

SERBIAN PRINCE BARS AGREEMENT

Alexander Persists in Holding
on to Macedonia.

BULGARIA WANTS PRIZE

Demands of King Ferdinand for
Handsome Slice of Balkan Terri-
tory is Held Up By Opposition
of the Formerly Despised
Crown Prince of Serbia
—Bulgaria's Prize.

It is one of the little jokes of fate
that the young man, Crown
Prince Alexander of Serbia, who
was treated with such con-
temptuous condescension by the
exalted personages assembled at
London in June, 1911, for the coronation
of George V.—that he Prince
Alexander, should be, in June, 1915,
the arbiter of the immediate destinies
of Europe.

Bulgaria's entrance into the war
on the side of England, France, Rus-
sia, and Italy would, it is quite open-
ly stated in each of their capitals,
help to bring about an early termina-
tion of the war. It would release
Roumania, now fearful of a Bulgarian
attack on her flank if she flung her-
self at Austria's throat in Transyl-
vania. It would furnish the allies
with a veteran Bulgarian army to



THE CROWN PRINCE OF SERBIA.
march upon Turkey through Thrace,
and it would give to the allies the
Bulgarian port of Dedeagatch, on the
Aegean Sea, for the landing of their
own troops to co-operate with the
allied navies at Constantinople.

Bulgaria's Demands.
Bulgaria makes no secret of her
willingness to be bought for such as-
sistance. But she has only one price.
The Crown Prince of Serbia, Regent
in his country, can alone pay it in
full. This he persistently refuses to
do.

Bulgaria demands, above all else,
that part of Macedonia which is in-
habited by Bulgarians and which is
in the possession of Serbia. To re-
claim Macedonia from Turkey, and
in pursuance of the ideal of nation-
ality, Czar Ferdinand began the first
Balkan War, fortified by a solemn
agreement with Greece and Serbia
that, in the spoils, Macedonia was to
go to Bulgaria. The blood of thou-
sands of Bulgarian patriots was shed
in the victorious campaigns of Fer-
dinand. Greece and Serbia became
fearful of Ferdinand's ambitions to
dominate in the Balkans. They pre-
ferred to entrap and betray him.

Alexander, the twenty-four-year
old commander-in-chief of the Ser-
bian army, captured Monastir from
Turkey, thus bringing about the fall
of the whole of Macedonia, and from
Monastir the Bulgarians were barred
by the sword as from Salonika.

Roumania is to-day feverishly
eager to restore the Dobruja if
thereby she can quiet the dogs of war
upon her flank and rush her force of
a million men into Transylvania. It
comprises thousands of acres of terri-
tory and millions of inhabitants,
Roumanian in blood, to the thou-
sands of the Dobruja. Austria-Hun-
gary, at the present moment, could
not defend Transylvania. Greece will
not give up Thrace to Bulgaria, but
England, France, and Russia have of-
fered compensation elsewhere which
is acceptable. It is only Serbia which
is the stumbling block, because it is
Macedonia which Bulgaria demands
first and last, and for which she will
not be compensated elsewhere.

June 24 of last year King Peter,
a man of seventy-three and weak in
health, left his capital and the Crown
Prince was appointed Regent. Alex-
ander has coldly rejected every com-
promise which included the giving up
of a foot of territory now held by
Serbia. His father is smothered at
some watering place away from Bel-
grade. His elder brother, Prince
George, has been dancing and dining
in the hotels of the Riviera.

ARTILLERY STEEL.

Germany Must Soon Come to the End
of Her Supplies.

Modern high-powered guns could
not be built without steel strong
enough to resist the enormous pres-
sures to which they are subjected.
Few understand how great these
pressures are—almost a far beyond
ordinary comprehension as are the
distances of the stars or the number
of atoms in a glass of water. An
attempt to state the matter in a form
that will mean something to the or-
dinary mind is made by a contributor
to La Nature in an article entitled
"The Strains Resisted by Gun-Metal."
He writes:

"When the marvels of modern
artillery are described, perhaps we
direct our admiration too exclusively
to the mechanicians who have com-
bined to construct it. We must not,
however, forget the metallurgist, for
it is owing to the astonishing quali-
ties of the metal that the gun is so
well able to resist the enormous
strain due to the detonation of the
explosive.

"It is interesting to cite here some
figures published by Commandant
Regault. At each discharge of a gun,
in the case of our field-pieces, in less
than three-tenths of a second the
pressure exceeds twenty tons to the
square inch, and the speed of the pro-
jectile leaving the muzzle is more
than 2,500 ft. a second.

"The energy developed may be put
at about half a million foot-pounds;
in other words, considering the canon
as a motor working during an
exceedingly short time, we may place
its rating at about twenty million
horse-power.

"Not only must the metal be able
to resist these strains time after
time, but to do so under unfavor-
able conditions, such as the high
temperatures produced by the explo-
sives. And not only must the metal
of the gun be as strong as this, but it
is the same with that of the shell.
The shell of our 'seventy-five' sup-
ports a pressure estimated at seven-
teen tons; the work of the device
that takes up the recoil reaches about
twelve tons to the square inch, and
the mount neutralizes at each dis-
charge about two tons.

"In fact, these conditions are real-
ized in quite a remarkable way. It
has been possible to test in the ma-
chine-shop the pieces of a battery
that has fired several thousand shots
and to show that they have suffered
not the slightest deformation.

"This is why it is necessary to
employ special steels. The use of
nickel, in proportions of 1 per cent.
to 2 per cent., gives to steel special
qualities. This is one of the points
where the economic blockade to
which the Germans are subjected is
likely to cause them great trouble
when it becomes necessary for them
to renew their war material. For
nickel comes exclusively from New
Caledonia and Canada, that is to say,
from a French colony and a British
one. When the Germans, therefore,
have used up the stock, there will
be no source from which to replenish
it."

Shells Ruined Memory.

The Moose Jaw, Sask., News pub-
lishes a letter from the front in
France which relates a remarkable
story of loss of memory on the firing
line. The writer is George Hitch-
cock, who was a clerk in the C. P.
R. freight office in Moose Jaw, and
who went with the first contingent.
He writes as follows:

"I am sorry to say I have been suf-
fering from concussion owing to a
shell bursting almost on top of me.
Owing to this I have lost my mem-
ory and cannot yet remember any of
you. I cannot remember ever being
in Canada at all. The first thing I
can remember is waking up in the
hospital in France and asking where
I was. I was told that I had been
there for ten days. I am much bet-
ter now, although I don't remember
my mother or anyone I knew before
this happened. The doctors say it
will all come back in time, so I'm
not worrying very much, although it's
rather awkward at times.

"You asked me how Tom was get-
ting on. Well, I don't remember
him, but my mother came to see me
and was telling me about a fellow
named Tom Haswell, who was in
Canada with me, so perhaps it's the
same. If so, she brought me some
wedding cake from him and told me
he had got married. They tell me we
were in an awfully warm corner
when I got hurt and that my com-
pany was almost wiped out, so I sup-
pose I am lucky to get away as well
as I did."

In a postscript Hitchcock states
that he has been in five different hos-
pitals and one convalescent home.

Casement. Mobbed.

The London Morning Post's Berne
correspondent says that a number of
Americans are still arriving in Swit-
zerland from Germany, and all agree
in stating that the position of their
fellow-subjects in the latter country
is becoming unbearable except in the
case of German-Americans. One of
these Americans lately arrived in
Switzerland from Germany related
that Casement was recently sent to
visit a camp in Germany where Irish
prisoners of war were interned in
order that he might address them
and endeavor to subvert them against
England. As soon as he began to
speak, however, they discovered who
he was, and a rush was made upon
him. Indeed he would have been
lynched had he not been at once sur-
rounded by armed men on guard.

Cannibals Sentenced.

Two Ivory Coast cannibals named
Bako and Tere, who in 1913 captur-
ed, killed, and ate a commercial tra-
veler named Huberson and who had
been sentenced to death by a local
court, were refused an appeal by the
highest Paris tribunal a few days
ago. The lawyer who appeared for
the cannibals is an eminent member
of the French Bar. He unsuccessfully
argued that the savages had justifi-
able provocation for their deed.

'T WAS PRINCE WHO ISSUED THE ORDER

Louis of Battenberg Mobilized
the British Fleet.

CHURCHILL GOT THE CREDIT

Interesting Correspondence in Lon-
don Now Proves That Former
First Sea Lord Stayed the
Order for the Demobiliza-
tion and Stood Ready
for Opening of War

MUCH interest has been aroused
by the confirmation
from Prince Louis of Bat-
tenberg that it was he and
not Winston Spencer
Churchill who issued the famous
order to mobilize the fleet at the be-
ginning of the war. From the outset
Mr. Churchill, then First Lord of the
Admiralty, has received the highest
praise for his foresight in having the
British fleet mobilized at the critical
moment. Some time ago, however,
F. T. Jane, a well-known naval ex-
pert, publicly announced that Prince
Louis of Battenberg deserved this
credit. It will be recalled that shortly
after the war began Prince Louis
of Battenberg resigned as First Sea
Lord because of bitter criticism, bas-



PRINCE LOUIS.

ed chiefly on the fact of his German
descent.

And now comes the article by the
Prince himself in the Standard, final-
ly clearing the matter up and mak-
ing it plain that it was he and not
Mr. Churchill, who ordered the mo-
bilization of the fleet.

"When the war came," said Mr.
Jane, "the British navy was ready
and waiting. This fact is generally
put down to Mr. Churchill's credit.
We have all read it in the press and
we have all believed it, but it was
the First Sea Lord of those days,
Prince Louis of Battenberg, who kept
the fleet together. He it was who
saved us the horrors of Belgium."

The confirmation by the Prince of
Mr. Jane's assertion as it appears in
the Standard is "It is quite true
that it was my humble servant, and
not Mr. Churchill, who was spending
the week-end at Cromer with his
wife. It was I who ordered all ships
to stand fast instead of demobilizing
as ordered."

It is recalled that Mr. Churchill
himself admitted this fact when he
wrote Prince Louis after his retire-
ment. "The first step which secured
the timely concentration of the fleet
was taken by you," said Mr. Churchill
at that time. Sir G. Robertson, M.P.,
explains why Prince Louis did not let
the world know before the great ser-
vice he had performed for the coun-
try by keeping the fleet mobilized. He
says that Prince Louis seemed to
think that if the facts were published
some sort of injury to the national
interests might result.

It is generally agreed that the
action of Prince Louis saved Eng-
land from invasion at the outbreak
of the war by an enormous number of
picked German troops. Mr. Jane says
that 100,000 German troops were ac-
tually embarked and were on their
way to the east coast when the unex-
pected preparedness of the British
fleet made them turn back.

An effort to find Mr. Churchill, that
he might confirm the claim of Prince
Louis, has developed the fact that he
is busy painting in a little farm house
which he has taken in Lancashire.
His duties as Chancellor of the Duchy
of Lancaster evidently leave him
plenty of spare time.

A New Torpedo.

It is said that one of the newest
types of British torpedo has an effec-
tive range of four miles and a force
sufficient to blow a hole as large as a
haystack in the side of a battleship.

Life Guard Traditions.

The Life Guards are the only reg-
iment who now retain their own medi-
cal and veterinary officers and have
mounted pioneers, who ride before
the regiment bearing the axes.

A Line of Widows.

It is a curious fact that in the fam-
ily of the new Lord Wilton, who is a
midshipman on the Queen Mary, the
widows of the second, third, fourth,
and fifth earls are all living.

Carpenter an Aviator.

Carpenter, the champion boxer,
who enlisted as a motor-car driver, is
now attached to the military aviation
service and has just obtained a pilot's
license.

POISON FOR WEEDS.

An Arsenic Spray Used With Success
in Hawaii.

Officials of the department of agricul-
ture are greatly interested in reports
received from Hawaii to the effect that
one of the big sugar companies has
adopted as a regular field practice the
system of destroying weeds by use of
an arsenic poison spray instead of by
hoeing.

Experts who have conducted experi-
ments on Hawaii sugar lands estimate
that by the spraying method a saving
can be made in labor of \$15 to \$30 per
acre per annum.

The latest developments along this
line in Hawaii are discussed in a letter
received from Professor H. P. Agee,
director of the experiment station staff
of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' as-
sociation. Before going to Hawaii Pro-
fessor Agee co-operated with the de-
partment in experiments on Louisiana
sugar land.

The value of this method in Hawaii
is very great because of the fact that,
like most tropical regions, the islands
are subject to torrential rains. The less
the surface of sugar and other lands
is disturbed by cultivation the less
chance there is that heavy rains will
wash off the top soil or immediately
beat it into compact form.

A few years ago the department of
agriculture issued a bulletin dealing
with the weed factor in the cultivation
of corn, following a series of experi-
ments extending over several years,
which apparently established the prin-
ciple that it is the removal of the
weeds rather than the cultivation
proper that contributes most of the
production of the corn crop. A series
of 125 experiments were conducted,
covering many states. On some plots
the most approved methods of cultiva-
tion were employed, while on other
plots there was no cultivation what-
ever, the weeds being eliminated by
surface scraping with a hoe.

A general average of all these experi-
ments showed that the plots that were
simply weeded produced 95.1 per cent
as much fodder and 90.108 per cent as
much grain as those that were sub-
jected to the most approved methods
of cultivation.

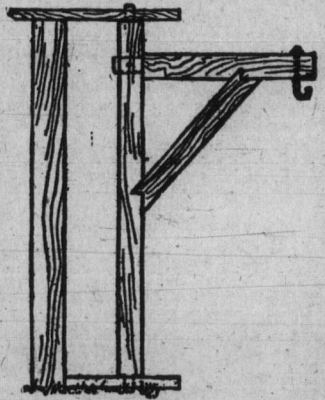
The arsenic spray method will be
given a trial on corn land in Louisiana
this year by experts of the office of
farm management in co-operation with
local authorities with a view to deter-
mining whether it is not available for
use in that region, where climatic
conditions to some extent approach those
in Hawaii.

In Hawaii the spray is applied to the
weeds with great care, since if it
touches the leaves on the cane they are
immediately destroyed. When care-
fully applied, however, either by a
hand spray or by a spray consisting of
an oil barrel attached to a stone sled
especially constructed for the purpose
and pulled by one mule there is no dan-
ger to the cane.

Frequently it is necessary to follow
the sled spray with a hand spray in
order to kill the few weeds that are
not reached. The results of the spray-
ing method have been so satisfactory
that experiments are being connected
with a view to improving the some-
what crude implements now in use.

To Swing a Beef.

Swinging a heavy steer to dress him
is not child's play. By using the ac-
companying device, which is easily
made, it can be done fairly well and
without the usual straining and lifting.
Make the rack as high as you think



will be needed, taking into considera-
tion the size of the animal to be han-
dled.

The end of a strong rope around
the cross bar at the top of the hanger.
Use an ordinary gambrel stick through
the legs, as shown in the illustration.
Take a short stick that will have room
to pass clear of the stick and the
steer's carcass. Turning this short
stick will pull the beef as high as you
want him. Then take another short
stick that will come down far enough
to lock the first one, and place it as
shown in the figure.

The Apple Tree Borer.

Among the pests with which the or-
chard planter has to contend perhaps
the flat headed apple tree borer is the
worst, says the Farm and Fireside.
The female deposits the eggs at the
beginning of hot weather on the bark
of young fruit trees near the ground.
Most of the damage is done during the
summer months. The later broods re-
main in the trees all winter and emerge
the following spring. The borer com-
pletes its life round in one year. The
eggs are about as large as the head of
a pin and are covered by a hard shell.
When first hatched the larva can hard-
ly be seen with the naked eye.

Not in spite of its small size it begins
at once to injure the tree. Burrowing
into the bark, it tunnels its way en-
tirely around the sapwood of the tree,
thus girdling and finally killing it.

GOLD NUGGETS.

They Will Blister and Explode When
Heated in a Bunsen Flame.

By what process is a nugget of gold
compacted into form in which it is
found? Sometimes a mass worth
more than \$5,000 is found. In an-
swer to the question there is cited the
attempt of an investigator in Austr-
alia to ascertain the workings of na-
ture in this respect. This investi-
gator, says the Science Siftings, cut and
aliced and polished gold nuggets with
the sole purpose of ascertaining just
what was their structure.

The first thing he discovered was
that there is one curious point of re-
semblance between nuggets and me-
teorites. Both when polished and
etched with chlorine water exhibit a
crystalline structure.

In the case of meteorites the lines
thus exhibited on the etched surface
are called Widmanstatten figures, and
their presence is held to be one of
the most invariable characteristics of
those metallic bodies that fall from
the sky to the earth. But it is not
meant to be implied that gold nug-
gets have fallen from the sky be-
cause they exhibit a crystalline struc-
ture recalling that of meteorites. The
resemblance is apparently only super-
ficial, and the crystals of the nuggets
differ in form from those of the me-
teorites.

Another curious fact is that when a
nugget is heated in a Bunsen flame
explosions take place on its surface.
Blistering is formed which continue to
swell until they burst with a sharp re-
port, and bits of gold are violently
scattered about. It is evident that the
nuggets contain either gases or some
liquids or solids which are easily con-
verted into the gaseous form, the ex-
pansion of which produces the explo-
sions.

RHEUMATISM ARRESTED

Many people suffer the tortures of lame
muscles and stiffened joints because of im-
purities in the blood, and each succeeding
attack seems more acute until rheumatism
has invaded the whole system.
To arrest rheumatism it is quite as im-
portant to improve your general health as
to purify your blood, and the cod liver
oil in Scott's Emulsion is nature's great
blood-maker, while its medicinal nourish-
ment strengthens the organs to expel the
impurities and rebuild your strength.

Scott's Emulsion is helping thousands
every day who could not find other relief.
Refuse the alcoholic substitutes.

The Tourist Autograph Fiend.

One of the greatest sources of annoy-
ance to custodians of places of interest
is the mania possessed by many travel-
ers to mark their names in conspicuous
places. On a recent trip through Cali-
fornia and the southwest I visited a
number of the historic missions. At
Santa Barbara I remarked to the cour-
teous padre showing me over the mis-
sion that all seemed so spotless and
asked how they kept the walls so
white. He told me the mission had re-
cently been whitewashed to cover the
hundreds of names of visitors scrib-
bled all over the walls. An old hand
carved grill over one of the windows
had been broken by an adventurous
tourist who used it as a stepladder to
climb to the top of the window to
place his name beyond reach of a reno-
vating hand. At another mission tour-
ists had chipped the walls, taken
rounds out of historic chairs, and in
one place a traveler had tried to pu-
loin a souvenir from a mission mu-
seum. It is to be hoped that this de-
plorable trait of American tourists will
be overcome, as they realize the an-
noyance and expense it involves.—Lee-
lies.

A Vine That Turns Into a Tree.

The woods of Cuba are wonderful,
and their living qualities are remark-
able. The jaguay and couper start as
a vine clinging to some large tree.
This vine grows to the top and then
proceeds to put out laterals around the
tree and finally kills it, but by this
time it has grown entirely around the
tree and has formed itself into a per-
fect forest tree sometimes four feet in
diameter. An unfortunate feature of
this proceeding is that the wood is soft
and useless for any purpose. The wood
stuck in the ground for fencing forming
a living barrier. It is a common thing
to see a wire fence secured to a grow-
ing tree which has originated in this
manner. This is not true of the jaguay
wood, which is largely used for fences
because of its sturdy qualities. There
are some specimens of this wood which
are known to have been standing for
more than a hundred years and there
is no sign of decay or weakness of any
kind.—Chicago Journal.

Our First Woman Patentee.

The first woman to get an Ameri-
can patent, according to a patent of-
fice authority, was Miss Mary Kels of
Connecticut. Her invention was for
an improvement in weaving and it was
granted patent rights May 6, 1809.

Good Spirits

can only be enjoyed by those whose
digestive organs work naturally and
regularly. The best corrective and
preventive yet discovered for irregu-
lar or faulty action of stomach, liver or
bowels, is known the world over to be

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A Natural Ice Mine.
Among the rugged foothills of the
Alleghenies, just beyond Connersport,
Pa., one may see a most curious natu-
ral phenomenon. In a cave a few feet
below the surface there exists a natu-
ral ice mine. The ceiling, walls and
floor of the cave being perpetually cov-
ered with thick ice. Curiously enough,
during the heat of summer the ice is
much thicker than in the coldest win-
ter. Chemists who have tested the ice
pronounce it to be absolutely pure natu-
ral ice, but no one has been able to
discover the cause of this unusual for-
mation, although several theories have
been proposed. Some scientists believe
that underground water, rising from
great depths, congeals upon the walls,
but all theories thus far advanced have
been unconfirmed, and the origin of
the ice mine remains as much of a
mystery as ever.—Wide World Maga-
zine.

Secret Letter Opening.
It is said that secret service agents
of certain of the foreign offices and po-
lice departments of foreign countries
have raised letter opening to a fine art.
Some kinds of paper, it appears, can
be steamed open without leaving any
trace, and this simple operation is fol-
lowed by reburnishing the flap with a
bone instrument. In the case of a seal
a matrix is taken by means of new
bread before breaking the wax. When
other methods fail the envelope is
placed between pieces of wood with
edges projecting one-twentieth of an
inch. The edge of the envelop is first
flattened, then roughened and finally
slit open. Later a hair line of strong
white gum is applied and the edges are
united under pressure.

Fireless Locomotive.
For use in one of its depots for ex-
plores the British government had a
fireless locomotive built. It has a re-
servoir partly filled with water and is
charged with high pressure steam
from a boiler placed outside the dan-
ger zone. It can work on one charge
of the reservoir for several hours of
continuous hauling or for a much long-
er time on ordinary shunting work. It
can stand for twelve hours in the open
air with only slight loss of steam and
can run back to the charging station
under a pressure of only fifteen pounds
to the square inch.

An Important "But."
"Huh!" exclaimed Little Edith, after
hearing the story of Adam and Eve.
"That old serpent couldn't have
tempted me with an apple, 'cause I
don't like apples."
"But," suggested her small brother,
"a'pose somebody had told you not to
eat apples?"—Chicago News.

Sympathy.

Mrs. G.—My husband walks in his
sleep. Mrs. Youngblood—I wish I could
get mine to. His daily work is so con-
fining the poor fellow gets hardly a bit
of exercise.—London Answers.

They're Fine For
KIDDIES —
You should always keep a
bottle of Chamberlain's
Cough and Liver Tablets
on the shelf. The little folk
so often need a mild and
safe cathartic and they do
appreciate Chamberlain's
instead of nauseous oils and
mixtures. For atom each
troubles and constipation, give one just before
going to bed. All druggists, 25c, or send to
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