

How Allied Troops Find Protection Against Bullets and Shell Splinters



One of the latest devices for securing the safety of the soldiers in the first line trenches in France is the steel helmet which has been served out, first to the French army and later to the British troops. These helmets were supplied to the French army at the rate of 25,000 daily. The casques, which closely resemble those used by the old-time sappers, are painted the same gray color as the artillery and are hardly visible at a distance. A small, unobtrusive device distinguishes the different corps. For instance, a hand grenade is used for infantry, a hunting horn for chasseurs, an anchor for colonial infantry and cross guns for artillery. As regards the utility of the helmet, a war correspondent gives figures which show its great life-saving capabilities. "One battalion just out of the trenches," he states, "saved thirty certain casualties in four days, and if that estimate be correct one can form some sort of notion of how much England's casualties would be reduced if every man in the trenches always wore a helmet." The above view was taken in Champagne. The maze of trench work is protected in the most scientific manner.

Death of Scientists in Battle One of War's Greatest Tragedies

Henry G. J. Moseley, Whose Work in Crystallography Astonished World, Among Those Slain, While Many Others Have Quit Laboratory for Front.

(Special Dispatch.)
LONDON, December 11.—"My son saw a simple way of putting it," said the Professor. "Together we set to work on the problem, and hit upon a happy inspiration, which opened the way to all manner of experiments. Out of this we obtained the knowledge how the atoms in a crystal are arranged, and to our astonishment it upset all the old ideas of crystallography and many other ideas as well. In this work Mr. Henry Gwyn Jefferys Moseley (son of the late Professor A. N. M. Moseley), of Oxford, rendered magnificent assistance."
"Starting from a certain part of Lave's researches into the diffraction of X-rays in their passage through crystals, Mr. Moseley carried on further with amazing results, and between us—Mr. Moseley, my son and myself—we polished up the rough diamond of Professor Lave (who himself got the Nobel physics prize in 1914), and opened up vistas the significance of which, to my mind, is inconceivable. Standing as I do on the threshold of this wonderful land, I can only gasp with amazement."
"And," continued the Professor, with a sigh, "in the midst of this, to our great sadness, young Moseley, on the crest of the wave which his brilliance has done so much to raise, has been killed by a sniper's bullet in Gallipoli."
Strange that out of this unique quartet of scientists three have gone to war, the German Professor is a soldier.

BULGARIAN HILLWILL AGAINST RUSSIA

(Special Dispatch.)
PETROGRAD, December 11.—The Sofia correspondent of the Nova Reforma says that the most remarkable incident in connection with the mobilization of the Bulgarian troops was the manner in which the Bulgarian officers returned to the country to enlist. They were met by their families at the railway stations and the Bulgarian officers were met by their families at the railway stations and the Bulgarian officers were met by their families at the railway stations.

GERMANS STUDYING TURKISH LANGUAGE

(Special Dispatch.)
BERLIN, December 11.—In anticipation of big trade with Turkey and the Near East after the war, Germany has ordered the study of the Turkish language in all the schools of the empire. As the commercial relations with Russia are severed, the German government has decided to study the Russian language will also receive attention. German officials and mechanics are being advised of the various business conditions in Berlin and other cities where the Turkish language is now being taught. It is contemplated by Germany to build a large number of Turkish colonies in the Near East.

PRINCE OF WALES CHANGED FROM BOY TO MAN BY A YEAR OF WAR

(Special Dispatch.)
LONDON, December 11.—It is just a year ago that the London Gazette announced that the Prince of Wales had been appointed an aide de camp to Field Marshal Sir John French, thus giving to the country the first intimation that the King and Lord Kitchener had granted the royal young subaltern's often repeated prayer that he should be allowed to go to the front. As a matter of fact the Prince had landed in France when this notice was published and was on his way to take up his duties at general headquarters, so that he now has been on active service for a year, relieved only by some few "leaves," one of which he brought home the commander-in-chief's despatches.
The Prince was gazetted a second lieutenant in the First Battalion of the Grenadier Guards, the senior infantry unit in the empire, on August 12, a week after he had welcomed the King and Queen of Denmark when they came to England in the preceding May, while a few weeks prior to the start of the war he had presided at his first public dinner and laid his first foundation stone.
The Prince held the rank of lieutenant in the senior service when he performed these functions, but he could scarcely be described as an active officer. Immediately he became a quartermaster, however, he entered on his duties with the utmost zest and enthusiasm. The Prince's work with the Officers' Training Corps at Oxford helped him quickly to become an efficient subaltern, and it was a bitter disappointment to him that when his battalion went to France he was not allowed to accompany it.
But the reward came in due course, and he arrived at the war zone just as the British expeditionary force was mourning the loss of Lord Roberts. Two weeks later he met the King on the latter's arrival to inspect the troops of the Allies who had stopped the German dash on Paris. The young aide de camp already had seen the sterner side of war, and in company of his father he obtained a wide insight into the conditions at the front. Nearly a year later he was able to conduct the King to various points of the Allies' lines.
Apart from these semi-ceremonial tours with his father the heir apparent, who received his second star soon after he went to France, has carried out all the tasks of an aide de camp, experiencing the dangers and the discomforts of war time—and earning golden opinions alike from the famous Field Marshal whom he serves and from the humblest man in the ranks. Devotion to duty has been the keynote of the Prince's year of service at the front, and in that year he has changed from a very boyish boy to a man. He already has received his first war medal—the Croix de Guerre, which the French President conferred on him during the King's last trip to the front—and he has been mentioned in despatches.
"His Royal Highness," wrote Sir John French a few months ago, "continues to make most satisfactory progress. During the battle of Neuve Chapelle he acted on my general staff as a liaison officer. Reports from the general officers commanding corps and divisions to which he has been attached agree in commending the thoroughness with which he performs any work intrusted to him. His visits to the troops both in the field and in hospitals have been greatly appreciated by all ranks. His Royal Highness did duty for a time in the trenches with the battalion to which he belongs."

"Luxury as Usual" Still Rules Homes of Some Wealthy Britons

Numerous Advertisements in the London Newspapers Indicate War Economies Are Not Practised by All Persons of Large Incomes.

(Special Dispatch.)
LONDON, December 11.—While on every hand thoughtful persons are advocating the necessity of war economies and reduction of personal expenditure and directing the attention of all skilled mechanical labor to the production of munitions or goods for export, it may be somewhat surprising to find there are certain wealthy and influential persons who entirely disregard these excellent maxims in practice.
The Times and the Morning Post have been especially insistent that the working classes should throw their all into the Treasury for the national good, yet a study of the advertisement columns of these two newspapers shows that some of the wealthier classes still are holding to the motto, "Luxury as usual."
The demand for valets, butlers, footmen, chauffeurs, grooms and gardeners is shown clearly in these advertisements, and while the words "ineligible for army" appear in most of them, there are notable exceptions.
For instance, one "young gentleman" requires a valet-attendant, who must be under forty. A Sussex woman keeps her footmen during the war, but she wants an unmarried, ineligible butler or manservant, who will be "given assistance." A bachelor requires at the end of the year "a first class chauffeur, who must be single and not over 25 years old."
Money appears to be no object with some of these persons, for one "gentleman" who keeps six servants, is advertising for a married couple as butler-valet and cook-housekeeper, to whom she is prepared to pay \$400 a year. A Sussex couple already keep nine servants, including an "odd man," and they are looking for an under butler at \$140 a year. A Leicester family of four, with eight servants, also seeks an under butler.
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Austrian Aviator Who Bombarded Brescia Tells of Narrow Escape

(Special Dispatch.)
BERLIN, December 11.—Herr Leon and Adria, correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt, contributes an interesting interview to his newspaper with the Austrian aviator who bombarded Brescia recently. The Italian has since admitted that the damage done to the ammunition factory in Brescia was nearly a million lire (\$200,000).
"Before we really bombarded the city," said the aviator, "we practised throwing bombs for some days. This done, we started one morning at four o'clock in a heavy fog in our 140 horse power Lloyd apparatus, which we had christened 'Gral.' The snowy heights of Mount Altissimo glistened below us as we rose above the mantle of fog, while the lake nearly shone like a mirror. We rose to 300 metres above Mount Magliore and sighted Brescia looking like a spot on a vast and we both cheered despite the fact that the shells were exploding dangerously near us."
"In ten minutes more we landed safely in our hamlet. Overcome with joy, we down and sang our national hymn while our colleague accompanied on his mouth harmonica. We had risen to a height of 2,200 metres and covered a distance of 500 kilometres (312 miles)."

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A singular case of salvage has to light at Queenstown, where Russian vessel Baltzar was towed other morning laden with from a Gulf port bound to Cape appears that on September 27 she