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## Freedom Through an Empty Barrel.

By a Belgian Refugee.

It is not conversant with all the circumstances, it might sound like a simple proposition to leave Belgium via the Dutch border. In fact, it is anything but that. In the first place, the Hun realizes full well that in order for a man to escape this frontier, it is first necessary for him to reach the frontier. Belgium is very small, as compared to the Netherlands, and she is not so small that a flying leap will take a man from one part of her territories into Holland. So the German has tried to bring the probability of Belgian getting close enough to the frontier boundary to get across it. The first place, it is "verboten" to go from one place to another without a permit, or Passagierschein, signed by the military authority. This states the exact route of travel, the date of departure and arrival, and the itinerary for the return. It is a matter of the greatest difficulty for a stranger to sojourn for a few days in the frontier districts without being detected. Finally, nobody knows those who lived there before the war is on any pretext allowed to go so many miles of the border. Nevertheless, Belgians escape into Holland in considerable numbers, and continue to do so. The usual method is to wait until the soldiers are sent to the frontier villages are sent by new men. During the first weeks it goes without saying that the new sentries will not know the faces of all the villagers who are entitled to the privilege of locality; so during this period it is comparatively easy for Belgians to cross the border. It is not so, however, when the Huns have put up a wire fence about ten feet high along the whole frontier between Holland and Belgium. This fence does not constitute merely a physical impediment to crossing, for each wire is a high voltage current, supplied by the power stations at Ant-

werp and other municipalities. So to touch a wire means instant death. Of course, even such a fence would be of little use unless well guarded. At intervals of 200 meters, or approximately the same number of yards, there is a sentry box, with a German sentry patrolling his short beat. This is quite adequate to prevent any organized attack upon the wire, and reduces the would-be escaper to some expedient for getting over or under or through the wire in a hurry, while the sentry's back is turned. It is unnecessary to state that, by preference, a moonless and stormy night is selected; perhaps it is not fully realized, over here, that during the autumn and winter season in Belgium it is raining on six nights out of seven, so that it is not hard to make a good guess. On the prearranged night, after dusk, the fugitives come together in one of the numerous cafes outside the villages, and there wait until the guides who are to lead them across announce that the hour is come. These guides are usually men who for years have smuggled sugar and tobacco between Belgium and Holland; they have covered the route so often that, even in the pitch dark, they know every little path and ditch and brook. The territory on both sides the border is moorland covered here and there with clumps of woods of Scotch Fir. The main roads are carefully avoided; strict instructions are given not to speak a word; and all go barefoot in order to reduce to a minimum the amount of accidental noise. There is one guide for every ten persons. He walks in front and the fugitives follow in single file along the extremely narrow paths. An interval of about two hundred yards is left between each two groups, so that, if any group have a dangerous encounter, the others have plenty of time to make for safety. Having come near the live-wire fence the real danger begins. There are several recognized ways of crossing. One can climb over it by means of a double step-ladder, not unlike the model so commonly seen in domestic service on this side of the water; one can also creep under it where it passes a dried-up or dammed ditch or brook, doing a little emergency excavation to enlarge the passage if this be necessary. But the safest way, and the one followed by the party with which the writer came out of Belgium, is to creep through the fence in a tunnel improvised from a flour or wheat barrel stuck between two wires. As dry wood is a non-conductor, there is

no danger of coming in contact with the current, provided the night is not too wet a one. If it is, the best measure of safety possible is obtained by means of a packing of rubber cloth between wood and wires. The German sentry, whom one might expect to constitute a formidable obstacle in the way of success, is really one of the smallest sources of concern. The usual time of crossing is between one and three o'clock a.m.; and at such an hour, it is quite natural that the sentry would rather stay in his box than walk in the rain. Or perhaps he is a man of cautious instincts, and does not care to come near a band which he knows will outnumber him, and whose members can handle a revolver as effectively as he can a rifle. Or, in default of either of these alternatives, it may be suspected that the worthy sentry is actually in league with the guide, who will well afford to split his fee of four dollars per head (and upwards) with one or two deserving Germans. Once through the wires, one is not quite through the adventure. It is still necessary to pass over a narrow strip of neutral territory, into which, presumably, a German sentry would not hesitate to shoot if he saw reason to do so. On the far side of this strip one meets the first Dutch sentries; and after a few formalities one stands a free man again on Dutch soil—Scientific American.

## Household Notes

Excellent cookies can be made of buckwheat, so that the cookie jar need never be empty. Cottage cheese and guava jelly spread on barley bread make novel and delicious sandwiches. Soda-fountain straws will be found valuable on camping trips—used instead of drinking cups. As far as possible see that the refrigerator is filled with one piece of ice. It will melt evenly. Always wash fruit jars and covers very thoroughly in clean, soapy water before using. For making salad dressing most satisfactorily, use a Dover egg beater and a conical-shaped bowl. Fisherman's sandwiches are made of rye bread with chopped cucumber and Neufchatel cheese filling. One-half cupful of sugar to 1 quart of liquid is quite as good a proportion as the old-time 1 cupful. All summer vegetables should be cooked as quickly as possible after gathering, to preserve the flavor. An old rule for cooking sweet corn says it should be only half an hour from the field to the table. Matches may be paraffined for auto and camping use by dipping the sulphur ends into melted paraffin. Thoroughly good bread furnishes the heat and energy necessary for a person doing heavy, muscular work. Most vegetables should be cooked in a very small amount of water in order to preserve the mineral salts. Nutbread can be used for sandwiches, the filling consisting of a cottage cheese mixed with chopped olives. When preparing a French dressing from the new vegetable oils, be particularly careful about the seasoning. A good luncheon dish consists of brown buttered toast, with a poached egg on top and cold boiled asparagus around it. If you already have an electric fan, it may be utilized in the drying of fruits and vegetables spread on a drying tray. Tomatoes may be scooped out and filled with cold boiled asparagus tips, seasoned with paprika and onion and mayonnaise. Gluten bread sliced and toasted, then buttered and spread with maple sugar and nuts is excellent for the children's lunches. When travelling with an ink bottle, make sure that the cork is held in by a strip of adhesive plaster carried over the cork.

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We have added to our great list of Prizes to be given away free in December of this year. Two Fifty Dollar Victory Bonds. Men, Boys and Youths who buy Buddy Boots have a chance for one of these Bonds. They pay 6½ per cent. interest.

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List of Prize Winners will be published in this paper first week in December.

CLEVELAND RUBBER COY. 166 Water Street, St. John's, Newfoundland. July 15, 1918.

## Seven Russellites

Taken to Atlanta. "Pastor" Rutherford and the six other Russellites who have been sentenced to twenty years each in the Federal prison in Atlanta, Ga., for sedition, will be safely behind the bars there at 6 o'clock this evening.

They were taken from the Queen's County jail yesterday afternoon in time to catch the 1.08 train at the Pennsylvania Station. Only the members of their immediate families were permitted to bid them good-bye. U. S. Marshal Fowler planned their departure in this way so there would be no demonstration at the jail or at the station. He succeeded admirably and would only admit this afternoon, when he knew the prisoners were near their journey's end, that they had left Long Island City.

Jacob J. Keller, the post office clerk, who was sentenced to a year and a day in the Atlanta prison, was taken along with them. They were accompanied by a deputy marshal—Brooklyn Paper.

When you want a good Suit of Clothes, combined with style, fit and good workmanship; or if you want your old suit Cleaned and Pressed and made to look almost as good as new, go to SPURRELL the Tailor, 365 Water Street, or Phone 574. aug 25, 1918.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. THERAPION NO. 1 THERAPION NO. 2 THERAPION NO. 3 No. 1 for Rheumatism, No. 2 for Gout, No. 3 for Skin Diseases. No. 3 for Chronic Weaknesses. SOLD EVERYWHERE. PRICE IN ENGLAND, 2/6. DR. LECLERCHE & Co., Havre, France. N. W. & L. LONDON. SEE TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IS ON DRUG GOVT. STAMP APPLIED TO GENUINE PACKETS.

SOLDIERS CHURCH PARADE.—Yesterday morning the soldiers held their regular Church Parade and headed by the L. B. Band proceeded along Gower Street and Long's Hill to LeMarchant Road where the Methodist men branched off to Wesley Church, and the Catholic and Church of England men coming east on Harvey Road to the R. C. Cathedral and St. Thomas' respectively.

