FRENCH OFFICER AND A FEW FOLLOWERS RISK DEATH TO RESENT INSULT TO BRITISH COMRADES.

Germans in Trenches Opposite Put up Banner Insulting English—Frenchmen Raid Enemy's Ground and Riddle Offending Sign—Swiss Doctor Describes Case of German Brutality He Witnessed in War Zone.

London, Feb. 20—In a letter to his sister in England, a young French officer on service in the neighborhood of St. Mihiel, recently promoted for gallantry on the field of battle, tells this story:

"The Germans could think of nothing better to do a few days ago than to put on the walls of their barracks at ——, a large placard of white calico, on which was written: "Merci a la brave France haine a l'Angleterre." Our trenches are from 60 to 90 metres from those of the "Boches" and with glasses it was easy to read the placard. In the evening I was on patrol with three good fellows of my half section, and we crawled towards the German lines till we were within twenty-five metres or so; and we hid ourselves in a big hole made by a shell.

I said to my men: "I have given you socks, gloves, cigarettes and other things. You know where they came from—they were sent from England. I want to see no more of that placard. Let us do away with it. We have our arms; let us put some shots through and destroy it.

The thing was done. I gave the order to fire, and in three minutes only some shreds of the stuff remained. The worst of it was that our fire provoked a terrible fusilade along the whole length of the line. We dropped into the shell hole and waited till the firing had finished—about half an hour—and then we regained our own trenches. My lieutenant greeted me with "So it was you who started that fusilade?" And when I said "Yes" he asked what for. I explained that I was half English, having married an Englishwoman, and added that I wanted to see no more of a placard which referred to that nation in such terms. He "chipped" me for a bit, but when we were relieved the story was told to the captain, who passed it on to the colonel. The end of it all was a promise of my stripes as under lieuterant.

In a Neuchatel (Suisse) paper, quoted in the Journal des Debats, the following appears over the signature of Dr. Vouga:

"This is an instance which, if necessary, I can swear to. Being at Besancon I was in one of the wards of the hospital of St. Jacques a little French soldier of twenty-two who attracted my attention owing to the curious bandaging of his head." (The doctor goes on to give a detailed account, too long too horrible to quote here, of the injuries received in the head and face by the victim, after he had been rendered unable to move by a wound in the thigh. These were effected by the butt-ends of the guns of a regiment hailing from Baden. In the same action thirty-four comrades of the infantryman were picked up, each with a bullet in the head over and above the wounds which had laid them low.) "As I left, adds the doctor, I said to the little martyred soldier: "You must hate the brigands.' 'No, sir,' said he, 'we mustn't be hard on them, they belong to a different race from us."

WAR ZONE INCLUDES COASTS OF BRITISH ISLES AND OF NORTHERN FRANCE.

THE war zone proclaimed by Germany includes the entire coasts of all the British Isles and the coast of Northern France, including the English Channel. In these waters already the following ships have been sunk, indicated by numbers on the map:—1—Amiral Ganteaume, October 26; 2—Malachite, November 23; 3—Primo, November 26; 4—Durward, January 21; 5—Icaria, January 30; 6—Toko Maru, January 30; 7—Linda Blanche; 8—Ben Cruachan, and 9—Kilcoan, all sunk January 30; 10—Ville de Lille, and 11—Dulwich, sunk on February 16, and 12—Clitra, sunk on October 20.

AN ENEMY'S TRIBUTE TO BRITISH SOLDIER

The Die Zukunft, a political review, edited and published in Berlin by Herr Maximilian Harden, prints the following:

"The English army has dissipated many of the prejudices of the tacticians against mercenaries. In the British Isles there are plenty of professions bringing in good money. If a man voluntarily joins the army instead of becoming a clerk, agent, games-professional, or jobber, then he has done so because he likes it; it is pleasure in his work that raises a man's achievements above the average. On German soil, England is still grimly hated, but the German warrior spirit, just in its appreciation, has over and over again praised the courage, stamina, and shooting skill of the English.

"The beggars are artists. Show them two fingers above the edge of the trench, and they hit the mark. Dum-dum bullets? Certainly. Still, such things as bomb-splinters, arrows from the sky, benzol, "Minenwerfer" hardly appertain to the armoury of pious knights. Tommy has amazed us. We thought that something ridiculous was on its way to us from the other side of the water. Now every one takes him seriously. Twice, three times wounded, he fights on. And when in a hand-to-hand struggle he has reached the end of his tether, he tears open is tunic and with bared breast, flings himself on the glittering steel. Such fighting is worth the doing."

At a meeting held at the Mansion House, London, a few weeks back for the purpose of raising funds to provide bands for the new units of British army, Mr. Rudyard Kipling delivered a speech on the influence of regimental bands on military efficiency which has attracted much attention. Mr. Kipling in the course of his speech remarked that the new regiments "were quite rightly born in silence, but that is no reason why they should walk in silence for the rest of their lives. At present, unfortunately, most of them are obliged to walk in silence or to do better accompaniement than whistles, concertinas, and other meritorious, but inadequate instruments of music which they provide for themselves. In the beginning this did not matter so much. There were more urgent needs to be met; but now that the New Armies are what they are, we, who cannot assist them by joining their ranks, owe it to them to provide them with more worthy music for their help, and comfort and honor."

Speaking of the relationship of the band to the regiment, Mr. Kipling remarked: "No one—not even the adjutant, can say for certain where the soul of a battalion lives; but the expression of that soul is most often found in the band. It stands to reason that a body of 1200 men whose lives are pledged to each other's keeping, must have some common means of expressing their thoughts and moods to themselves, and to their world. The band can feel the mood and interpret the thought. A wise and sympathetic bandmaster, and most of them I have known have been that, can lift a battalion out of depression, cheer its sickness, and steady and recall it to itself in times of almost unendurable strain. You will remember a beautiful poem by Sir Henry Newbolt, describing how a squadron of "weary dragoons" were led on to renewed effort by the strains of a penny whistle and a child's drum taken from a toyshop in a wrecked French town. And I remember in a cholera camp in India, where the men were suffering very badly, the Band of the 10th Lincolns started a regimental sing-song one night with that queer defiant tune, "The Lincoln Poacher." You know the words. It was merely their regimental march, which the men had heard a thousand times. There was nothing in it except—except all England—all the East Coast—all the fun and daring and horseplay of young men bucketing about the big pastures by moonlight. But, as it was given, very softly, at that bad time in that terrible camp of death, it was the one thing in the world which could have restored —as it did—shaken men to pride, humor and self-control. This is, perhaps, an extreme case, but by no means an exceptional one. A man who has had any experiences of the service can testify that a battalion is better for music at every turn, happier, easier to handle, and with greater zest for its daily routine if that routine is sweetened by melody and rhythm—melody for the mind and rhythm for the body.

"Our New Armies, as we know, have not been well served in this essential. Of all the admirable qualities they have shown none is more wonderful than the spirit which has carried them through the laborious and distasteful groundwork of their calling without a note of music except what that same indomitable spirit supplied—out of its own head. We have all seen them marching through the country or through London streets, in absolute silence, and the crowd through which they pass as silent as themselves for lack of the one medium that could convey and glorify the thoughts which are in all men's minds today. We are a tongue-tied breed at the best. The Band can declare on our behalf, without shame or shyness, something of what we feel, and so help us to reach a hand towards the men who have risen up to save us."

Speaking of the financial issue involved, Mr. Kipling remarked:

"The most useful thing that a civilian can do in these busy days is to speak as little as possible, and, if he feels moved to write, to confine his efforts to his cheque-book."

SIX HUNDRED MOTOR AMBULANCES NOW IN WESTERN WAR ZONE

London, Feb. 10—In the House of Commons this week Albert Smith, M. P., a member of the Labor party, appeared on the floor in the uniform of Lord Kitchener's new army, while Sir Herbert Raphael, M. P., one of the wealthiest members of the House came in the uniform of a private soldier.

The fleet of British motor-ambulances in France and Flanders has now reached six hundred and is still expanding at the rate of forty cars a week, an average which has been maintained ever since the middle of September.

Contrary to the popular idea, motor-ambulances are not used at the firing line, nor have they entirely superseded the old horse ambulances. Motor ambulances operate best in the rear of the line, where they are used to transport the wounded from the field hospitals in the ambulance trains.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

BUDGET OF ONTARIO GOVERNMENT

Toronto, Feb. 22—The provincial budget brought down in the legislature this afternoon shows a deficit for the past year on the ordinary account of $697,928, with total receipts standing at $11,121,382, and expenditures at $11,819,310. The ordinary account, in addition to the capital account, bring the total receipts and expenditure balancing at $22,196,758. The expenditure for the year on capital account was $8,801,641. The year opened with cash on hand $2,380,695, and closed with cash on hand, $1,575,805. The year's receipts included: Department of Lands, Forests and Mines, $2,340,657.07; succession duties, $1,996,818.36; public institutions, $376,483.74; Hydro-Electric Power Commission, $316,483.74; Temiskaming and Northedn Ontario Railway, $250,000; consolidated revenue fund, $544,491.17; corporation tax account, $1,386,308.

SWEDISH GOVERNMENT NEEDS COPPER CARGOES SEIZED BY ENGLAND

Urgently Needed to Fill Government Contracts.

London, Feb. 22.—The seizure of a considerable quantity of unwrought copper for Sweden, which was brought over in two neutral and three British ships, came up before the prize court today. The counsel for the Swedish company said he was authorized by the Swedish minister to say that the copper was urgently needed in Sweden in order to fill government contracts. He asked for an undertaking by the British government that the government, which had requisitioned the copper, would not use it before a legal settlement was reached.

The Attorney-General said the British government, while it was prepared to act reasonably in the matter, could not give such an undertaking. If the Swedish minister desired to make any representations, he added, he must do so through the foreign office. The case was adjourned on the application of the Attorney-General.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES WILL ACT ON THEIR OWN INITIATIVE

London, Feb. 22—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, from Copenhagen, says that the conference between the representatives of the Scandinavian governments over the situation created by Germany's submarine blockade was begun today but that the questions at issue were so important that it will probably be prolonged tomorrow. The despatch adds that it is understood that the Scandinavian countries are not planning to act in concert with Holland and the United States as the interests of the latter countries are entirely different from those of Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

DRUMS FOR OUR SOLDIER BOYS

Women's Canadian Club Will Make Presentation Today at Noon.

Regimental drums will be presented to Lieutenant Colonel McAvity for the 26th Battalion today at noon by members of the Women's Canadian Club. The drums were on exhibition in the window of Manchester Robertson Allison, Ltd., King street. They are two bass drums, each emblazoned with the crest of the battalion.

It had been the intention of the club at first to present colors to the battalion, but owing to militia regulations it was decided to give the drums. One drum will be for the Fife and Drum band, and the other for the Bugle Corps.

It is expected that many will be present at the Armory today at noon when the drums are presented.

The following inscription is on the drums:

"Presented to the
26th New Brunswick Expeditionary Force,
upon their leaving St. John for active service overseas,
by the
Women's Canadian Club of St. John, N. B.
February, 1915."

MRS. JAS. ROSS DIED AT MONTREAL YESTERDAY

Montreal, Feb. 22—Mrs. James Ross widow of Hon. Lieutenant Col. James Ross and mother of Lieut. J. K. L. Ross of the naval forces at Halifax, died this afternoon at her residence, 360 Peel street, Montreal, after a brief illness.

READY TO TAKE JOHNSON IF HE STEPS ON AMERICAN SOIL

El Paso, Texas, Feb. 22.—Jack Curley, promoter of the Johnson-Willard fight, said that nothing definite had been done regarding the reported postponement of the bout set for March 6 at Juarez, Mexico. He said, however, that the fight would be postponed if Johnson arrived in poor condition.

How the negro will arrive from Cuba where he landed yesterday, Curley would not make known. Villa's delay in attacking Tampico has endangered the plan for Johnson to enter at that east coast port. It was learned that American border officials were on the lookout should he attempt to enter through the United States, on account of the indictment against him at Chicago.

For the Belgians.

Mayor Frink has received contributions to the Belgian Relief Fund as follows: Burnt Church, N.B., social, per Mrs. L. A. Murray, $30; W.C.T.U. Club, Forest Glen, N.B., "Aid of little Belgium comrades," per C. M. McAulay, $15.41; Mrs. E. C. Elkin, city, $3.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
CURES RHEUMATISM
BRIGHT'S DISEASE BACKACHE
DIABETES
NO. 23 THE PROPRIETORS

QUICK HELP FOR CHEST SORENESS! ALL CONGESTION MADE TO GO QUICKLY!

Worst Cold or Sore Throat Cured in Quick Order.

RUB ON NERVILINE

Rub Nerviline plentifully over the neck and chest—rub it in well—lots of rubbing can't hurt. The relief will be surprising.

Nerviline is effective because it is powerful—about five times stronger than an ordinary liniment. Nerviline is penetrating, sinks in through the tissues, gets right in where the soreness and congestion really are. Its action is marvellously soothing. Rubbed on at night, it draws out the inflammation, and before morning takes away that feeling of tightness, and stops the cough entirely.

Where can you find so powerfully searching a relief as Nerviline for a bad cold? Search the world over and you'll discover nothing half so good.

For nearly forty years Nerviline has been quickly curing colds, coughs and throat troubles. Thousands use it for rheumatism, sciatica and neuralgia—they all speak of this grand family liniment, because they have proved its almost magical power.

Whenever you have an ache or pain, be it neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, joint or muscle stiffness, always remember that Nerviline is the quickest, safest cure. Every good dealer in medicine sells the large 50c. family size bottle of Nerviline, trial size 25c. or direct from the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

WHEN YOU WASH YOUR HAIR DON'T USE SOAP

Most soaps and prepared shampoos contain too much alkali, which is very injurious, as it dries the scalp and makes the hair brittle.

The best thing to use is just plain mulsified cocoanut oil, for this is pure and entirely greaseless. It's very cheap, and beats soaps or anything else all to pieces. You can get this at any drug store, and a few ounces will last the whole family for months.

Simply moisten the hair with water and rub it in, about a teaspoonful is all that is required. It makes an abundance of rich, creamy lather, cleanses thoroughly, and rinses out easily. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and is soft, fresh looking, bright, fluffy, wavy and easy to handle. Besides, it loosens and takes out every particle of dust, dirt and dandruff.

EAT SPARINGLY, KAISER'S ADVICE TO HIS SUBJECTS

During visit to East few days ago, said he expects loyal Germans to reduce their rations during war

Berlin, via London, Feb. 22—A special despatch to the Zeitung Am Mittag from Koenigsberg says that Emperor William, during his visit to Loetzen, East Prussia, at the time of the recent operations, spoke of the necessity of dealing sparingly with food supplies. He said he expected of every German that he would restrict the consumption of food as much as possible, particularly potatoes, which the Emperor said under no circumstances, should be used as food for horses.

AMBASSADOR OF KAISER DENIES HE WAS EXPELLED FROM MEXICO

Galveston, Texas, Feb. 22.—Heinrich Von Eskardt, Ambassador of Germany to Mexico, arrived here today from Vera Cruz on board the Norwegian steamship Imperator. He said he was en route to New Orleans and New York on business and expected to return to his post in Mexico.

He denied stories told by fellow passengers that he had been expelled at the direction of General Carranza.

FEET AREN'T ACHING OR TIRED NOW--"TIZ"

It's grand for sore, swollen, sweaty, calloused feet and corns.

"How 'TIZ' does help sore feet."

Good-bye sore feet, burning feet, swollen feet, smelling feet, tired feet. Good-bye corns, callouses, bunions and raw spots. No more shoe tightness, no more limping with pain or drawing up your face in agony. "TIZ" is magical, acts right off. "TIZ" draws out all the poisonous exudations which puff up the feet. Use "TIZ" and wear smaller shoes. Use "TIZ" and forget your foot misery. Ah! how comfortable your feet feel.

Get a 25 cent box of "TIZ" now at any druggist or department store. Don't suffer. Have good feet, glad feet, feet that never swell, never hurt, never get tired. A year's foot comfort guaranteed or money refunded.

What to Do to Get Fat and Increase Weight.

The Real Cause of Thinness

A Physician's Advice

Most thin people eat from four to six pounds of good solid fat-making food every day and still do not increase in weight one ounce, while on the other hand many of the plump, chunky folks eat very lightly and keep gaining all the time. It's all bosh to say that this is the nature of the individual. It isn't Nature's way at all.

Thin folks stay thin because their powers of assimilation are defective. They absorb just enough of the food they eat to maintain life and a semblance of health and strength. Stuffing won't help them. A dozen meals a day won't make them gain a single "stay there" pound. All the fat-producing elements of their food just stay in the intestines until they pass from the body as waste. What such people need is something that will prepare these fatty food elements so that their blood can absorb them and deposit them all about the body—something, too, that will multiply their red blood corpuscles and increase their blood's carrying power.

For such a condition I always recommend eating a Sargol tablet with every meal. Sargol is not, as some believe, a patented drug, but is a scientific combination of six of the most effective and powerful flesh building elements known to chemistry. It is absolutely harmless, yet wonderfully effective and a single tablet eaten with each meal often has the effect of increasing the weight of a thin man or woman from three to five pounds a week. Sargol is sold by all good druggists everywhere on a positive guarantee of weight increase or money back.

LOOK!

If you were told of a new discovery for the treatment of coughs, colds and bronchitis, as certain in its action on all chest troubles as anti-toxin is on diphtheria, or vaccination on small-pox, wouldn't you feel like giving it a trial? Especially if you could try it for fifty cents!

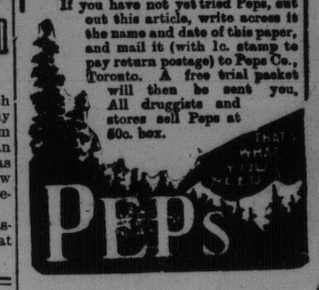
Peps is the discovery!

Peps are little tablets, neatly wrapped in air and germ-proof silver foil. They contain certain medicinal ingredients, which, when placed upon the tongue, immediately turn into vapour, and are at once breathed down the air passages to the lungs. On their journey, they soothe the inflamed and irritated membranes of the bronchial tubes, the delicate walls of the air passages, and finally enter and carry relief and healing to the capillaries and tiny air cacs in the lungs.

In a word, while no liquid or solid can get to the lungs and air passages, these Peps fumes get there direct, and at once commence their work of healing.

Peps are entirely distinct from the old fashioned liquid cough cures, which are merely swallowed into the stomach, and never reach the lungs. Peps treatment of coughs and colds is direct treatment.

If you have not yet tried Peps, cut out this article, write across it the name and date of this paper, and mail it (with 1c. stamp to pay return postage) to Peps Co., Toronto. A free trial packet will then be sent you. All druggists and stores sell Peps at 50c. box.



TWO NERVOUS WOMEN

Made Well By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Philadelphia, Pa.—"I had a severe case of nervous prostration, with palpitation of the heart, constipation, headaches, dizziness, noise in my ears, timid, nervous, restless feelings and sleeplessness.

"I read in the paper where a young woman had been cured of the same troubles by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound so I threw away the medicines the doctor left me and began taking the Compound. Before I had taken half a bottle I was able to sit up and in a short time I was able to do all my work. Your medicine has proved itself able to do all you say it will and I have recommended it in every household I have visited."—MRS. MARY JOHNSTON, 210 Siegel Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Another Bad Case.

Ephrata, Pa.—"About a year ago I was down with nervous prostration. I was pale and weak and would have hysteric spells, sick headaches and a bad pain under my shoulder-blade. I was under the care of different doctors but did not improve. I was so weak I could hardly stand long enough to do my dishes.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has made me well and happy and I have begun to gain in weight and my face looks healthy now."—Mrs. J. W. HORNBERGER, R. No. 3, Ephrata, Pa.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

DANDRUFF SOON RUINS THE HAIR

Makes It Lifeless, Dull, Dry, Brittle and Thin.

Girls—if you want plenty of thick, beautiful, glossy, silky hair, do by all means get rid of dandruff, for it will starve your hair and ruin it if you don't.

It doesn't do much good to try to brush or wash it out. The only sure way to get rid of dandruff is to dissolve it, then you destroy it entirely. To do this, get about four ounces of ordinary liquid arvon; apply it at night when retiring; use enough to moisten the scalp and rub it in gently with the finger tips.

By morning, most if not all, of your dandruff will be gone, and three or four more applications will completely dissolve and entirely destroy every single sign and trace of it.

You will find, too, that all itching and digging of the scalp will stop, and your hair will be silky, fluffy, lustrous, soft, and look and feel a hundred times better. You can get liquid arvon at any drug store. It is inexpensive and four ounces is all you will need, no matter how much dandruff you have. This simple remedy never fails.