

"Baby" Plays Hob With German Sub.

BRITISH SAILORS' TRICK WORKED WELL AGAINST HUNS

London, Aug. 6.—(via Reuter's Limited)—Interesting revelations regarding the work of British mystery ships which have played an important part in anti-submarine warfare are made by the naval correspondent of the Times. They show how British seamen have met German craft and cunning with craft and cunning.

Until this week the public has known nothing about the mystery ships, known in the navy as the "Q" ships, although several officers, notably Captain Gordon Campbell, have been decorated for their services on these vessels. Details now can be made public as the Germans are becoming aware through bitter experience of the methods used against them.

How a "woman and baby" accounted for a U-boat is told by the correspondent. The submarine ordered a vessel to surrender and fired a few shells into her. The boats then left the ship, leaving on board a woman who ran up and down the deck with a baby in her arms, as if mad. The U-boat came alongside the vessel and the woman hurled the "baby" into the open hatch. The "baby" exploded and blew out the bottom of the submarine. The "woman" was decorated with the Victoria Cross.

Baralong First Mystery

The correspondent says that the first mention of a mystery ship was in the case of the Baralong, which, on August 19, 1915, sank a U-boat after the torpedoing of the British liner Arabic. It will be remembered, he says, that the German Government protested that there was nothing to indicate the Baralong's warlike character. The Baralong was probably not the first in which a ruse was used, and since then the disguising of armed vessels as innocent vessels for dealing with submarines has attained considerable dimensions.

"Howls and moans" adds the naval correspondent, "went up in Germany about the treachery of the British seamen, but the German allegations curiously ceased at the beginning of 1916. These allegations afforded a typical example of German mentality, for they ignored the fact that in every case the U-boat was an actual or potential assailant and any ruse of war is considered legitimate by them except when employed against Germany."

It should not be forgotten, he continues, that the Germans designed mystery ships for commerce destruction. The British commanders showed much ingenuity in disguising plans for trapping submarines.

Broadside from Haystack

In addition to the "woman and baby" case, the correspondent mentions the story of a retired admiral serving as a captain, who placed a haystack on board an ancient-looking craft. When the U-boat ordered her to surrender, the Germans were astonished to receive a broadside from the haystack.

On another occasion a sea-worn tramp steamer was crossing the North Sea when a submarine ordered the crew to abandon ship. So sure was the German officer of his prey that bombs with which he intended to sink the vessel were brought on deck around the conning tower. The commander of the tramp steamer by careful manoeuvring brought the submarine within the range of his concealed armament so that it required only a shell or two to explode the bombs and blow the U-boat out of the water.

Captain Gordon O. L. Campbell, then a commander, was decorated with the Victoria Cross and the D. S. O. in 1916, being the first to receive these orders without the nature of his heroic deed being made public. It was announced early in 1917 that the reason for his decoration would be made public after the war. He was given special promotion over the heads of about 700 officers, and current rumors in London in July, 1917, ascribed his rapid rise to work against the submarine. Captain Campbell gained the Military Cross for bravery in handling a tank when the weapon was first used in the summer of 1916.

Bavarian Minister Confesses the Defeat

Berne, Aug. 5.—The German offensive has been stopped and present operations cannot be publicly discussed, declared General Hellinckh, Bavarian Minister of War, in speaking in the first chamber Saturday.

The fourth year of the war ends

by what amounts to a stoppage of our offensive," he said, "but it is not possible to judge the situation apart from the operations now in progress, which cannot be discussed in public. Besides, our people are sufficiently steady and patiently will accept the events which delay a final result."

Our Lopsided Bodies

LEGS, ARMS, HANDS AND EARS ARE RARELY PERFECTLY MATCHED

"I venture to assert that if you measure the legs of everyone in this court you will not find a person who has a pair of equal length," said Dr. C. W. Cooke in giving evidence in a London court.

"The human body is not symmetrical, as is commonly believed," said a widely known doctor. "The legs vary in length and circumference, and the arms as well. The right hand is usually bigger than the left, because it is used more. The head is by no means regular in form—in fact, it is often as not lopsided.

The Greater Heroism

(By Lieutenant J. B. Morton.)

"Ne pleurez pas; il vous voit encore."

Those words of one Frenchwoman to another at a railway station sum up the attitude of Frenchwomen towards the war. Whatever sorrow they feel must not be allowed to depress their fighting men. The two women in question were standing at one of the railway stations in Paris. The train that was to carry more men to the war was just moving out, and for these two it was the whole world that was going away in the train. Their lips trembled, but the stronger hearted of the two laid a hand on the other's arm.

Don't cry," she said, "he can still see you." The train gathered speed. The men were among their friends, going towards the tumult and excitement of war. Henceforward they would be busy. Their minds would be engaged all day and most of the night. There would be the constant thrill of danger for them, and the thousand little things that had to be done for those who served under them.

There is very little time for thinking when one comes to the fighting area, and not much inclination to think in a world of such tremendous activity.

And the women? The women turned away from the train and went home quietly, calculating when the first letter could arrive from the front, wondering to what part of the line their men would be sent. Afterwards, when the letters began to arrive and they knew that their man was fighting, there were suspense, the fear of telegrams, the longing for news, the feverish rushes into the street after shrill-voiced newspaper boy, the eager scanning of headlines, and the terrible thoughts that came in the lonely silences at night.

The men face unimaginable dangers and discomforts, but war is chiefly a physical thing for them. For the women it is different. It is their minds that are scarred by war. While the men are undergoing physical agony the women are in mental torture. There is heroism far, far behind the fighting, in small villages remote from the clamor of guns, and always there is the brave smile when the men go away.

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SALEM

Miss Cassie Fox, B.A. of Kingston is staying with her sister, Mrs. C. Wannamaker.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Parliament, of Oshawa, were guests of Mr. Chas. Carnrite and family on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Parliament and children spent a recent Sunday the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Halton Spencer.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Wannamaker of Trenton visited at Mr. John Wannamaker's on Thursday.

Mrs. A. C. Pierson and daughter Sarah, of Carrying Place were the guests of Mrs. Stephen Vancott on Sunday.

Mrs. George Elmy of Big Island has returned home, having spent the week with her sister, Mrs. Charles

Carnrite. Master Ray Spencer spent the week-end with friends at Wellington. The stock called at the home of Mr. Claude Wannamaker recently and left a fine baby boy. Congratulations.

Decoy Ship "950" Got the U-Boat

SIR ERIC GEDDES TELLS STORY OF THRILLING BATTLE AT SEA

London, Aug. 4.—A thrilling story of a fight between a British decoy ship and a German submarine was told by Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, at a weekly concert held for the American troops at the Palace Theatre tonight. He explained that the Germans now know about the ruse, and it is needless to withhold the story longer.

The decoy, known as "950", had the appearance of a dingy old collier, with an undisciplined looking crew which was suitably attired, he said. This ship sailed into the Atlantic with the necessary orders and finally sighted a German submarine. The decoy turned and ran away, but a few minutes later she fell from her chair in convulsions and her limbs became rigid. Drs. D. D. O'Brien and W. H. Kidder were called and said that the symptoms were those of strychnine poisoning. Mrs. Potter was in a critical condition for two days. Capt. Potter a short time ago employed a young woman in his office, Miss Persis Davies of Connecticut. During the arraignment this morning Mrs. Potter said that her married life had been "happy until" Miss Davies was employed. Miss Davies is about 22 years of age.

Capt. and Mrs. Potter have been married about 24 years. They have no children. They formerly lived in Cleveland, Ohio.

Capt. Potter would not discuss the case today. He has retained George W. Davis as his attorney.

Charged With Giving Poison

Steamboat Inspector Potter, Well Known Here, Held at Oswego

Oswego, Aug. 8.—Capt. C. O. Potter, United States Inspector of steam boats, was arrested yesterday on the charge of assault in the first degree, preferred by his wife, who alleges that he tried to poison her. He was arraigned before County Judge H. D. Coville and was held under \$5,000 bail for examination.

Captain Potter has been steamboat inspector here for the last six or seven years. The family is well known here and is prominent in social circles. Capt. Potter's salary is \$2,500 a year. Both he and his wife are about 50 years old.

Mary A. Potter, his wife, charged that on Sunday, July 14, she and her husband went for an automobile ride, returning late in the evening. She complained of not feeling well and says that her husband gave her a capsule which he said contained quinine. She took the capsule and followed it with a drink of liquor.

She charges in the complaint that a few minutes later she fell from her chair in convulsions and her limbs became rigid. Drs. D. D. O'Brien and W. H. Kidder were called and said that the symptoms were those of strychnine poisoning. Mrs. Potter was in a critical condition for two days. Capt. Potter a short time ago employed a young woman in his office, Miss Persis Davies of Connecticut. During the arraignment this morning Mrs. Potter said that her married life had been "happy until" Miss Davies was employed. Miss Davies is about 22 years of age.

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Relieve From Punishment

All Deserters, Etc. Who Report by 24th August.

Information has been received from Ottawa by the G. O. C. M. D. No. 3, to the effect that the Special Gazette was issued Friday night containing a proclamation relieving from punishment, but not from arrest or duty, deserters and absentees under the Military Service Act, provided they report or return to duty by August 24th, 1918.

It is hoped that all defaulters, absentees and deserters will take advantage of the act of clemency on the part of the King. By so doing they will relieve themselves of the very heavy penalties imposed courts-martial for these offences. Men drafted under the M.S.A. should realize that they are on active service. For desertion a court-martial may impose a death sentence or imprisonment for life. Absence without leave is also a grave offence, and may involve a long term of penal servitude.

The Thunder of the Drums

(Detroit News.)

Pietro Mascagni, the celebrated composer, once told how the opening chorus of "Cavalleria" was composed the night of February 3, 1889, when his first child was born. That son, Mimì, is now, or was recently, driving a motor truck for the Italian army; and a second boy, Dino, became a private in the engineer corps blowing up Austrian barbed wire barricades. On a visit to the young soldiers, Mascagni saw his first "battle." "This is indeed music," he wrote, "it seems as if all the big drums in my orchestra had been multiplied by a million and suddenly gone mad."

May Scrap Road

St. Thomas May Abandon Street Railway

There is a strong possibility that the St. Thomas Municipal Street Railway will scrap its roads and install steel truck one-man cars, run by storage batteries without rails, in order to overcome the heavy deficit that seems inevitable this year. The move was brought about at a meeting of the Street Railway Committee, when twenty of the motormen and conductors waited and demanded an increase

from 200 cents to 350 cents per hour. The committee decided to offer the men 32 1/2 cents per hour, which was not accepted. In consequence of this decision on the part of the employees, the manager was instructed in the future to fill any vacancies that may occur with women. The adoption of the new type of car will be looked into immediately.

An Individual Matter

Poverty is an individual matter. It does not belong to any particular class. Some people tell us that our country is divided into two great classes, the capitalistic and the proletariat; the wealthy and the working class.

There are really four kinds of people in the world today:

The poor poor—those who have no money and nothing else.

The rich poor—those who have money, but have the other things that make life worth while.

The poor rich—those who have money as well as other things.

The last class, as a rule, ought to be the happiest people, but if I had to choose between being a "rich poor" man or a "poor rich" man, I would rather be a "rich poor" man—and anybody may be a "rich poor" man.

Poverty cannot be abolished by wholesale, for the reason just given. Scores of schemes planned for the abolition of poverty have been tried, but have all failed. No matter how good faith, and no matter how earnest and sincere were the men who promoted these schemes, yet selfishness and laziness, the lack of individual effort, dependence upon the community—these are the reasons given for their failure.

No society can do for a man what he will do for himself.

The best kind of an anti-poverty society is an organization composed of one member.—Rev. Chas. Stevie in Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Will Dr. Beland Enter Government?

RUMOR REVIVED WITH HIS ARRIVAL BUT CONFIRMATION IS LACKING

Ottawa, Aug. 5.—The safe arrival home of Dr. Beland has revived a story of his being pressed to enter the Union Government. There is no confirmation here of the report of his being offered a portfolio, though Sir Robert Borden had several interviews with Dr. Beland in London, and his purpose to add some further Liberals to his Cabinet is well known. The former minister declared his intention of going back to France and joining the Canadian Army Medical Corps and this is not in keeping with reports of his being offered a portfolio, or if he has been, of his intention to accept.

Turks Pay \$50 a Bushel for Wheat and Eat Weeds

Washington, D. C., Aug. 9.—A cable despatch recently received in Washington by Dr. William W. Peet, treasurer of the American Board Commission of the Foreign Missions in Constantinople, from the American and Syrian Relief Commission in Turkey transmitted through Switzerland, states that wheat now sells in Turkey for fifty dollars a bushel. In pre-war days fifty to sixty cents was the normal price. Speaking of this advanced price Dr. Peet said: "This indicates to me that the supply is now coming from North Bulgaria."

For some time those of small means in Turkey have been using the seeds of certain weeds, barley, sesame, ground together as a substitute for flour. "The seeds furnished by the Pasha to be planted for crops were used for food," said Dr. Peet, "as assurance of harvesting the crops, was so uncertain that the people would not waste their energy in planting something that they might not reap."

Three small boys enjoying surreptitious cigarettes in the cool corner of a shed adjoining the old Knight single mill, are believed to have started a fire which caused damage amounting to \$1,500 to property and to a few pipes at Chilliwack.

The RUSSIAN SITUATION

Written for The Ontario by Chas. M. Bice, Lawyer, Denver, Colorado

There is an interesting trial in progress at Paris in which charges of treason against M. Malery, former Minister of the Interior in the French Cabinet, are being investigated.

It was brought out at the hearing that earlier in the war he prevented the deportation of Trotsky, accused by the French Intelligence Office of being a German agent sent to France to stir up trouble generally and engage in the Caillaux conspiracy. Government agents had had the German-Russian under surveillance for months, and warrants for his arrest were issued, according to the testimony of Government witnesses, but Malery intervened and protected him.

Scintillating further trouble in France Trotsky took himself to New York, where he lectured and wrote in the Allied interests of "Internationalism"—the German blind of the day—and belabored this country and its present allies as capitalists and bourgeois, and hopeless from the revolutionary viewpoint. Germany, he always contended, was more to the Russian revolutionary liking. British detectives secured his correspondence with European agents, and on the strength of this took him by force from a vessel at Halifax when he was en route to Petrograd following the revolution, intending to intern him, when word came simultaneously from two capitals, to release him and permit him to go his way.

Commonsense tells us that Trotsky can have no love for the Allied nations after these happenings, and that he is eager to repay France and England for their treatment of him when he was a plain itinerant revolutionary promoting the German game.

It is stated that the Bolshevik Government at Moscow will declare war against the Allies whenever Allied troops enter any part of the Russian dominions. Well, what of it? Better far an open than a secret enemy. Such a move from Trotsky and Lenin would clear the whole Eastern atmosphere, and might be the turning point for Russia. A war declaration would open the eyes of the blind empire.

OVERSEAS LETTER

Mrs. Garnet Dobbs has received a letter from her husband Sergt. G. E. Dobbs, telling of the splendid success the band had in a contest held in France of all the different bands. He explains just what their band was up against and the number competing.

There are four bands in their brigade and only one of the four could compete, and it fell to the 21st Battalion band (better known here as the 25th Battalion band). There were seventeen brass bands, eleven pipe and bands and eight fife and drum bands all competing in their different classes.

"We found we were to play between two of the best bands in Canadian Corps, one ahead of us in the other following us. There were six Canadian bands and eleven imperial bands altogether, and some mighty good ones too. After listening all day to the different bands, I concluded that if we were in the running at all, we would be lucky. Well, our turn came and we entered the ring, got our inspection of dress over with, and the signal came to start playing and we waded in. The boys all kept their heads and worked together like a piece of machinery, also played very nicely and almost before we knew it we were through and out of the ring. After the last band played, they held massed bands all the fife bands massing (about 150 players) and playing a tune and it was pretty fine. As soon as they finished, the pipers who had been forming up in the meantime, started to play and you should have seen it. There were about 250 pipers and drummers and with the

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Russia at war with the United States and France—to name but two of the nations—in order to save Russia from German domination, would be too much for the deluded Russians to swallow and maintain a straight countenance. Already certain portions of Russia have had practical experience with Hun rule, and they do not relish further invasion of that species of protector.

Alarmists are counting the number of Russians that might be employed to aid Germany on the western front, and prolong the struggle, and the economic aid that might follow a war declaration from the Bolsheviks; but there would be nothing to fear from the great body of Russians; if the two pretenders at Moscow were out of the way.

It is apparently now settled that there is to be Allied intervention in Siberia, and that this country, as part of the new policy, is to provide assistance to the Russian people to rehabilitate their industries and agriculture and become a nation capable of self-respect. The Czechoslovak movement will be recognized and encouraged, as it well deserves to be. In advance the Russian people and the world at large will be informed of the true purpose of the military and economic invasions so that there need be no misgivings.

When peace is restored the Allies will depart from Russian ground; but by the time Russia will be assured of its independence from Germany, and so far on the way to recovery that it will be able to take care of itself.

Nothing that may be done can be worse for the cause of Russia and the Allies than the situation which prevails at this time. Germany must be forced to show its hand. Lenin and Trotsky must fish or cut bait; they cannot be permitted to serve Germany longer under a protectorate mark.

It is well, of course, not to offend Russia's pride any more than is necessary, but it is a condition, not a theory, that confronts the Allies, in that distracted country, and we must meet it at once and bravely. The first act is to relieve the Russian people of the present exotic, dangerous and pro-German puppet administration at Moscow.

ribbons and kilts flying in the wind and the drum-sticks twirling, etc., it was a magnificent sight and one I shall never forget. When they were finished, we did our stunts, the 17 bands massing and playing the French and British national anthems under Dr. Williams of the Grenadier Guards. There were over 350 in this turn and you can imagine that we kicked up quite a row. Just at the finish of this, the result of the contest was announced. The King's Royal Rifles first, 21st Canadians second and the Royal Scots, third.

Well, I could scarcely believe my ears when I heard it. Just fancy us "clearing up" all the "crack" Canadian bands and all but one of the Imperials also. There were several of our officers in attendance and I thought they would go crazy for it was certainly a big feather in our caps. It was certainly a fine band that beat us to first place and we feel satisfied at the decision, although a great many of the Imperial bandmen thought we should have been given first. However, the judges were too of the best musicians in England, namely Dr. Williams and Dan Godfrey, Jr. The whose affair was carried out very fairly. The musical judges couldn't see the bands at all, every thing being done by number and they couldn't tell where it was a Canadian or Imperial band playing. So I guess we must have won our merits. We have been receiving congratulations ever since and this morning a message came over from headquarters conveying congratulations from the General and staff of the brigade to bandmaster E. R. Hinchey and players on their splendid success.

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