

FRANCE AS IT LOOKS UNDER WAR CONDITIONS

CHILDREN IN FRANCE SING TIPPERARY AND CHEER THE SHIP FROM "L'ANGLETERRE"

Colin McKay Gives Impressions of a Visitor to France—Everywhere is Evidenced the Sombre Shadow of War Resting Upon the Land.

Special Staff Correspondence of The Standard.

France, July 4.—One does not have to be in France very long to realize that the country is at war. The sombre shadow of a great and terrible tragedy rests upon the land. Along the Seine one passes villages and towns, and seldom sees an able-bodied man. Women stand steady and straight in the doorways of pretty cottages. Here and there an old man basks in the sun. Groups of children march and counter-march, mightily playing at soldiering. They stop to wave flags and cheer the ship from L'Angleterre, and sing the chorus of Tipperary. Infrequently an automobile bearing men in uniform shoots along the river banks; or a stray motor cycle also carrying a man in uniform whizzes by. The picturesque villages and towns, the rich and beautiful countryside, seem to lack the air of animation and activity they ought to have. In the towns many shops are shuttered; and in many of the fields grass is over-ripe and withering away. And in the cities there is also an apparent lack of able-bodied young men in civilian garb. Aged men are employed at occupations in which they would not be tolerated in normal times; on many of the tram cars girls are conductors. And widows are all too plentiful.

In the cities there are lots of men in uniform—in motley you might say. Even after months of war the French soldiers are a study in colors and as their uniforms are usually the worse for wear the colors rather emphasize their shabbiness and give them a pathetic aspect. They do not look very martial, these multi-colored French soldiers. And they don't look theatrical in this atmosphere—though in peace times they would. Many of them have bandaged heads, arms in slings, or limp painfully along with the aid of crutch or cane. Some wear red caps, dark blue tunics, baggy red trousers and black top boots; others wear gray caps with red bands, light blue frock coats hanging below their knees, and corduroy trousers, with gray puttees and tan boots. And these and various other combinations of color may be combined to form still other combinations on men bearing the same regimental number. But the effect is not enlivening. Something serious and grim in the aspect of the soldiers seems to give a sombre air to their fantastic regiment. Even the khaki of the British soldier seems cheerful by contrast. Some of the French soldiers are in khaki, a khaki of a more greenish color than that of the British, but most of the khaki clad soldiers I have seen in France were British, and there are many of them. One meets an occasional Canadian, and if he has not been to the front he looks as he does in England the neatest and best dressed of British soldiers, barring only the Australians. Whether it is the cut of the garment or the finish of the cloth, Canadian soldiers' uniforms generally look much better than those of the British, though not quite as good to my fancy as the uniforms of the Australians. But the wounded Canadian from the front looks as rumpled, and as much the worse for wear as any other British soldier.

The other day I saw a member of a Toronto regiment who was formerly paying teller in the St. John Branch of the Bank of Montreal. He had several fresh wounds, and was going to England for repairs. His uniform was rumpled and shabby—looked as if he had slept in it for months. Gashes in it made by shrapnel had not been sewn up; string and safety pins were in the place of brass buttons. On his head he wore a gray tam of shanter, and he had a carpet slipper on one foot and a cavalry boot on the other. Yet in spite of his bedraggled and motley array, his keen intellectual face, bright eyes, and cheerful smile gave him an air of distinction and efficiency that set him apart from the general run of Tommies, looking bewildered and much the worse for wear.

Then in France you see the soldiers from India, their heads bound with khaki turbans, straight backed, athletic-looking chaps, with a dignified and reserved air. And there are Turcos, too, dark important looking personages, mostly heavy men with grotesque headgear and flowing burnouses, many with their breasts decorated with ribbons and medals. Sometimes you see French soldiers in baggy trousers, guarding a mass of German prisoners, a gray dirty looking mob of men, stout and unbecomingly. And almost everywhere you see widows, women in mourning, crippled men with stunted looks, girls with haunting, hopeless eyes.

C. McKay.

STRIKERS TURN DOWN OFFER OF STANDARD OIL CO.

More Arrests Yesterday—Chairman of Strikers Taken into Custody.

New York, July 26.—Two important developments marked the progress of the strike of oil workers at Bayonne, N. J., today. The first was the refusal of another offer from the Standard Oil Company, through Supt. C. B. Hennessey, which Sheriff Kinkead and city officials appeared to view in a favorable light; the other was the unmasking and arrest of Jeremiah J. Daly, chairman of the strikers' committee and virtually their recognized leader.

Sheriff Kinkead presented the offer of Mr. Hennessey to about 800 strikers late today at a meeting which he dominated by virtue of his right, it was stated, as the county's chief peace officer. After announcing that no man could speak without his permission the sheriff announced the fact of the arrest of Daly, their committee chairman, but no demonstration of any kind was made by the men on receipt of the news. The offer of the company read by

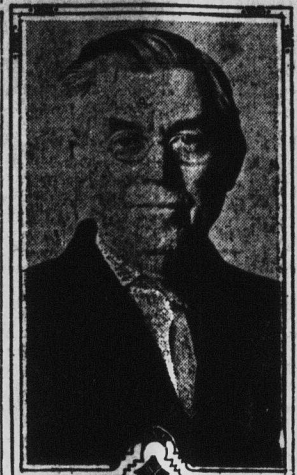
the sheriff was: "This is your authority for saying to the strikers that you have been in conference with me today and that you have got me to give you my positive assurance, in which you assured me you had every confidence, that just as soon as the men on strike returned to work, just that soon will I recommend to my people an increase in their wages which I know will promptly receive fair and favorable consideration."

More Arrests. The sheriff strongly urged the men to accept the offer and return to work tomorrow, but after a discussion lasting over an hour, a majority of the men, by a viva voce vote, declined to accept it. The sheriff added that he had 1,000 men now and would positively enforce what he had said.

It was learned later that Frank Tanenbaum of New York, who has been active in the work of the Industrial Workers of the World, was placed under arrest during the meeting. The charge, it was stated, was inciting riot. The arrest of Jeremiah J. Daly today came while the men were receiving their wages at the Tide Water plant. It was shown by the records that Daly had never been an employee of the Standard Oil Company and he was taken into custody on suspicion that he had been influenced by outsiders to incite trouble among the strikers at Bayonne. Daly denied that he was working in the interest of any foreign government.

The unrest among oil workers reached Jersey City today when the coopers employed in the Eagle Oil Company at Carven Point, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company, struck. The strikers claimed that all of the 2,500 in the plant would join them tomorrow.

HOPES FOR PARDON FOR AIDING FRANK



DR. W. J. McNAUGHTON.

Dr. W. J. McNaughton, life term prisoner on the State Farm at Millis, Ga., is being congratulated on the part he played in saving the life of Leo M. Frank, convicted murderer of Mary Phagan, whose throat was cut while he slept by William Green, also serving a life term for murder.

Dr. McNaughton rendered first aid to Frank, clamping the gushing vein and stopping the hemorrhage. He is much pleased over having saved the life of a fellow prisoner under such dramatic and tragic circumstances. It is known that Dr. McNaughton's action in the Frank case will have a helpful bearing later upon his petition for a pardon. He bases much hope on his act.

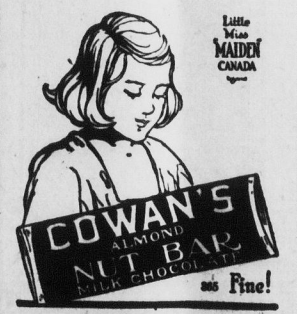
zine and is one of the same group of hydrocarbons. Experiments made in 1899 at Karlsruhe showed that about seven pints, or rather less than a gallon, of toluene could be obtained from a ton of coal. The modern processes of low temperature distillation of coal have, however, greatly raised the quantity that can be obtained from each ton, and toluene is now being produced on a much larger scale. Benzol, which is used extensively as a motor fuel, in ordinary circumstances may contain quite a fair percentage of toluene, but during the war the toluene is being carefully extracted from it for use as an explosive. This toluene is an aromatic, colorless liquid resembling benzene.

It is converted into "T. N. T." by means of nitration, much the same process being employed as is used to convert carbolic acid into picric acid and lyddite. Under suitable conditions strong nitric acid turns toluene into trinitrotoluene. To give a good explosion with "T. N. T." as with lyddite, a powerful detonator is required. Tetryl, a coal tar product, which contains even more nitrogen than "T. N. T." or lyddite, is usually employed with a little lead azide, which is less sensitive and safer than mercury fulminate. The material generally used in detonators.

Ammonal, a high explosive largely used in the Austrian army, is simply a mixture of picric acid, "T. N. T.", aluminum in fine powder and nitrate of ammonia. It is safe and powerful, but has the disadvantage of being hygroscopic, or attracting moisture, and for that reason shells containing it do not always explode.

Gun cotton, the oldest and best known of high explosives, is little used for filling shells, though it was commonly employed in our navy for charging the heads of torpedoes until the present war. In power it is slightly inferior to "T. N. T." and considerably inferior to lyddite, while it has this further disadvantage that it is liable to be set on fire by a shot. It is prepared by steeping the very finest cotton in a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acid, using great care and taking precautions to prevent the temperature rising. The process of steeping occupies from one hour up to a whole day, and strong acid fumes are given off while the work is in progress. After steeping the cotton is washed, kept until it is slightly damp, when it is compressed into cakes and blocks, in which form it is ready for use.

With extraordinary foolishness this country before the war allowed the manufacture of toluene, as of most other coal tar products, to pass mainly into the hands of German firms in Germany. No steps were taken to protect the British explosives industry, with the result that delay has been experienced in getting the British output of toluene up to the figures required. Though picric acid was made in large quantities in England before the war, even here the Germans threatened our position, and if they had only had the patience to wait a few more years they might have caught us without the plant required to fill our shells.



SOME LESSONS WAR HAS TAUGHT GREAT BRITAIN

Nation has Learned Strength of its Navy, Needs of its Army and Righteousness of the Work on Which it is Engaged, Says Famous Writer—Empire One in Thought and People Ready for Whatever Sacrifices Victory May Demand.

London, July 25.—In an interview with the New York Herald's London correspondent Sir Gilbert Parker enumerates the following truths which the war has impressed on the British mind:

"They have learned that to play the prodigious part assigned to her by circumstances and destiny Great Britain could not take her place in the world conflict as a naval power only; that until the grim ordeal is over she must be a military power, with strength, quality and equipment equal to that of any other military power in the war."

"They have learned that to preserve their own interests and vindicate the law of nations they must do as they did in the Napoleonic wars; fight on the continent of Europe with the other nations meeting an onset of aggressive militarism."

"They have learned that even if France and Russia were worsted they must still fight on alone, as they did in Napoleon's time, and break the power that threatens Europe and civilization; that even if France and Russia were to leave the field—and they will never do so—they must still fight on and win, as we won against Napoleon."

"They have learned their navy is greater even than they had thought. It has cleared the open seas of enemy war ships and enemy commerce. In spite of the submarine warfare their mercantile marine is only a trifle less than it was when the war broke out. Their navy is far stronger. Hundreds of thousands of troops have been conveyed from all parts of the world to the field of war and daily across the Channel without a single mishap."

Navy Can Protect Nation

"Germany has to cross the sea to conquer England. Great Britain has learned her navy is powerful enough to prevent her doing it."

"They have learned that when an ambitious power sets forth to get control of civilization for racial and dynastic purposes, rather than for the democratic ideal of raising the individual and spreading the principles of peace and humanity, they must buckle on the armor and fight with all the power they can command against the common enemy of progress."

"They have learned that individual energy, initiative and character and

that independence of the individual controlled only by laws which he helps to make, must be united to organization in every department of national life—that thoroughness, efficiency and discipline, which an understood purpose gives, must pervade the whole organism of the nation."

"They have learned that they lack in this respect. They have learned that sacrifice is a part of the individual's duty to the nation as it is to the home; that the self-effacement of a mother for her children and her home has its equivalent in the sacrifice of the man for the nation."

"They have learned slowly, perhaps because of their previous isolation from such wars as have troubled Europe, but surely, too, that each home must give of its manhood, of its devotion, for the safety of their own British civilization. They have learned that the men of this land can fight even better than their fathers did; that the men who fought at Cressy or at Minden—that deeds worthy of the Victoria Cross majestically multiply; that their fighting men regard this as a holy war and have a simple, stern belief that they are resisting the march of evil."

Take Measure of Their Needs

"They have learned how powerful, how expert and how vigorous are the foes of their country and with what prodigious skill they have employed human ingenuity and human energy for the accomplishment of world power, and they have learned how to circumvent the enemy."

"They have learned to take the measure of their own needs in men, in war machinery and in munitions. They have learned, or are learning, with an even deeper knowledge the magnitude of the issues and the stupendous nature of the conflict, and they are offering up their living men and future energy to end this staggering war in such a way that the world's peace shall be secured for generations."

"They have learned that the British Empire is not an empire on paper, but in reality; that its vast resources of material and men are at the disposal of the motherland in her hour of crisis; that each, independent in its own orbit, is a part of the unorganized but co-operative whole."

"They have learned that the great

CHARLOTTE COUNTY RAISING FUND TO BUY MACHINE GUNS

Women's Canadian Club of St. Stephen holding lawn fete to raise funds for purchase of gun.

St. Stephen, N. B., July 26.—The Women's Canadian Club is taking the initiative in the matter of collecting funds in Charlotte county for the purchase of a machine gun, to be the gift of the people of this county. Ladies living on Prince William street are to hold a lawn party on the grounds of Miss Mary Abbott Wednesday afternoon and evening, the proceeds to go towards the purchase of the machine gun. In the evening Short's military band will furnish music for a promenade concert.

John Eaton, a well known resident of Calais, eldest son of the late Hon. Geo. H. Eaton, died very suddenly at the Arcadian Hotel in that city this morning. He had arrived from his summer camp at Grand Lake late last evening and had decided to spend the night at the hotel. Towards morning he was seized with a sudden attack of acute indigestion and though attended by two physicians, passed away within a short time. He was forty-one years of age and had resided in the western states for some years, returning to Calais about a year ago. His mother, one brother and several sisters survive him and have the sympathy of all in their sudden bereavement.

WAR CONTRACTS COMMISSION TO MEET IN P. E. ISLAND

Ottawa, July 26.—The War Contracts Commission leaves tonight for the Maritime Provinces where the first sitting will be held at Summerside, P. E. I., on Thursday. It is understood the report on the case of W. F. Garland, ex-M. P., will be given out at an early date.

free people of the United States, though remaining neutral, have the spirit of friendship for the Allies in this war, which is the surest tribute to the righteousness of our cause, for the American people, far removed from European tradition, make up their minds not by prejudice, or by racial sympathy, or by affiliation, but by judgment founded upon the evidence in the case."

For breakfast tomorrow—try Raspberries and Kellogg's TOASTED CORN FLAKES. 10c. per pkg. Made in Canada.

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