

## FRENCH OFFICERS HAVE CONFIDENCE OF THEIR MEN

Experiences on the French Firing Line described by  
Correspondent — Joffre's Armies have Suffered  
Little from Sickness — Faith of the Men in their  
Generals Centres in Commander-in-Chief.

(Special Correspondence of The Evening Post.)

Paris, June 4.—I am lucky enough to have items of personal experience all along the fighting line from Dixmude and Ypres to Belfort, passing by Rheims and Verdun. Evidently it is not my own personal experience, for the most favored foreign correspondent has not been personally conducted by the military authorities over so long a stretch. And no outsider, with his eyes as wide open as possible, could have the experience of reality such as my witnesses have had through weary days and months. They are all my intimate friends of long standing, so that we can talk as man to man without suspicion of interviewing. They had no disclosures to make of things kept from the public, nor should I write them if they had. The French authorities, beginning with Gen. Joffre, have promised their anxious fellow-citizens not that they would tell everything, but that what they do communicate should be true. I believe they have kept their word and the French people have confidence in them.

All my friends happened to come up to Paris within a few days of each other, after months at the front, some in charge of convoys, some for horses, and all on service which has led them quickly back to their posts. A single hour's talk with such men when they know you and you know them is a living echo from the fighting line of this prolonged siege war.

### French Well Fed.

My first friend is an officer of dragoons, a man past fifty and not liable to service, but who re-enlisted in his old regiment with his former grade when his country needed him. He has the blood of Marshals of France in his veins and a handsome modern fortune; but he has been fighting steadily in the trenches around Dixmude, along with Marine Fusiliers and soldiers of the line. This represents all sorts and conditions of Frenchmen in their most democratic of armies.

Their worst hardship, he tells me, has been from water in the trenches, sometimes waist-high. Yet he and all my other friends confirm the statistics which show that the French armies have suffered comparatively little, far less than might have been expected, from sickness. He was himself a rotund, easy-living man of the world. He is now swarthy as a Pennsylvania tramp and hard-muscled as a sportsman fresh from training. All assure me that the very ample and excellent food which the French commissariat has been able to give the soldiers has chiefly contributed to this general state of health. Fresh air day and night, in the chill drizzle of winter and belated spring, has done a great deal. Perhaps the hourly consciousness that they are living with an absorbing end in view has had much to do with it.

The confidence in their generals—a confidence which has grown steadily since the victories of the Marne, in spite of the prolonged waiting and hope deferred—is another wholesome moral element. It centres in the commander-in-chief, Gen. Joffre, who is by way of passing into an ideal personage—the "holderout." This is not quite the same as a Fabius Cunctator, which everlasting critics call him. Perhaps this is the strongest military disposition of the French army—endurance. It leaves them free to deal with the most inhuman hostilities and surprises in a matter-of-fact way, without stampeding or discouragement.

### Impressions of German Enemies

I have found my friends' impressions of their German enemies exceedingly interesting. I did not hear one give utterance to a single discharge of emotion against them. It was rather the disinterested observation of a naturalist whose occupation has put him in danger. Not all analyze their impressions, but all speak with wonder of an army so different from anything in their own experience. Its mechanical organization and discipline, its wholesale sacrifices of men, the abyss set between officers and common soldiers—all are foreign to their own experience and seem almost as inhuman to them as to the ordinary civilian.

Two of my friends, tell me, from their own experience, of finding German artillerymen chained to their guns in the sort of casemates constructed in their trenches. After fighting to the end, they had to wait the oncoming French charge. Not one, when taken prisoner, seemed to feel resentment at his officer's making sure he would stick to his guns. German officers when taken prisoner keep all their arrogance of caste, not associating with their own soldiers or descending to any human plane with their captives. German sub-officers, who had been put over their fellow-prisoners, persisted in giving blows and kicks to clumsy or refractory soldiers, and could not understand French orders, under pain of punishment, that they should not touch them. Yet this is the universal rule of French discipline; and a single filip given to a common soldier in a passing temper has been enough to break high officers of their rank.

### German Advances Under Fire.

A more impressive observation was that of German advances under the sacking fire of French artillery. It

was like the rolling forward of a human mass. One serried rank was mowed down only for the rank behind to advance straight and unbroken over the dead bodies of their comrades—and so on for a third and a fourth and as many as survived or as the officers behind them might order. French soldiers do not form a machine like that, driven by officers, but a human company whom their officers lead. The nil admirari of German officers when taken prisoner seemed to be broken frankly only by the French artillery—and it is the universal opinion of all my French friends that their artillery has saved them from being crushed by the mechanical grind of German troops far more numerous and prepared.

I cannot speak for all neutrals nor even for all Americans; but really, is this a human ideal that one country should have organized its people into a military machine intended to be capable of sub-judging its neighbors? And if such organization of human beings, with officers and sub-officers drawing the utmost military yield from common soldiers, is Kultur, and to be respected, why should not agriculture and industry be organized in like manner with men like our slave overseers before our own war getting the utmost economic efficiency out of laborers?

Among the German prisoners, no officer ever acknowledges that their retreating movement after the battle of the Marne was a defeat—it was a strategic movement, and all that has followed is simply resistance of the French and Belgian armies encouraged by English reinforcements. One of my own acquaintances, however, a German officer not a Prussian, has said: "Our methods are made for winning at the start. I have no hope now for anything but an honorable peace!" And he repeats over and over: "I am so sorry!" explaining no further. He was all through the ravaging descent into Belgium.

### Machinery Carried On

Two other friends are typical bourgeois, each a millionaire in French figures. One is married, the other lives with his mother in that intimate dependence of the French family. One has a farm and cotton mill within the German lines. A refugee who escaped lately tells him a few of the cows are left, but all the American machinery he had just set up in his cotton mill before the war has been carried off to the last spindle. With him I visited nearly the whole of the present war frontier several years ago. We looked at the hill of Sedan where the French charge was made that drew admiration from the old King of Prussia, soon to be the Kaiser. Now, against his grandson in the late August fighting, my friend crossed the stream on the corpses of German soldiers.

He was swept with the retreating French tide to the neighborhood of Paris—and none of my friends can yet understand how it was the Germans were beaten back just as they were in sight of their goal. That Gen. Joffre and his helpers should have hit on the exact time and space in which to catch their weakest point and run them back to the line where war became a hundred-mile siege is still a wonder. They know no more than others; but their experience leads me to think that, as in other wars, the chain of cause and effect will be disclosed, link by link, only when war is over and peace given up the documents in the case.

Another friend, who is unfit for military service, has had as painful an experience as any soldier. His family lives as they have done for hundreds of years in a farm of the little portion of Alsace left to France after 1870. There—before Germany had yet declared war on France—a band of uhlans swept across the nearby frontier, gathered up nine French farmers and sixteen of their horses, and

## HAD INDIGESTION FOR OVER 10 YEARS.

## ALMOST DESPAIRED OF EVER GETTING WELL

Indigestion is one of the worst forms of stomach trouble. The stomach becomes upset and you have a raw, debilitating feeling in it. After a meal you feel that you must get rid of that nasty, bilious, burning sensation. It is not necessary for you to be troubled with indigestion if you will only try that old and well-known remedy, Burdock Blood Bitters, which is a combination of nature's best known roots, herbs and barks for the cure of all stomach and blood troubles.

Mrs. Mary MacKay, Hunter's Mountain, N.S., writes: "I was troubled with indigestion for more than ten years. I tried several doctors' medicines claiming the power to cure, but all without success. Having heard of the many cures effected by Burdock Blood Bitters, I decided to give it a trial. After taking two bottles I was completely cured. My appetite which was very poor is now good, and I can eat most everything without any disagreeable feelings."

I can strongly recommend B.B.B. to anyone suffering from indigestion.

B.B.B. is manufactured only by the T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

## MISS TEYTE PROMISES NEW ART OF THE STAGE



MISS MAGGIE TEYTE

Miss Maggie Teyte, opera and concert singer, recently left on board the New York, of the American line, for Liverpool. Miss Teyte said before leaving that she intended coming back to this country next October to give the people of the United States a "new art." Her "new art," she said, would embrace the dancing and dramatic work, and will devote to them the same degree of study and proficiency that will be required of singers. Miss Teyte said her company would number about two hundred persons, and she would present the opera in all principal cities.

carried them all into German territory where they have since remained. The men were offered much later to be exchanged with other prisoners of concentration camps—but on condition they should sign a paper acknowledging that they were on German territory when taken. All have refused steadily during these nine months and more; and one has died. My friend's brother is one of the survivors in long captivity; and another brother has perished in the war. Only the aged mother remains with this last son and a granddaughter, under the protection of the neighboring fortress of Belfort. Writing paper gave out in that district, where cannonading is now the ordinary whisper of the air. My friend looked through his eighteenth-century library, found old handwritten paper left by some grandparent from schoolboys' stores of a century and more ago. As I read his letter, all that has happened since from the French Revolution and Napoleon to Kaiser Wilhelm floats before my eyes.

## WORLD MAY LOSE MANY PRECIOUS WORKS OF ART BECAUSE ITALY IS AT WAR

From northern Italy, the despatches inform us, some of the portable art treasures preserved through centuries, are being removed to points more remote from possible attack. The lessons of Louvain and Rheims are being applied. Venice, Padua, Milan, Parma, Genoa and other repositories of precious possessions are in greater or less degree vulnerable now to hostile weapons. And, although many of their gems of art can be ordered south, many more are part and portion of the buildings they adorn, when they are not those buildings themselves.

The Uffizi Gallery at Florence At Florence is the famous Uffizi Gallery. It has Botticelli's "Calumny," "Venus Rising from the Sea," "Adoration of the Magi," the "Magnificat." Next come two or three more rooms of Tuscan pictures, one of them confined to Verrocchio and Leonardo. Then are the Michelangelo "Holy Family," some works by Bronzino and Pontormo, some Dutch pictures, examples of Paragana and Raphael. Then come the Venetians, in two large rooms, Bellini and Giorgione in one, Titian and Tintoret in the other; then other Italian schools; then the fine early Flemish collection of which the great, splendid and ugly Hugo van der Goe is the centre and the pearl. Scores of wonderful works of the fifteenth and later centuries—cups, dishes, vases of rock crystal or agate, mounted by the most skilled Italian goldsmiths, the contemporaries, rivals and successors of Cellini, also adorn the place. Rubens, Van Dyck, Lely, Steubert, Rembrandt, Watteau and Boucher are also here—as are the charming "Madonna Adoring the Infant Christ," by Filippo Lippi, bought in 1902 from Padre Giuseppe Manni; a Holy Family by the Umbrian master, B. Caporali, very sweet in expression and perfectly preserved;

and the noble "Crucifixion" and a little "St. Dominic" by the Ferrarese master, Cosimo Tura. The Crucifixion is an undoubted instance of collaboration between two great masters, for the Christ and the Marys are by Luca Signorelli and the Saints by Perugino.

Bologna has a gallery rich in the works of Carracci, Guido Reni, Domenichino, Albani and others. There are magnificent halls adorned with statues and paintings, and the churches possess rich treasures of art. Bologna's fine colonnades, churches, splendid palaces and many works of art make it one of the most notable of Italian cities. The exceedingly valuable library of its university contains more than 250,000 volumes. Among the chief churches are San Stefano, one of the oldest in Italy, with paintings by the Carracci; San Petronio with magnificent sculptural works; San Domenico and San Bartolomeo. Many of the churches date from the early centuries of Christianity. There are two famous leaning towers, Asinelli and Garisenda; and numerous fine private palaces.

### Genoa Rich in Relics.

The churches of Genoa are rich in sacred relics. The Church of San Lorenzo is famous for containing the remains of John the Baptist and possessing the "Holy Grail," the cup from which Christ and his disciples drank at the last supper, and which was so long and so eagerly sought for and fought for by King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table and the heroes of the crusades. What is supposed to be the original tomb of John the Baptist is a beautifully carved sarcophagus of alabaster, about four feet long, two feet wide and eighteen inches high.

Genoa, as well as Venice, is a fortified seaport possessed of many noble buildings and a treasury of art. Palaces of superb architecture are crowded with fine paintings and among the many notable paintings and among the many, notable churches are the Cathedral of San Lorenzo, Carignano, Santo Stefano, San Siro, the most ancient Christian foundation in Genoa, San Ambrogio, containing fine paintings and splendidly decorated within; and La Annunziata, most sumptuous of the churches of Genoa.

### The Tower of Pisa.

Most famous of landmarks is the leaning tower of Pisa, which may become the target for air raids. The Pisans laid the foundations for their tower in the year 1174. It diverged from the level either at the start or else before the structure had been reared thirty-five feet above its swampy base. After the completion of the third gallery above ground, with some corrections toward the perpendicular on the way up, the builders abandoned the work, to let it rest uncompleted for a span of several lifetimes. And in 1559, a later generation resumed the labor, added three more gallery stories and a belfry, and so completed the tower, with sundry and successive further snubbings back toward the perpendicular. The tower probably rests on piles driven in the soft ground beneath. Somewhere near its base runs underground the concealed masonry of a Roman aqueduct. In the Piazza del Duomo are situated the group of structures consisting of the eleventh century marble cathedral, with marble dome and magnificent facade; and the Campo Santo ornamented by frescoes by painters of the Tuscan school. Among the ornaments of the cathedral are some magnificent bronze doors and a remarkable pulpit by Pisano.

Urbino, Birthplace of Raphael. Urbino is situated upon a hill, a fact

that makes it picturesque, but vulnerable in war. Its most interesting ecclesiastical structures are the church of Santo Spirito with some good paintings; San Domenico with a fine portal that it is hoped will not meet the fate of Rheims; San Francesco with a handsome campanile and the Oratorio della Confraternita whose walls are covered with paintings by the brothers Severino. The new cathedral built in 1801 also has good pictures. The city is the birthplace of Raphael.

Venice a Fortified City.

Venice is a fortified seaport, and thus an excuse for bombardment, even if any excuse were needed in this war. The square of St. Mark, the finest and most frequented part of the city, is surrounded by imposing buildings. The palaces on the northeast were once the residence of the nine

procureurs of the republic. On the east of the square rises the magnificent church of St. Mark, begun in 830, reconstructed after a fire in 976 and remodelled in the eleventh century and later. Unrivaled for the splendor of its interior, this cathedral is opulent in wonderful mosaics, its gorgeous altar screen, its alabaster columns and encrusted marble. Above the principal portal stand the four celebrated horses of gilded bronze. Opposite the cathedral is the campanile which collapsed in 1902 and was restored. The Palace of the Doges faces the lagoon and the Bridge of Sighs connects it to the public prisons. Titian's "Annunciation" is

in San Salvatore and some of the splendid churches are rich in the works of Tintoretto. Titian adorned the ceiling of one of the best known churches, Santa Maria della Salute.

### A Good Move.

London Free Press.

The half million-dollar company to carry Canadian goods and produce to foreign markets is the best evidence of co-operation in a worthy field that the Canadian business public has yet manifested. There has been too much dragging in the traces hitherto.

supreme commander of the ladies of the Maccabees of the world, who presented a report of her four years of service at a convention held in New York, where more than a hundred delegates from every State of the Union were present. Miss West founded the order at Port Huron, Mich., in 1892. Her object was to provide an association into which women could place small sums monthly for the sake of their children. When Miss West first started her work she herself made up the entire staff of her little office. At the present time it takes eighty clerks to handle the detail work. The order at the present time has a membership of 187,000, gathered into 2,872 subordinate bodies.

that makes it picturesque, but vulnerable in war. Its most interesting ecclesiastical structures are the church of Santo Spirito with some good paintings; San Domenico with a fine portal that it is hoped will not meet the fate of Rheims; San Francesco with a handsome campanile and the Oratorio della Confraternita whose walls are covered with paintings by the brothers Severino. The new cathedral built in 1801 also has good pictures. The city is the birthplace of Raphael.

Venice a Fortified City.

Venice is a fortified seaport, and thus an excuse for bombardment, even if any excuse were needed in this war. The square of St. Mark, the finest and most frequented part of the city, is surrounded by imposing buildings. The palaces on the northeast were once the residence of the nine

# Lantic Sugar

## The Perfect Cooking and Preserving Sugar

To avoid gritty sugar grains in your cakes and jellies, you must have sugar of fine, even granulation which dissolves quickly. Lantic Granulated is made to insure perfect cooking and preserving results.

Packed in 2 lb. and 5 lb. Sealed Cartons. Also 10 lb., 20 lb. and 100 lb. Bags

Look for the Lantic Red Ball on each package—and buy in Original Packages.  
Atlantic Sugar Refineries Limited MONTREAL, QUE. ST. JOHN, N.B.



## SUPREME COMMANDER OF THE LADY MACCABEES.



Miss West, of Port Huron, Mich., is the Supreme Commander of the Ladies of the Maccabees of the World, who presented a report of her four years of service at a convention held in New York, where more than a hundred delegates from every State of the Union were present. Miss West founded the order at Port Huron, Mich., in 1892. Her object was to provide an association into which women could place small sums monthly for the sake of their children. When Miss West first started her work she herself made up the entire staff of her little office. At the present time it takes eighty clerks to handle the detail work. The order at the present time has a membership of 187,000, gathered into 2,872 subordinate bodies.

that makes it picturesque, but vulnerable in war. Its most interesting ecclesiastical structures are the church of Santo Spirito with some good paintings; San Domenico with a fine portal that it is hoped will not meet the fate of Rheims; San Francesco with a handsome campanile and the Oratorio della Confraternita whose walls are covered with paintings by the brothers Severino. The new cathedral built in 1801 also has good pictures. The city is the birthplace of Raphael.

### Venice a Fortified City.

Venice is a fortified seaport, and thus an excuse for bombardment, even if any excuse were needed in this war. The square of St. Mark, the finest and most frequented part of the city, is surrounded by imposing buildings. The palaces on the northeast were once the residence of the nine

procureurs of the republic. On the east of the square rises the magnificent church of St. Mark, begun in 830, reconstructed after a fire in 976 and remodelled in the eleventh century and later. Unrivaled for the splendor of its interior, this cathedral is opulent in wonderful mosaics, its gorgeous altar screen, its alabaster columns and encrusted marble. Above the principal portal stand the four celebrated horses of gilded bronze. Opposite the cathedral is the campanile which collapsed in 1902 and was restored. The Palace of the Doges faces the lagoon and the Bridge of Sighs connects it to the public prisons. Titian's "Annunciation" is

in San Salvatore and some of the splendid churches are rich in the works of Tintoretto. Titian adorned the ceiling of one of the best known churches, Santa Maria della Salute.

### A Good Move.

London Free Press.

The half million-dollar company to carry Canadian goods and produce to foreign markets is the best evidence of co-operation in a worthy field that the Canadian business public has yet manifested. There has been too much dragging in the traces hitherto.

supreme commander of the ladies of the Maccabees of the world, who presented a report of her four years of service at a convention held in New York, where more than a hundred delegates from every State of the Union were present. Miss West founded the order at Port Huron, Mich., in 1892. Her object was to provide an association into which women could place small sums monthly for the sake of their children. When Miss West first started her work she herself made up the entire staff of her little office. At the present time it takes eighty clerks to handle the detail work. The order at the present time has a membership of 187,000, gathered into 2,872 subordinate bodies.

that makes it picturesque, but vulnerable in war. Its most interesting ecclesiastical structures are the church of Santo Spirito with some good paintings; San Domenico with a fine portal that it is hoped will not meet the fate of Rheims; San Francesco with a handsome campanile and the Oratorio della Confraternita whose walls are covered with paintings by the brothers Severino. The new cathedral built in 1801 also has good pictures. The city is the birthplace of Raphael.

Venice a Fortified City.

Venice is a fortified seaport, and thus an excuse for bombardment, even if any excuse were needed in this war. The square of St. Mark, the finest and most frequented part of the city, is surrounded by imposing buildings. The palaces on the northeast were once the residence of the nine

procureurs of the republic. On the east of the square rises the magnificent church of St. Mark, begun in 830, reconstructed after a fire in 976 and remodelled in the eleventh century and later. Unrivaled for the splendor of its interior, this cathedral is opulent in wonderful mosaics, its gorgeous altar screen, its alabaster columns and encrusted marble. Above the principal portal stand the four celebrated horses of gilded bronze. Opposite the cathedral is the campanile which collapsed in 1902 and was restored. The Palace of the Doges faces the lagoon and the Bridge of Sighs connects it to the public prisons. Titian's "Annunciation" is

in San Salvatore and some of the splendid churches are rich in the works of Tintoretto. Titian adorned the ceiling of one of the best known churches, Santa Maria della Salute.

### A Good Move.

London Free Press.

The half million-dollar company to carry Canadian goods and produce to foreign markets is the best evidence of co-operation in a worthy field that the Canadian business public has yet manifested. There has been too much dragging in the traces hitherto.

supreme commander of the ladies of the Maccabees of the world, who presented a report of her four years of service at a convention held in New York, where more than a hundred delegates from every State of the Union were present. Miss West founded the order at Port Huron, Mich., in 1892. Her object was to provide an association into which women could place small sums monthly for the sake of their children. When Miss West first started her work she herself made up the entire staff of her little office. At the present time it takes eighty clerks to handle the detail work. The order at the present time has a membership of 187,000, gathered into 2,872 subordinate bodies.

that makes it picturesque, but vulnerable in war. Its most interesting ecclesiastical structures are the church of Santo Spirito with some good paintings; San Domenico with a fine portal that it is hoped will not meet the fate of Rheims; San Francesco with a handsome campanile and the Oratorio della Confraternita whose walls are covered with paintings by the brothers Severino. The new cathedral built in 1801 also has good pictures. The city is the birthplace of Raphael.

Venice a Fortified City.

Venice is a fortified seaport, and thus an excuse for bombardment, even if any excuse were needed in this war. The square of St. Mark, the finest and most frequented part of the city, is surrounded by imposing buildings. The palaces on the northeast were once the residence of the nine

procureurs of the republic. On the east of the square rises the magnificent church of St. Mark, begun in 830, reconstructed after a fire in 976 and remodelled in the eleventh century and later. Unrivaled for the splendor of its interior, this cathedral is opulent in wonderful mosaics, its gorgeous altar screen, its alabaster columns and encrusted marble. Above the principal portal stand the four celebrated horses of gilded bronze. Opposite the cathedral is the campanile which collapsed in 1902 and was restored. The Palace of the Doges faces the lagoon and the Bridge of Sighs connects it to the public prisons. Titian's "Annunciation" is

in San Salvatore and some of the splendid churches are rich in the works of Tintoretto. Titian adorned the ceiling of one of the best known churches, Santa Maria della Salute.

### A Good Move.

London Free Press.

The half million-dollar company to carry Canadian goods and produce to foreign markets is the best evidence of co-operation in a worthy field that the Canadian business public has yet manifested. There has been too much dragging in the traces hitherto.

supreme commander of the ladies of the Maccabees of the world, who presented a report of her four years of service at a convention held in New York, where more than a hundred delegates from every State of the Union were present. Miss West founded the order at Port Huron, Mich., in 1892. Her object was to provide an association into which women could place small sums monthly for the sake of their children. When Miss West first started her work she herself made up the entire staff of her little office. At the present time it takes eighty clerks to handle the detail work. The order at the present time has a membership of 187,000, gathered into 2,872 subordinate bodies.

that makes it picturesque, but vulnerable in war. Its most interesting ecclesiastical structures are the church of Santo Spirito with some good paintings; San Domenico with a fine portal that it is hoped will not meet the fate of Rheims; San Francesco with a handsome campanile and the Oratorio della Confraternita whose walls are covered with paintings by the brothers Severino. The new cathedral built in 1801 also has good pictures. The city is the birthplace of Raphael.

Venice a Fortified City.

Venice is a fortified seaport, and thus an excuse for bombardment, even if any excuse were needed in this war. The square of St. Mark, the finest and most frequented part of the city, is surrounded by imposing buildings. The palaces on the northeast were once the residence of the nine

procureurs of the republic. On the east of the square rises the magnificent church of St. Mark, begun in 830, reconstructed after a fire in 976 and remodelled in the eleventh century and later. Unrivaled for the splendor of its interior, this cathedral is opulent in wonderful mosaics, its gorgeous altar screen, its alabaster columns and encrusted marble. Above the principal portal stand the four celebrated horses of gilded bronze. Opposite the cathedral is the campanile which collapsed in 1902 and was restored. The Palace of the Doges faces the lagoon and the Bridge of Sighs connects it to the public prisons. Titian's "Annunciation" is

in San Salvatore and some of the splendid churches are rich in the works of Tintoretto. Titian adorned the ceiling of one of the best known churches, Santa Maria della Salute.

### A Good Move.

London Free Press.

The half million-dollar company to carry Canadian goods and produce to foreign markets is the best evidence of co-operation in a worthy field that the Canadian business public has yet manifested. There has been too much dragging in the traces hitherto.

supreme commander of the ladies of the Maccabees of the world, who presented a report of her four years of service at a convention held in New York, where more than a hundred delegates from every State of the Union were present. Miss West founded the order at Port Huron, Mich., in 1892. Her object was to provide an association into which women could place small sums monthly for the sake of their children. When Miss West first started her work she herself made up the entire staff of her little office. At the present time it takes eighty clerks to handle the detail work. The order at the present time has a membership of 187,000, gathered into 2,872 subordinate bodies.

that makes it picturesque, but vulnerable in war. Its most interesting ecclesiastical structures are the church of Santo Spirito with some good paintings; San Domenico with a fine portal that it is hoped will not meet the fate of Rheims; San Francesco with a handsome campanile and the Oratorio della Confraternita whose walls are covered with paintings by the brothers Severino. The new cathedral built in 1801 also has good pictures. The city is the birthplace of Raphael.

Venice a Fortified City.

Venice is a fortified seaport, and thus an excuse for bombardment, even if any excuse were needed in this war. The square of St. Mark, the finest and most frequented part of the city, is surrounded by imposing buildings. The palaces on the northeast were once the residence of the nine

procureurs of the republic. On the east of the square rises the magnificent church of St. Mark, begun in 830, reconstructed after a fire in 976 and remodelled in the eleventh century and later. Unrivaled for the splendor of its interior, this cathedral is opulent in wonderful mosaics, its gorgeous altar screen, its alabaster columns and encrusted marble. Above the principal portal stand the four celebrated horses of gilded bronze. Opposite the cathedral is the campanile which collapsed in 1902 and was restored. The Palace of the Doges faces the lagoon and the Bridge of Sighs connects it to the public prisons. Titian's "Annunciation" is

in San Salvatore and some of the splendid churches are rich in the works of Tintoretto. Titian adorned the ceiling of one of the best known churches, Santa Maria della Salute.

### A Good Move.

London Free Press.

The half million-dollar company to carry Canadian goods and produce to foreign markets is the best evidence of co-operation in a worthy field that the Canadian business public has yet manifested. There has been too much dragging in the traces hitherto.

supreme commander of the ladies of the Maccabees of the world, who presented a report of her four years of service at a convention held in New York, where more than a hundred delegates from every State of the Union were present. Miss West founded the order at Port Huron, Mich., in 1892. Her object was to provide an association into which women could place small sums monthly for the sake of their children. When Miss West first started her work she herself made up the entire staff of her little office. At the present time it takes eighty clerks to handle the detail work. The order at the present time has a membership of 187,000, gathered into 2,872 subordinate bodies.

that makes it picturesque, but vulnerable in war. Its most interesting ecclesiastical structures are the church of Santo Spirito with some good paintings; San Domenico with a fine portal that it is hoped will not meet the fate of Rheims; San Francesco with a handsome campanile and the Oratorio della Confraternita whose walls are covered with paintings by the brothers Severino. The new cathedral built in 1801 also has good pictures. The city is the birthplace of Raphael.

### Venice a Fortified City.

Venice is a fortified seaport, and thus an excuse for bombardment, even if any excuse were needed in this war. The square of St. Mark, the finest and most frequented part of the city, is surrounded by imposing buildings. The palaces on the northeast were once the residence of the nine

procureurs of the republic. On the east of the square rises the magnificent church of St. Mark, begun in 830, reconstructed after a fire in 976 and remodelled in the eleventh century and later. Unrivaled for the splendor of its interior, this cathedral is opulent in wonderful mosaics, its gorgeous altar screen, its alabaster columns and encrusted marble. Above the principal portal stand the four celebrated horses of gilded bronze. Opposite the cathedral is the campanile which collapsed in 1902 and was restored. The Palace of the Doges faces the lagoon and the Bridge of Sighs connects it to the public prisons. Titian's "Annunciation" is

in San Salvatore and some of the splendid churches are rich in the works of Tintoretto. Titian adorned the ceiling of one of the best known churches, Santa Maria della Salute.

### A Good Move.

London Free Press.

The half million-dollar company to carry Canadian goods and produce to foreign markets is the best evidence of co-operation in a worthy field that the Canadian business public has yet manifested. There has been too much dragging in the traces hitherto.

supreme commander of the ladies of the Maccabees of the world, who presented a report of her four years of service at a convention held in New York, where more than a hundred delegates from every State of the Union were present. Miss West founded the order at Port Huron,