHARLOTTE CO. MANKILLED BY FALLING TREE

Arthur Kirkwood, of Oak Hill, crushed to death by tree he was felling.

Special to The Standard.
St. Stephen, June 16.—Arthur Kirkwood, an aged and respected resident of Oak Hill, was the victim of an accident in the woods near that place this forenoon. With a young man, Alfred Grimmer, son of H. E. Grimmer, of Oak Hill, he was felling a tree, which fell in the opposite direction from what was expected. Both men were caught beneath the branches and crushed to the ground. Mr. Kirkwood, who was eighty years of age, was killed almost instantly, and young Grimmer sustained serious injuries to his spine.

Tea Coming into Great Favor.
Not in the memory of the oldest tea planter has the price of tea reached before the present figure in Colombo. There seems to be a widespread movement in favor of tea throughout the world, and the supply is insufficient to cope with the increased demand. Until the law of supply and demand adjusts itself higher prices for tea must be expected.

SHE DARKENED HER GRAY HAIR

A Kansas City Lady Darkened Her Gray Hair and Stimulated Its Growth by a Simple Home Process.

SHE TELLS HOW SHE DID IT.

A well-known society lady who darkened her gray hair by a simple home process, made the following statement: "Any lady or gentleman can darken their gray or faded hair, stimulate its growth and make it soft and glossy with this simple recipe, which they can mix at home. To half pint of water add 1 oz. of bay rum, 1 small box of Orlex Compound and 3/4 oz. of glycerine. These ingredients can be purchased at any drug store at very little cost. Apply to the hair every other day until the gray hair is darkened sufficiently, then every two weeks. This mixture relieves scalp troubles and is excellent for dandruff and falling hair. It does not stain the scalp, is not sticky or greasy and does not rub off. It will make a gray haired person look 10 to 20 years younger."

draws, have asked Hon. Geo. R. Caldwell to produce the key which it was believed he possessed of Dr. Sompson's strong box.

Mr. Caldwell is said to have replied he had no key, and no steps have yet been taken by the commission to obtain access to the box.

J. Padington, district superintendent of the Great Northwestern Telegraph Company, then on the stand, thought it was a mere coincidence that his local office on Thursday night or Friday morning last, destroyed records of messages exchanged up to May 31st with Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa, and that on Friday morning his local manager, Mr. Goldstein, advised him that he had been subpoenaed to produce this particular business up to a certain date.

The present practice, said the witness, was to keep the files of messages transmitted for six months. He had known some cases where they were kept only four months, and the old practice had been to keep them a year. The Hon. Robert Rogers was present in court when the Royal Commission resumed this morning, and it was reported he would be subpoenaed and called as a witness.

HARVARD HELPS ATTEND WOUNDED IN WAR THEATRE

Some pathetic scenes witnessed behind firing line by men who are caring for sick and wounded.

The chief surgeon of the Harvard Surgical Unit at the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris has given in diary form a vivid portrayal of the scenes among the vast army of wounded, and of the humane work of assisting their suffering which Harvard representatives are doing behind the firing line. Extracts from his diary appear in the current issue of the Harvard Bulletin and are reprinted in extenso hereunder.

Saturday, April 24, 1915.

La Chapelle.
Some time since, I followed for you as well as I could the blessed from the Poste de Secours to the Gare Regulatrice, and this afternoon in response to a call to the Ambulance for all of our many cars. I went with them to La Chapelle, which is the present Paris distributing station of every Red Crossed ambulance of every pattern and from a great many hospitals were being picked up from all sides as we neared our destination—a rather unusual sight here at midday, as the authorities did not like to have the recent wounded going through the street by day even though they be in closed cars, and the larger number of our admissions as a matter of fact occur in the late hours of the night.

It was a very impressive sight. A large, high building, once a freight shed, I presume, possibly 250 feet long, has been transformed for the present purpose and the train runs in on a single track behind a side of the building curtained off by a heavy black huge canvas curtain which opens at one place through which the wounded successfully come first the pettiest blessings on foot, then the men in chairs, then the grand blessings on stretchers.

Sights to Make One Weep.
The impressive thing about it is that it is all so quiet—nothing Latin about it whatsoever. And the line of men, tired, grimy, muddy, stolid, uncomplaining, bloody. It would make you weep through the opening in the curtain, through which you could see one of the cars of the train, they slowly emerged one by one, cast a dull look around, saw where they were to go—and then doggedly went one after the other, each bearing on to his little bundle of possessions; many of them Arabs, though for the most part down-right French types. Those with legs to walk on had heads or bodies or arms in bandages or slings, to hurriedly apply which day before yesterday uniforms and sleeves had been ruthlessly slit open. Not a murmur—not a grunt—limping, shuffling, hobbling—in all kinds of bedraggled uniforms—whether the new green-blue ones or the old dark blue and red-trousered ones—home troops of Africa, zouaves, and occasionally a marine, for they, too, have been in the trenches of late.

The procession wound directly by us for the American ambulance drivers are privileged to go into this part of the shed, owing to their known willingness to lend a hand. They were sitting in a quiet group, evidently moved, though many of them had been through the same days, when cattle trains would come in with wounded on straw, without food or water for two or more days—stinking and dangerous. Things, of course, are very different now, and here at La Chapelle where Dr. Queen of Hospital Cobain reputation, has finally

Corns Instant Relief

Paint on Putnam's Corn Extractor tonight, and come feel better in the morning. Magic! Instant relief. The way "Putnam's" eases the pain, destroys the roots, kills a corn for all time. No pain. Cure guaranteed. Get a 25c. bottle of "Putnam's" Extractor today.

gotten a very perfect system arranged out of the demoralization of those days when any system would have broken down.

It has been only two days since these fellows were hit, and many of them, regarded as sitting cases, have stuck it out, and thought they could walk off the train. But not all could. One poor boy collapsed before us, and they put him on a stretcher and took him to the emergency booth. Others had to be helped as they walked on between the two rows of booths to the farther end of the building, where were two large squares of benches, arranged in a double row, about an open perforated iron brazier, in which a warm charcoal fire was glowing. For as I've said, it's a cold, raw and drizzly afternoon. There was a separate table for the slightly wounded officers, of whom there was some six or eight.

Wounded All Tagged.
The wounded all have their tags dangling from a button somewhere—tag from the Poste de secours, another from the Ambulance de premiere ligne, and possibly one or two more indicating where they have been stopped for a dressing—and in addition, on the train, to save trouble, each has been chalked somewhere on his coat with a big B (blesse) or M (malade) so that they can be sorted readily. The booths of which I have spoken, and into which the stretcher cases are distributed, are merely little frames—perhaps—cardboard—houses, five or seven in all, occupying the farther half of the building. Each has a different color—red, green, yellow, gray, brown.

It was soon whispered about that this lot had come from Ypres, and they had all suffered greatly from some German gas asphyxiant, but I hardly believed the tale, or thought I had misunderstood, until this evening's Communique bears it out. Many of them were coughing, but then most of the wounded still come in with bronchitis.

The little houses of varied colors were all very neat in appearance, and were surrounded by palms and green things, so that the place was quite attractive, and by the time the wounded were all out, many Red Cross nurses were giving them hot soup and other things, mixing up with the inevitable cigarette. The men were quiet, immovable, sitting where and how they first slumped down on their benches. No conversation—just a stunned acceptance of the kindly efforts to comfort them.

Among the severer who had been singled out as needing immediate dressings because of pain, or dislocated bandages, or recent bleedings, was the poor boy we had seen collapse as he stepped quickly and we saw him high fever, and a trifling bandage on his badly fractured left arm. This was enough, but when the young doctor cut out of his six layers of clothing, there was an undressed wound in his right posterior region, and we saw him up and found the wound of exit near the scapula in his back—at which the boy said, "C'est bon, je guerai!" He was in our lot, and I saw him landed at Neuilly, spitting blood.

The evacuation was very orderly and quiet—the drivers got their slips at the bureau and the color of the houses where they would find their man and each answered to his name when it was called out and was carried away to the waiting ambulance and slip in—three in each Ford car.

IT RUINS HAIR TO WASH IT WITH SOAP

Soap should be used very sparingly, if at all, if you want to keep your hair looking its best. Most soaps and prepared shampoos contain too much alkali. This dries the scalp, makes the hair brittle, and ruins it.

The best thing for steady use is just ordinary mulsified coconut oil (which is pure and greaseless), is cheaper and better than soap or anything else you can use. One or two teaspoonfuls will cleanse the hair and scalp thoroughly. Simply moisten the hair with water and rub it in. It makes an abundance of rich, creamy lather, which rinses out easily, removing every particle of dust, dirt, dandruff and excessive oil. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and it leaves the scalp soft, and the hair fine and silky, bright, lustrous, fluffy and easy to manage. You can get mulsified coconut oil at any pharmacy, and a few ounces will supply every member of the family for months.

RED CLOVER SALMON

Do not judge all Canned Salmon by the cheap kinds. Try a tin of RED CLOVER and you will find it rich, red and delicate. The best Fish of the choicest kind.

BUY RED CLOVER SALMON

Packed by Anglo-British Columbia Packing Company, Limited.

for the couché patients—men on their faces or their backs, some propped up on pillows and knapsacks—any position to find a spot to lie on that didn't hurt—but not a complaint or a groan.

Stories of German Gas.
When we got back to the Ambulance the air was full of tales of the asphyxiating gas which the Germans turned loose on the men Thursday—but it is difficult to get a straight story. A huge, rolling, low-lying greenish cloud of smoke with yellowish top, smelled to some like ether and sulphur, to another like a sulphur match—to still another like burning rosin. One man said that there were about one thousand Zouaves of the Battalion d'Afrique in the lines and only sixty got back—either suffocated or shot as they clambered out of the trenches to escape. Another of the men was "au repos" 5 k. away, and says he could smell the gas there. We'll have to await the official communiqués, and perhaps not know even then. In any event, there's the devil's work going on around Ypres and the

berailed "spring drive" seems to have been initiated by the Germans.

H. C.

TY COBB NOT ALARMED.

Philadelphia, June 16.—The threat by Pres. Ben Johnson, of the American league that he will drive Ty Cobb from baseball if he learns that Cobb is author of a story over his signature that the White Sox have a signal-stealing device at Comiskey Park, in Chicago, does not alarm Cobb.

The great outfielder said today he was surprised to hear that Johnson made any such threat before he was sure of his ground.

"I never said nor wrote that the White Sox are stealing signals," said Cobb. "Lots of players have told me that such a case, but I would not make such a charge unless I saw for myself that this is being done, and I have not seen it. It seems to me that Johnson ought to make sure he's right before he threatens to drive me out of baseball."

On Saturday I published another picture which I want all boys and girls who are not over 14 years of age to color same with either water colors or chalk.

To the young artist who does it the best I will give a first prize of a dollar.

It is a simple competition, no hard rules, no entrance fees, just cut the picture out, paint or color it the way you think best, save Three coupons the same as the one shown on this page, cut from The Standard, fill them up, pin them to the painting and send them all addressed to

UNCLE DICK, THE STANDARD, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Contest Closes Today, 6 p. m.

Coupon to be Used in Both Contests

STANDARD COMPETITION FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

Full Name.....

Address.....

Age Last Birthday.....
(Must not be over 14 years of age.)

June 17, 1915.

The Prize winner's name will appear in the Children's Corner of The Standard on June 19th.

A Word-Making Contest.

This week I have decided to let you have a different contest.

How many words can you make out of the letters in the word "Transatlantic"? You must only use the letters included in the word. For example, a word like "rain" is correct, but "settle" would be wrong, as there are not two letters E in the word.

To the boy or girl not over 14 years of age who sends me in the most number of correct words, I shall award a special prize. Each list must have Three coupons attached to it, filled in, and be sent by 6 p. m. today.

UNCLE DICK

Children's Corner,
THE STANDARD, St. John, N. B.

The prize will be worth trying for.

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for every SPORT and RECREATION
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Red Ball Ale and Porter are kept in our cellars for some months before going out to our customers. We are now manufacturing the goods for next summer's orders. Fully matured products such as these will keep better and retain their distinctive flavor longer than similar goods placed on the market closely following their manufacture.




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