

VIMY RIDGE

The following remarkably vivid description of the capture of Vimy Ridge has been forwarded in a letter by Lieut. Dan Cameron to Miss Ella Gardner, M.A., of Albert College. The article was written by James Douglas:

When I heard that the Canadians had taken the Vimy Ridge I was astounded. The news made me rub my eyes in amazement. It seemed far too good to be true, for if any position in France was impregnable, it was that place. We who sit at home and pore over war maps cannot possibly imagine what the Vimy Ridge looks like, nor can we possibly guess how much blood has been shed by Germans and by French and by British during the long fight for it. To us it is only a name, but it is an immortal name. For generations of travellers will journey to it, for it is one of the indestructible landmarks of the war. Our soldiers call it "Blimy Ridge." It is a grim nickname, but it is not too grim.

It is a real ridge. Last September I was taken to an observation post from which I was able to look across a gently sloping plain to its trench-seamed slopes. The plain was utterly desolate. There was no trace of man or beast in its naked silence. In the foreground stood the ruins of a shell-shattered farmstead. I stared at it because it seemed to focus the dumb solitude of the warfare. For me it was the whole war in miniature—a broken home, shivering in its depopulated fields and listening for the footfall of its owner. My eyes ranged over the empty scene, searching for a speck of life in the forlorn miles of untilled earth, or on the long, lonely, blind roads that seemed to lead from nowhere to nowhere. The sight of a cow grazing on the grass, or a pig rooting in the stubble, would have brought relief to my hungry eyes. There was no cow, no pig, no horse, no dog. It was a special scene.

In every civilized landscape there is at least a wisp of smoke curling up to the sky as proof or promise of human proximity. I sought vainly in all that dreary prospect for the smoke of a hearth. There were no hearths. My guide told me that I was gazing at Neuville St. Vaast. There was no Neuville St. Vaast. After the war, men will search for famous villages. They will find them not. They are not. Without seeing Neuville St. Vaast, I stared at what the manless and houseless plain towards a long, low down, that was silhouetted against the clear, blue sky. It was the Vimy Ridge.

Through a powerful field-glass I stared hard at the peaceful swell of ground. It was like one of those softly rounded downs that you switchback over on the road to Fortsum, innocent turf made for sheep to nibble on. Or it was like the gently sloping shoulders of earth that you see round Goodwood. The Vimy Ridge is no rugged scarp with towering brows. It is only 460 feet above sea level at its highest point. But in that flat land it is like a mountain. For nearly three years it has barred the door to the billiard-table plains of Douai.

As I gazed at it I could follow with my eyes the thin, white line of trenches dug by the Germans and the French in 1914. How guileless that line seemed in the sunlight! It might have been a wandering road

roaming along the lower half of the green slope. There was no visible sign of bloody battle. Thousands of men lay there in their burrows. The great shells sang over my head as I watched, some coming from the German batteries, others passing them in the air on their way from the British batteries, to some undisciplined target. And under the slow deliberate moan the lonely silence spread out like a dream.

I remember how with awed emotion I watched strange trees growing at the edge of the wood. The trees were like shell-bursts. They stood up on their trunks and unfolded their murky foliage in the air. For a while they seemed to be permanent, their outlines fixed and sharp. Then very slowly they faded and other phantom trees suddenly grew side by side, like elms along a road. They grew in silence and melted in silence, as if some enchantment were busy in some strange wizardry. That was all, and as I watched I hardly heard the unending clamour of the guns that filled the sky from top to bottom with heavy, stunning punctuations that sounded like the blow of giant drumsticks by giant drummers on giant drums.

As we watched in a frightened silence, I was dimly conscious of some figures moving quietly behind me. They were staff officers, who had joined us without saying a word. I was impressed by their solemnity. They did not talk. We were all standing amid the havoc wrought by German shellfire. The very peepholes out of which we peered had been torn and shorn by death-dealing high-explosives. The only living things under our feet were the wild flowers, that bravely bloomed in the tortured grass. In a fit of reverence I plucked a handful of them. Today they are withered between the pages of my note-book, withered like the brave men, French and British and German, who sleep forever in that tragic landscape.

It was in December, 1914, that the French tried to sweep the Germans out of their polluted warrens. They failed. The Germans clung to their tunnels and sewers. In May 1915, the French under General Foch, broke through the German lines in Paris, but the Germans held the blood-stained ridge. In September the French flung themselves against the ridge. How many the French lost is their secret, but I was shown one stretch where they are said to have lost 100,000 men. The Germans claim that the French lost 150,000 on this tragic field.

After we took over the French line on the lower slope of the ridge, the Germans captured a portion of it in May, 1915, and they kept it until Easter Monday. It seemed to many stout hearts that the Vimy Ridge would be held by the Germans forever. But the Canadians have achieved the impossible. They have hurled the German veterans right over the ridge, and the thin, white line I looked on is now tenanted only by the German dead.

What is the moral? The Germans are not invincible. "Hindenburg," as our soldiers call him, has been beaten on his own ground by Sir Douglas Haig, by Hornes, by Allenby, by Byng and by Gough, five of the greatest generals of the war. There is no need to worship Hindenburg. Our Generals are more than his match.

REMARKABLE FLIGHTS

Made by Lieut. Gerald A. Maclean, Now in Hospital.

Lieut. Gerald A. Maclean, the aviator who is in hospital in Kingston, suffering from injuries received when he lost control of his machine on Sunday at the height of four thousand feet and crashed to the ground, sustaining a fractured jaw and severe bruises to the legs, is the aviator who made some remarkable flights at Long Branch and the Exhibition Park, Toronto, last summer, when he was engaged as an instructor with the Curtiss Aviation School.

On the occasion of the visit of the Duke of Connaught to Long Branch the aviator accomplished many wonderful flights, and was complimented by the Governor-General. Early in the war he was enlisted with the Eaton Machine Battery, but later joined the Royal Naval Air Service, and was discharged after an injury he received while flying in England. Returning to Canada, he joined the Curtiss Aviation School as an instructor, and is

ter entered the Royal Flying Corps. Three weeks ago he went to the Deseronto Camp as an instructor. On Sunday, the day of his mishap, he was celebrating his 25th birthday.

POINTS TO CONSIDER WHEN PURCHASING A RAILWAY TICKET

A Canadian Pacific Railway ticket does not represent merely a means of transportation between given points. It means in addition, provides the traveller with every comfort and convenience developed by modern railway science. "Safety First" with up to date equipment, unexcelled dining service, palatial sleeping cars, in a word, everything that a railway can provide for the comfortable transportation of its passengers, including courtesy.

POLICE COURT

A young man who broke some glass in a door in the rear of the Empire Cafe last night was arrested for drunkenness. He was fined \$10 and costs as it was his first offence. The damage to windows was settled

FIRED AT HUBBY AND WOMAN

A Sensational Shooting Case Which Has Stirred Napanee in Fit of Jealousy

Napanee is all agog over a sensational shooting affair, which occurred there late on Sunday night, but which luckily had no serious results, but Mrs. Foster, wife of W. J. Foster, who for some time conducted the Lennox hotel, was placed under arrest by Chief of Police Barrett on a charge of shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

It is alleged that she fired two shots from a revolver, at her husband while he was walking on the street and that she also fired one shot at Helen O'Riordan, a young woman, who has been engaged as a pianist in a moving picture theater here. It is further alleged that Foster had been out for a walk with the young woman previous to the shooting and that Mrs. Foster did the shooting as the result of a fit of jealousy.

According to the information the shooting occurred about 11.30 o'clock and that the shots were fired shortly after Foster and the girl parted for the night. Luckily the shots went wild.

After the preliminary trial, the accused was committed to stand trial before the county judge on Wednesday morning. She was allowed out on her own bail.

The young woman who figures in the case belongs to Madoc. She came to Napanee about eight weeks ago to act as pianist in a moving picture theater. Foster is about fifty years of age, and has been a resident of Napanee for many years, and is well-known throughout that district. He has a grown up family, one son being a member of the Toronto police force. Mrs. Foster is about forty-six years of age.

Since her arrest, it is stated that Mrs. Foster feels her position keenly, although at the time she did not appear to realize what she was doing. She stated that she did not mean to kill her husband or the young woman, but that she merely meant to frighten them. Mr. Foster has been quite ill since the occurrence, suffering from shock.

MIGHT HAVE KILLED GIRL

Only that Revolver was Knocked Aside—Mrs. Foster of Napanee Got off Lightly.

Napanee, May 31.—In the county criminal court, before Judge Madoc yesterday, Mrs. W. J. Foster appeared, charged with shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm to one Helen O'Riordan, N.M. Wilson, Crow Attorney, had charge of the prosecution, and T. B. German appeared for the defence. W. A. Grange, appeared for the family.

The first witness called was Chief Constable Barrett, who produced a plan of the house and of the room in which the shooting was done, showing the bullet hole in the east wall of the kitchen about twelve inches from the ceiling and about ten inches from the spot where Miss O'Riordan was standing when the shot was fired. He also produced a six-chambered .32 calibre revolver with which the shooting was done.

Samuel Wilson, with whom Miss O'Riordan boarded, also gave evidence as to the conditions leading up to the actual shooting. It appeared Mrs. Foster went to his house about 10 o'clock on Sunday evening last, and waited until the girl came in, which was about 11 o'clock. After a short conversation with her, Miss O'Riordan saw the revolver in Mrs. Foster's hand and tried to get away through the back door, but could not unlock it in time. In the scuffle that ensued the shot was fired. The witness with the help of Earl Vanalstine succeeded in getting the girl away from Mrs. Foster and from the house.

Earl Vanalstine gave corroborative evidence. Miss Helen O'Riordan, testified as to the attack upon her, and said Mrs. Foster held her by the throat with one hand and pressing the revolver against her forehead, said, "I am going to take your life." Miss O'Riordan threw up her hand and knocked the revolver away at the moment of firing and the bullet went into the wall behind her head. The latter managed, with the help of the

two previous witnesses, to get out of the house.

Miss O'Riordan had a considerable bruise on her forehead also a black eye as a result of the fracas, and appeared to be very much upset and agitated.

Ross Fretts and Constable W. J. Taylor were also called and gave evidence.

In giving evidence on her own behalf, Mrs. Foster said she did not intend to hurt Miss O'Riordan, only to frighten her.

His Honour found her guilty, but suspended sentence on condition that bonds were given to the amount of \$1,000 for a surety to keep the peace and the costs of the court paid.

OBITUARY

Harvey Roman

The subject of this brief memoir was born on the old homestead in the township of Thurlow, March 14th, 1858. In January, 1917, he was united in marriage to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late John W. Kenosson of Bethel. In the winter of 1879, during that memorable meeting held in the old historic Charn (Bridge St.) in the city of Belleville, conducted by Crossley and Hunter, he was converted and joined the Methodist Church, of which he remained a faithful member until his death. In 1902, when the Rev. W. D. P. Wilson was pastor of Caniffion circuit, he was appointed on the Quarterly Official board. He was a wise counsellor and a true, loyal friend to his pastor and his church. At the time of his death he held several offices in the church. He was Class Leader, Trustee and S. S. teacher. In his home the family altar was established after his conversion. He was a man of splendid attainments. His influence with those he came in contact with was a benediction. He was one of those who passing through the Valley of Baca, marked a "well." He was a faithful husband, a thoughtful, self-sacrificing father, a genial and obliging neighbor. He leaves to mourn his loss, his widow and 5 sons, all members of the Methodist Church.

APPRECIATION OF RED CROSS

Ward B. Moore Barracks, Can. Hospital, Shorncliffe, Mar. 14, 1917.

Belleville Red Cross Soc., Belleville, Ont.

"I was interested yesterday to find the fresh linen on my bed bearing a little label with "Belleville Red Cross-Canada." It started me thinking and wondering how many I would know in the society.

I also wondered if you good people were ever told of how much it is appreciated. I have just come from the Recreation Room supplied for us by the Canadian Red Cross.

It is splendid with a very comfortable reading room-a billiard room and a big assembly hall. Big open fires, comfortable chairs etc. There will be a concert there to-night from six to seven for those of us who are here and can go out. I have been here since Jan. 29th, with trouble with my lungs which has proved not as serious as at first thought and am now billed for convalescent Hospital at Hastings—where I will find Capt. D. B. Lazier, C.A.M.C. who is my old chum—in Belleville days. He is on the Standing Medical Board there.

I found Capt. E. R. Pope C.A.M.C. in charge of a couple of wards here. I knew him in Belleville and of course in Winnipeg too. It is a good many years since I left Belleville—but I hope to stop there on my way home to Winnipeg provided always of course—if I do go back—but we are always expecting to go back.

Rest assured that all you are doing for us is very much appreciated and we wish every one who is helping could know just how much.

We hope it will not be long until we will all be relieved of this terrible strain. Enough young people—in Canada do not really realize what it means to be at war. You need to come here to find that out.

Success to your efforts and many many thanks from one you are helping.

Yours etc.
Capt. A. K. Lazier,
(signed) 11th Can. Reserve Bn.

DIED

WILLIAM L. BININGER—At Rosebush, Mich., May 28, 1917, aged 79 years.

Funeral will take place from his late residence 9 Ridley street, tomorrow, Saturday, at 3 o'clock. Service at the house at 2.30 p.m.

SIMPSON ACTION IS DISMISSED

Before Britton, J.—Simpson v. Local Board of Health of Belleville. W. C. Mikel, K.C., for plaintiffs. S. Masson, K.C., for defendants. Action to recover \$2,000 damages for death of Martha Simpson, aged eight years, from diphtheria, alleged to have been caused by negligence of defendants.

Judgement: I am of the opinion that there was no evidence that should be submitted to the jury that anything done or omitted by the defendants or either of them could be said to have caused or contributed to the death of the daughter of plaintiffs.

If I am wrong, plaintiffs are entitled to recover to amount of \$300 as found by the jury, and they should be entitled to full costs on High Court scale. My opinion is that the action should be dismissed, but without costs. Twenty days' stay.

BECOMING PROMINENT IN LEGAL CIRCLES

We take the following from the North Battleford, Sask. News of a recent date, which will prove of great interest to Ontario readers, in that Mr. McHugh is a native of Belleville, having gone to the West many years ago. He grew up with the country and has become one of the prominent baristers of the Canadian Northwest.

"At the trial of Lenick, accused of murdering Sandy McMillan, of Lashburn, last winter, held in Battleford this week, Mr. G. O. McHugh, who defended the prisoner, made one of the best deliveries in a judicial way he ever made or for that matter ever heard in this part of the province. It had the effect of counter-balancing the judge's and prosecuting lawyer's charge against the prisoner that the jury disagreed and the accused, a native of Indiana, was discharged for a new trial. In point of eloquence, legal detail, argumentative power and mastery effect it marked one of Mr. McHugh's best and most successful oratorical and logical efforts. Mr. McHugh—when the result became known—was warmly congratulated for his splendid contribution by his many friends."

As an alderman last meeting the quorum was broken up and no recommendation could be made.

ARMAND LAVERGNE REPLIES Has Not Worn Uniform Since War Began. Except Under Orders.

Quebec, June 1st.—Armand Lavergne, after being shown a despatch from Victoria reporting the attitude of the Daughters of the Empire, said to-day: "In virtue of paragraph 235, the Minister of Militia has authority to wipe off the frames of the militia any officer for bad conduct. As an officer I do not fear that reproach."

"Now, as regards my political opinions, they do not concern in the least Sir Edward Kemp, unless maybe he was glad to make use of them in 1911 to gain the power. "I have never worn my uniform since the beginning of the war unless under orders from my superiors. The Hon. Senator Landry has asked in the Senate for the production of all correspondence between Gen. Lessard and myself. I do not believe I am authorized as a militiaman to make any statement on that subject until said correspondence has been made public. So I will rest satisfied with the testimonial of Gen. Lessard."

PRESENTED WITH MAHOAGANY SERVICE St. Andrew's Choir Extends Congratulations to Former Member

Last evening about twenty-five members of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church choir formed a surprise party who invaded the home of Mrs. Strong, Albert street to offer congratulations to her daughter, Mrs. Newton Thompson, on her recent marriage and present her with a token of the choir's esteem. Mr. Harry B. Stock expressed the choir's appreciation of the bride's services in the choir of St. Andrew's and best wishes for the future and Miss Edith Fern presented her with a beautiful mahogany tray. Mrs. Thompson although taken by surprise, expressed to the donors her appreciation of their kindness. Songs and music were indulged in and a most enjoyable evening was spent.

No surgical operation is necessary in removing corns of Holloway's Corn Cure be used.

THE COST OF CARTAGE

An Important Item in the Expense of City Living.

The view that the cost of city cartage and the local distribution of commodities by retailers, represents an important factor in the high cost of living is more than borne out by the results of a preliminary survey which has been made by the Census Bureau.

For four important classes of commodities—coal and wood, milk, ice, and department store merchandise—which together represent a very considerable proportion of the cost of living, the expense of delivery or cartage one way, according to the results of this preliminary survey, constitutes on the average more than 5 per cent. of the total cost to the consumer. The percentages for the individual commodities, however, vary greatly from this average. For department store merchandise the delivery expense, as indicated by the data so far obtained, represents less than 2 per cent. of the selling price; for milk and dairy products the corresponding percentage is 12 per cent.; for coal and wood, 15 per cent.; and for ice, 45 per cent.

THE PROBLEM OF GAS PRODUCTION

Increased Cost of Labor and Material—Manager Gardiner's Explanation

Last evening a short session of the gas committee was held to consider the problem of the increase in cost of operation of the works.

Ald. Robinson outlined the situation of the gas works, which is owned by the city. Wages have gone up and all materials have advanced 25 per cent. This year the department will not be able to meet expenses.

"Shall the price of gas be increased and we thereby lose a large number of consumers? My idea is therefore that the city should finance it until the war is completed, if necessary. We should not increase the service very much, because this would mean putting money into capital account. I think the last thing we should do would be to increase the price of the gas."

Manager Thos. Gardiner read a tentative report of the year 1916. The department made 38,000,000 and sold about 22 million. The average test is better than the government demands.

Ald. Woodley asked if more heat could not be got out of the gas.

Mr. Gardiner said this was what the government was testing.

The manager said the amount of heat depends on the proportion of air and gas and the operation of the stove. The standard is 5.20. The works averaged 5.27 in 1916.

The total receipts of the gas department were \$21,548.61 last year and total disbursements for operating and distributing \$21,636.55, leaving a gross profit of \$9,912.06. Interest on debentures reached \$8,303.99 leaving a net profit of \$3,108.27. Deducted from this was \$4,479.02 for debentures leaving \$2,629.25.

As an alderman last meeting the quorum was broken up and no recommendation could be made.

\$70 PER MONTH IS PROPOSED

Fire Committee at Special Session Recommends Advance to Firemen.

The salaries of the permanent firemen will be advanced to \$70 per month, the increase from sixty to seventy dollars taking effect on July 1st. Ald. St. Charles last evening occupied the chair at the special fire meeting last night. The firemen had petitioned for a salary of \$75 per month. Under the new scheme there will be five volunteer firemen walk the plank on June 30.

Discussion centered around the efficiency of the force. The department is growing very expensive.

One alderman read a scale proposed for the Kingston firemen recently: 1st year \$21.25, 2nd and following years \$2.30, standard \$10 extra captains \$2.60.

Ald. St. Charles said that ten men could go at once to Trenton to the Munition plant at a salary of \$90 per month.

Any change made should be a wartime change said Ald. Robinson.

Ald. St. Charles suggested an increase from \$60 to \$70 per month. The present salaries are \$41.93 for chief, \$34.00 assistant chief, \$60 for men, including uniforms.

"The fire department is getting to be a heavy institution" said one alderman.

"It is running away with itself" said another.

"If an increase takes place of \$10 per month, let it be understood that no further increases will be demanded for two years to come. There should be more drill and efficiency."

Ald. Platt moved that the salary be raised to \$70.

Ald. St. Charles said when the five auxiliary firemen were discharged, in case of fire, the chief could be authorized to employ men as assistants at so much per hour.

Finally the committee crystallized its findings into the following recommendation—"that the permanent firemen receive \$70 per month to take effect July 1st on condition that no future increase be applied for in the next two years, and that the chief reduce the auxiliary department at once by dismissing five men." The chief will give notice to

the five retiring men. A further recommendation was made: "We would recommend that the chief instruct the assistant chief to make a thorough inspection of all public buildings, business houses, and any other places which should be duly inspected, with a view to keep down the fire hazard, and a report be presented to the fire committee at each of its meetings."

For four important classes of commodities—coal and wood, milk, ice, and department store merchandise—which together represent a very considerable proportion of the cost of living, the expense of delivery or cartage one way, according to the results of this preliminary survey, constitutes on the average more than 5 per cent. of the total cost to the consumer. The percentages for the individual commodities, however, vary greatly from this average. For department store merchandise the delivery expense, as indicated by the data so far obtained, represents less than 2 per cent. of the selling price; for milk and dairy products the corresponding percentage is 12 per cent.; for coal and wood, 15 per cent.; and for ice, 45 per cent.

In view of the fact that intensive studies of the prices and general cost of handling of many foodstuffs—for example, butter, wheat and flour, and sugar—which have been made in recent years by city, State, and Federal authorities, show the various percentages that the several general headings of foodstuffs add to the original price received by the producer, the officials of the Census Bureau decided to confine the scope of their initial investigation to that phase of distribution, represented by the final cost—that is, delivery by the retailer to the consumer—of necessities of life and to the cost of cartage in other forms; and since in the case of many articles of food the amount received by the producer is only one-half or one-quarter, or less, of the price paid by the consumer, it was the belief of Secretary Redfield—a belief borne out by the results of the preliminary enquiry—that the amount of city cartage alone would be great enough to justify calling attention to the very large sums that the community is called upon to pay in maintaining the widespread and highly complex systems of individual distribution which characterize retail distribution at this time.

Financial America.

Science Controls Sex.

Although a Japanese scientist, working in the University of California's department of entomology, has confined his experiments so far to the small insects, aphids, or plant lice, he hopes soon to verify his findings by experiments on the blow fly, house fly, and other insects, and on such high forms of animal life as the pigeon and the chicken. The results of these investigations, he believes, will prove that sex can be controlled even in the human family.

The discovery by Shinji was made as the result of an accident. In 1913 he started his experiments on aphids with the primal idea of protecting winged and non-winged forms of the insect by means of chemical treatment.

After experimenting with many kinds of chemical salts, he found magnesium chloride best suited to his purpose, and this he used exclusively. While working on the effect this chloride had on the wings of the aphid, he noticed that those which he had treated gave birth only to the male sex.

Experimenting further, he alleged to have proved that in all cases of reproduction without the male cell the offspring to the second generation of aphids, which had been treated with magnesium chloride, turned out to be males.

In theorizing upon the source of the effects of magnesium chloride, Shinji points out that in the process of cell production and division in the maturation process the cells ordinarily divide in groups of twelve. This even division, he believes, can be changed into a group with a ratio of sixteen to eight instead of twelve to twelve, by the addition of very minute quantities of magnesium chloride.

Shinji claims that the magnesium chloride removes the water from protein substances. An water is the chief cell-forming substance, its removal, he finds, so deranges the normal maturation process that male offspring are bound to result.—Illustrated World.

Marriage Customs.

Many marriage customs observed at the present time are relics of the time when women were simply the chattels or slaves of their husbands. The wedding-ring is but a substitute for the chain or fetter, or perhaps the metal badge, of the female slave of the past. Then there is the custom of throwing an old shoe. In ancient times a ruler would signify his dominion over a place by casting his shoe across it; or over a sort by touching the serf's head with his shoe. The casting of a shoe therefore signifies the transfer of authority over the woman to the bridegroom.

In the "good old days" a man who wanted a wife sometimes went with a companion to a neighboring tribe and carried a girl off by force. It was then necessary for him to take a hurried journey to escape the vengeance of the pursuing friends of the girl. So to-day the bridegroom has a comrade in the shape of his best man, and his honeymoon trip commemorates the flight from the wife's friends.

Sunny Spain.

There is more sunshine in Spain than any other country in Europe. Its yearly average is three thousand hours, while in England it is only about one thousand four hundred hours.

A Long-lived Tree.

It is said that an elm-tree will live all hundred years; it is in its prime when a hundred and fifty years old.

L

TRALECK etc. Front Street E. B. Fral

MALCOLM Solicitor Office 26 C Money to

J. BUN Convey Office 2

NORTHERN etc. Bridge Street Chas. East Montreal. 3

W. N. Pe W. B. Pe D. E. Pe Frank B. H. D. Pe

W. H. Pe W. H. Pe W. H. Pe W. H. Pe

W. D. M. Dominion Office 5

W. H. Pe W. H. Pe W. H. Pe W. H. Pe

W. H. Pe W. H. Pe W. H. Pe W. H. Pe

W. H. Pe W. H. Pe W. H. Pe W. H. Pe

W. H. Pe W. H. Pe W. H. Pe W. H. Pe

W. H. Pe W. H. Pe W. H. Pe W. H. Pe

W. H. Pe W. H. Pe W. H. Pe W. H. Pe

W. H. Pe W. H. Pe W. H. Pe W. H. Pe

W. H. Pe W. H. Pe W. H. Pe W. H. Pe

W. H. Pe W. H. Pe W. H. Pe W. H. Pe

W. H. Pe W. H. Pe W. H. Pe W. H. Pe

W. H. Pe W. H. Pe W. H. Pe W. H. Pe

W. H. Pe W. H. Pe W. H. Pe W. H. Pe

W. H. Pe W. H. Pe W. H. Pe W. H. Pe

W. H. Pe W. H. Pe W. H. Pe W. H. Pe

W. H. Pe W. H. Pe W. H. Pe W. H. Pe

W. H. Pe W. H. Pe W. H. Pe W. H. Pe

W. H. Pe W. H. Pe W. H. Pe W. H. Pe

W. H. Pe W. H. Pe W. H. Pe W. H. Pe

W. H. Pe W. H. Pe W. H. Pe W. H. Pe

W. H. Pe W. H. Pe W. H. Pe W. H. Pe

W. H. Pe W. H. Pe W. H. Pe W. H. Pe

W. H. Pe W. H. Pe W. H. Pe W. H. Pe

W. H. Pe W. H. Pe W. H. Pe W. H. Pe