

Ex-Czar Propped Against Post and Shot Down

Was Given Only Two Hours' Notice
That He was to be Executed

Amsterdam, July 31.—Given two hours in which to prepare for the end, Nicholas Romanoff, former Russian emperor, was taken out by his executioners in such a state of collapse that it was necessary to prop him against a post, says the Lokai Anzeiger, Berlin, which claims to have received from a high Russian personage an account of the emperor's last hours.

Nicholas was awakened at five o'clock on the morning of the day of his execution by a patrol of non-commissioned officers and six men. He was told to dress and was then taken to a room where the decision of the Soviet council was communicated to him. He was informed the execution would be carried out in two hours.

With Great Calmness

The former emperor, it is added, received the announcement of the sentence of death with great calmness. He returned to his bedroom and collapsed in a chair. After a few minutes he asked for a priest, with whom he was allowed to remain unattended. Subsequently he wrote several letters.

When the escort arrived to take him to the place of execution Nicholas attempted to rise from his chair, but was not able. The priest and a soldier were obliged to help him to get to his feet. The condemned man descended the stairs with difficulty, and once he fell down.

Propped Against Post

As he was unable to stand without support when the place of execution was reached, he was propped against a post. He raised his hands and seemed to be trying to speak, but the rifles spoke and he fell dead.

Dr. Beland Anxious to see His Mother

London, July 31.—"I am looking forward to seeing my old mother again and my boy," said Hon. Dr. H. S. Beland, who recently reached here after three years' imprisonment in Germany, as I bade him farewell on shipboard just before his departure for Canada. "My mother is 84 years old and her great fear during my imprisonment was that she would die while I was away and I would never see her again, but she's waiting for me."

"We soon will meet my boy. He was ten when I left, and now he is fourteen."

Dr. Beland had a busy time here while waiting for a vessel where he could be accompanied by his daughter. He was especially delighted at the hearing of the Quebec recruits and marked the success of the visit of the French-Canadian troops and the Canadian editors.

"The chief thing that struck me about England after being in Germany was the great prosperity of the country and the great abundance of everything. The people lack practically nothing. Things are dear, but everyone is earning good money, and they have all they want to eat. After what I was told in Germany it is amazing."

Have You Declared War?

A new spirit has arisen lately, at least new for those of us on this side of the Atlantic. There is beginning to exist a sense of discrimination as to what is war work, real and proper. The question, over here, no doubt started where war has fixed its fangs into everyday living—over there. From the trenches this keen discrimination between what is essential and what is not, and what merely seems to be, has filtered through to the consciousness of those in the cities and hamlets where men and women toil for victory. Perhaps, because they have worked almost to the point of exhaustion, the less wearing work of others is attracting attention. At any rate, however it has come about, there is arising a sharp distinction between war work that is for victory and war work that is merely a pastime. Writing in the Illustrated London News of May 19, G. W. Chesterton sums up the difference between that patriotism which the general run of people have not yet sensed, and the real article which sinks all differences about means and all personal quarrels in the great fact that unless this war is

won, we perish. "One very simple way of making the truth," he says, "is to say that there is nothing we can complain of in any of our fellow-citizens or any of our Allies, which victorious Prussia would not impose on the world with all the evil proper to itself and with seven devils worse than itself. There is no disease of ours that we can try to cure which they would not merely make incurable. If the brazen militarist and materialist once strikes us down, he will stain us forever. We shall have lost the strength to reform and even the power to repent." Again he says: "The very existence of our nation is in deadly peril; the last hope of all nations really is pinned to a victory over Prussia."

English women are criticizing their staters at home who diabolic at "war-work"—just a little of this length. When one of the group falls out, the others grow faster; also thicker, stronger and darker. Growth depends upon the seasons, also.

IT IS WELL TO REMEMBER when deciding to have four eyes examined, that RAY is the only exclusive Eyesight Specialist in Belleville, with him it is not a part of his business or a side line to be pushed when business in other lines is poor, but his entire time and study is given to this ONE THING—how to give the most restful vision and relief from eyestrain to those who consult him. Alexander Ray—the only exclusive Eyesight Specialist between Toronto and Kingston.

How Lt. Frederick Came to His Death

Mr. and Mrs. B. O. Frederick have received the following letters giving particulars of the death of their son, Lt. Frederick, at the aviation camp at Montrose, Scotland:

Dear Mr. Frederick:—I very much regret having to write this letter to you telling you of your son's death in an aeroplane accident yesterday afternoon. We went up into the air in a single seater scout to have a sham fight with another pilot. I was watching the fight, and the aviation your son performed proved that he was a daring and efficient pilot. During the fight the two machines collided and fell to ground.

While your son was training here he had always shown himself to be a keen and enthusiastic worker and his loss to the R.A.F. is very great, but nothing of course compared with your own. He had the pluck and stamina which has made our pilots in France so predominant over the Germans. I can only add my deepest sympathy and of his instructor and brother officers in your great loss. If I can furnish you with any more details concerning your son's stay here I shall be very pleased to do so.

Yours very sincerely,
Arthur G. Jones-Williams,
Capt.
No. 6 Training Squadron, R.A.F.
St. Mary's Rectory,
Montrose, Scotland,
July 15, 1918.

Dear Mrs. Frederick:—I am writing as chaplain of the R.A.F. at Montrose to offer to you and your husband my very sincere sympathy on the death of your son. I did not know him personally; it is extremely difficult to make the acquaintance of individuals in a big station like this where there is so much coming and going.

He was manoeuvring his machine in company with another when the accident occurred. The machines collided and both the pilots were killed.

The funeral service took place on Saturday, July 13. The first part was at the Infirmary Chapel. There was a large attendance of his fellow officers, six of whom acted as pall bearers. Men of the R.A.F. and from the U.S. troops here also attended. The cemetery where his body was laid to rest is one of the most beautiful spots in this neighborhood; it is called Steep Hill. At the graveside the pipers of the Highland Light Infantry played a lament—one of our Scottish customs—three volleys were fired, and the last post sounded. The Burial Service of the Prayer Book was used.

I feel very much for you, so far from here, and if I can be of any service to you please just let me know. Again assuring you of my sincere sympathy, I remain,
Yours faithfully,
H. M. Rankin

Mrs. Howard Sharp, Hillside St., is spending a few weeks in Kingston with her husband who is Sergeant Instructor at Barrfield Camp.

power to absorb moisture. This is a fact to be remembered when the hair becomes dry and harsh from any cause, during warm weather or when travelling in hot climates it requires because it absorbs more—additional moisture, and nature must be aided by tonics if the hair is to be preserved and kept in good condition.

Hair does not continue to grow indefinitely. New hair grows more rapidly during its first two years, after which its growth becomes perceptibly slower. Many women complain that their hair grows quite rapidly for a while, and then nothing will stimulate it to keep up the pace. No; because that is its nature. Hairs grow in groups of three or four. One of the four grows faster than the other three, thus accounting for the inequality in length. When one of the group falls out, the others grow faster; also thicker, stronger and darker. Growth depends upon the seasons, also.

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A CHAT ABOUT COAL SAVING

Coal Should and Can be Saved if Common Sense is Practiced—Sanitary Engineers Will Find Some Splendid Common Sense Arguments in This Article—Simple and Constructive, Forceful and Free From Highly Technical Phraseology

J. F. L. CARRON, Montreal, in The Sanitary Engineer.

To my mind, the saving of fuel that can be effected in the already installed heating apparatus is only a fraction of what might be saved had the proper type of apparatus been selected and installed originally, having in view the size and style of the building to be warmed and the requirements of each case.

Most of our dwellings and many of our schools, offices and other large buildings are warmed by hot water circulation, and for years it has been a voice crying in the wilderness if anyone suggesting anything else.

Personally I am convinced that for small dwelling houses and flats, heating by circulation of hot water can be done with any other method known at present, provided the heater selected is one designed to do what is expected of it, with the least quantity of fuel, and provided the rest of the apparatus is properly installed; that is, the proper amount of pipe or cast iron radiators, with the water maintained at a given temperature, and further provided the connections between the heater and the radiators have been properly made.

I am convinced though, and do not believe in large buildings, such as large dwelling houses, stores, schools, warehouses, convents, and buildings generally larger than small houses and flats can be warmed by hot water circulation with less fuel than by any other method. On the contrary, I believe that if our large buildings that are now warmed in this way were warmed by circulating vapor the same result could be obtained with a saving of from 15 per cent. to 25 per cent. of the fuel used.

Returning to the statement that I believe hot water best for ordinary houses, under certain conditions: The first condition is, of course, the selection of the type and size of heater to meet the requirements. There are various types of heaters on the market and they will all heat water, anything that will hold water, and that a fire can be put under will heat it. How many know, or have ever tried to find out, what type will do it quickest and with least fuel? My experience has proved to me that the heater that has a central water circulation, that is one in which the water is heated, ascends directly up through the center of the heater and is always surrounded by the heated gases and products of combustion will heat and circulate water quicker, and with less expenditure for fuel than any other type, and I understand that the Institute for Thermal Research at Buffalo has proved this to be the case.

Having decided on the type of heater to be installed, before it can be determined what size of heater will be required, it is necessary to find out how much heating surface, either in iron pipe or cast iron radiators is required to heat the building, and every large house and indeed every room in the house presents its own problem for solution. The construction of the building, the wall exposure, the glass surface, the prevailing winds, and various other conditions, all have a bearing on this and on their correct solution depends the result whether we get an apparatus that will do the work intended with the minimum amount of fuel.

The point I wish to make is this, that thousands of tons of coal are actually wasted, burned up, absolutely for nothing but a disregard of these essentials in the installation of the heating plant.

As a concrete example, I personally know of a building, a store on the ground floor and two flats above, in which there was installed some years ago a No. 6 hot water heater and 992 square feet of heating surface, designed to warm it and supposed to be a first-class heating system, and as a matter of fact the work was well done, but it never did heat the place properly, and this year, up to date, they have burned up thirty tons of hard coal, and the place has been scarcely warm enough to live in. The user of this apparatus, like most of us, knows nothing about heating problems except that he has a hot water heater and puts in more coal, not knowing that it is doing all that can be expected of it for its size, and for the amount of radiation in the place, and that if he burned fifty tons of coal in the heater he would get no better results upstairs.

On the system being analysed it was found that on the ground floor alone there was nearly 100 square feet of radiation short of the necessary amount to warm it properly, and the other floors were in the same ratio. There should have been a 7½ heater and 1,270 square feet of radiation, and with this equipment the building would have been comfortable, and he would probably have burned about twenty tons of coal. So we see that in this building alone ten tons of good hard coal worth about \$100 has been absolutely wasted this winter, enough to keep, if properly used, one average home warm all winter.

My observations have led me to the conclusion that the limit of economical heating by hot water circulation is reached in a round hot water heater, having a fire pot not more than three feet in diameter, or in a combination of units not larger than this, and that a fire pot four or five feet in diameter that a cart load of coal can be backed up to and dumped into before a fire can even be started is extremely wasteful on fuel. Users of this style of apparatus will know whether to agree with me or not.

I have tried to show how the proper selection and installation of the heating system in small buildings would save large quantities of fuel, and now let us examine any other statement, that although all right for small buildings, it is not best for large ones, and the bearing of this statement on the same question.

Take schools for instance, they do not require very much heat from 4 o'clock in the afternoon until 9 o'clock next morning, from Friday afternoon until Monday morning, or during holidays, and they do not require ventilation, which, in this climate cannot be secured by hot water circulation. Likewise stores and warehouses require very little heat at night or from Sunday noon until Monday morning and on holidays.

If a heating system can be installed that can conform to these conditions, then we shall have a plant that will do what is required with the minimum amount of fuel, and save vast quantities of fuel that is now every night, every week-end, and every holiday burned up uselessly—wasted.

Such a system can be secured by circulating vapor instead of hot water. Vapor heating is not new, but we do not seem to have been keeping up with the progression, we are a conservative people, and in the matter of heating anyway seem satisfied to go on using the same heaters and the same methods as we did twenty-five to thirty years ago in spite of the march of progress, for the science of heating has not stood still any more, than has that of electricity or aviation, or for that matter any other science.

Vapor heating has been used for many years in European countries, and in recent years in the United States. It is steadily growing in favor and will continue to do so, because it is the best and cheapest method yet devised for warming a certain class of building. It is simple to install, presenting no more complications than boiling water in a tea kettle on a stove, which is indeed just what it is, and the steam you see coming from the spout of the boiling tea kettle is the vapor that is circulated through the pipes and radiators to heat the building in much the same way as hot water is circulated.

A vapor system adjusts itself automatically to weather conditions; if the weather is mild, less vapor is generated and less fuel used. At times, when little heat or none is required only a small fire is necessary, and on week-ends and holidays only that portion of the building where there is water likely to freeze needs to be heated. On Monday morning all the heat required can be generated and distributed all over a large building in half an hour, while with hot water it would be none before the building would be comfortable.

This letter is not intended to be a treatise on vapor or any other system of heating. I have only been trying to show in as few words as possible how thousands of tons of coal are burned up for nothing, and that it is doing all that can be expected of it for its size, and for the amount of radiation in the place, and that if he burned fifty tons of coal in the heater he would get no better results upstairs.

Given the plans of any building, a competent heating engineer is able to figure a reasonably approximate estimate of the fuel required to heat it during an average winter, and also to design a system that will do it, but this cannot be done except by a fortunate accident by rule-of-thumb methods.

It is to be hoped that the present high price and scarcity of coal will not be permanent, but if this condition has had the effect, as it would appear from the interest taken in the various articles that have appeared on the subject of compelling us to try and catch up with the progression in heating matters, it would surely result in the saving of very large quantities of coal.

John Diamond of the C.P.A. Petawawa, is home on a few days leave.

Hunger Stone is Visible Now in River Elbe

Amsterdam, August 3.—The famous "hunger stone" in the River Elbe, near Tetschen, which according to popular belief in Germany, predicts a famine when seen is now visible for the first time since the beginning of the war.

The stone lies in the bed of the river, and has never been visible only at exceptionally low tide. On the stone is chiselled in old German: "When ye see me, ye will weep."

Failed to Affix Stamp to Cheque

SCHOOL TREASURER WAS FINED
FIVE DOLLARS AND COSTS

School Teacher Pressed an Action

On June 28th last, John F. Quinn, of Piccadilly, acting as secretary-treasurer of Union School Section No. 1 and 14, Hinchinbrooke Township, issued a cheque for \$126 to Thomas E. Furr, a teacher, whose services at the school had been terminated. The cheque did not have affixed to it a stamp, as required by law, and for this offence Mr. Quinn was fined \$5 and costs by Justice of the Peace Hunter.

Mr. A. B. Cunningham, acting for the defendant, Mr. Quinn, entered an objection to the proceedings without first having secured a fiat from the attorney-general for the Dominion of Canada, and his objection was entered in the evidence. Whether this will have the result of any further action in the case or not is not yet known, as the defendant did not appear in court.

The plaintiff, Thomas F. Furr, was the only witness examined. He told of having asked the defendant for the balance of the salary due him as teacher in the school, and of receiving the cheque, which was produced, and some cash. In answer to a question by Justice Hunter he stated that it was not through spite that he had brought the action. Replying to Mr. Cunningham he said that there had been some differences between him and the defendant about some screens that witness had wanted in place in the school but that the defendant did not want them. He also admitted that in May he had received notice from the defendant that his services as teacher would be dispensed with on the closing of the school term. He also admitted that some slight trouble had arisen over money matters before the present action was entered. Mr. Cunningham in evidence the letter written by the defendant notifying the plaintiff of the termination of his services as teacher. Witness said he wanted to see the officers of the Union Government enforced. "This is not a law of the Union Government," said Mr. Cunningham.

At the close of the examination Justice Hunter conferred with Crown Attorney J. L. Whiting, K.C., and later announced his finding. Mr. C. R. Webster appeared for the plaintiff. The case attracted much attention owing to the fact that it is the first one in this district under the War Measures Act, and the decision will be a guidance for many who have been neglecting to affix stamps to cheques and other papers.

Disease Among Cattle

A disease known as among the black leg is working havoc among the cattle herds of Carleton Place. A Pearl Branscombe is in the General Hospital, Kingston, having gone through two very serious operations. The latest reports are that she is doing very well.

Mrs. J. J. Jendron, Miss Anna, Miss Margaret and Master Richard Jendron, of Toronto, are spending a couple of weeks with the former's sister, Mrs. John Doran.

Mrs. C. H. Sager and children are spending a month with the former's father at Arleton Place. Mr. Sager recently returned from a ten days' vacation at Carleton Place and Arleton.

The Misses Emma and Florence Theriot returned to Montreal this week, after spending a short time under the parental roof. Miss Theriot accompanied them to the city and will remain a couple of weeks.—Post.

One very good way to keep the boys on the farm is to keep the girls there also. We tire of reading about "How to keep the boys on the farm." Treat the boys right and they will not leave the farm. Some boys will be benefited by saving the farm; others will be better to stay. It depends on the boy and the advantages he has.

The Rev. Ben Greatrix and Mrs. Greatrix, of Peterboro, are in town today.

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Mr. H. P. Richardson returned to Toronto on Saturday after spending a month in town.

Mrs. E. J. Edwards arrived home on Sunday for a few weeks' trip to Donald, Ont.

Mrs. Howard VanDusen and son Stanley, are spending a few days with Mr. VanDusen, Toronto.

Mrs. Geo. C. McGowan, Odessa, spent two weeks at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Joyce.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Stover are holidaying at prominent points in Frontenac county, including Kingston.

Mr. J. W. Keller left on Tuesday for Belleville from where he will leave for Calgary, Alta., to visit friends.

Mr. Wilbur Moore and two children, Port Hope, are spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Moore.

Miss Beatrice Joyce spent two weeks at Hay Bay as the guest of Mrs. Walter Huffman and other friends.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Brookman and son Garnet, Altoona, Pa., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Moore last week.

Mrs. W. Perry and daughter, Jennie, are spending a few weeks with the former's daughter, Mrs. Jack Peterson (nee Evelyn).

Mrs. M. N. Burr and daughter, Evelyn, Duchesne County, New York, are visiting for a few days at the home of Mrs. Robert Goddard.

Mr. and Mrs. George D. Gough, of Montreal, spent Wednesday with friends in town, before returning from their holidays.

Mrs. T. D. Foster returned to town after spending several weeks visiting relatives in Trenton, Rawdon and Marmona.

Mrs. Frank McManus, Toronto, is spending a few weeks with Mrs. E. J. Edwards. Mr. McManus will arrive next week.

Cadet Wm. Baxter, R.A.F., Toronto, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Baxter, Port William, spent the week-end in town with friends.

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