

NORFOLK NEWS

PTE. DAVID M'IVOR RECOVERS SLOWLY

Wounded Simcoe Soldier May Be Invalided Home to Canada

OTHER SIMCOE NEWS

Simcoe, June 28.—(From Our Own Correspondent).—A cable received through the Keeper of Records yesterday states that Pte. David M'ivor, now in No. 4 General Hospital, England, suffering from gunshot wound in the neck, is still dangerously ill, but much improved. An indirect wire from a friend at military headquarters, received also yesterday by Dr. Grasset, states that apparently M'ivor's condition is such that he may be returned to Canada as soon as he is able to undertake the trip.

A Large Funeral Procession.

The sterling citizenship of the late John A. Rose was evidenced yesterday in the long funeral procession which followed the remains from his late home here yesterday afternoon, and by the additional gathering of friends and acquaintances who met the procession at the Port Dover Cemetery.

Both communities were represented in the hearse, Messrs. Colin-McNeiridge, Wm. Stamp and George Dixon of Port Dover, and Dr. Chas. E. Baird, Wm. A. Ball and John Piette of Simcoe.

The service at the house and the rituals at the grave were in charge of Rev. M. S. Fulton, pastor of St. Paul's.

Press Photographs.

John Anguish was taken to Hamilton Hospital in an ambulance yesterday. It is now over six months since he was stricken with appendicitis from an operation, for which he tediously made a partial recovery. Great sympathy is felt for him and his sisters in their affliction. Another brother went overseas at New Year's.

Dr. and Mrs. McGuire motored to Oakville on Wednesday, returning the same evening.

Mr. E. E. Collins and Miss Collins went into their lake side quarters at Reverse yesterday.

Odd Ends of News

Haying operations are general. Early cherries will be on the market in a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Marlatt have decided to leave Simcoe for Vancouver, and are selling their Simcoe property outright.

The Young Ladies' Bible Class gave a splendid program at their musicale yesterday evening at St. Paul's. The enterprise was put on to secure funds for a delegate to the Grimsby conference next week, and we understand the end was almost accomplished.

Miss Hastings, one of the farmerettes at present camping near town, gave an able rendition of "The Revenge." Miss Hastings was the only contributor other than local talent. A feature of the entertainment was a seven year prophecy, with many local hits cleverly invented.

Wallington Wedrauer, who has a continental reputation as a chimney, steple and water standpipe artist, was dangling from the crest of the waterworks standpipe yesterday painting the cornice. Watch the color change as he descends.

Mr. A. G. Rose donated \$100 of his allowance for conducting the county registration to the I.O.G.E.F.

Three delinquents paid each their poll tax and costs at the magistrate's court last night.

A Langton teacher, who was called to Toronto from his school and detained for a week by the military authorities, had just got back to work for a few days when this week he was again summoned.

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The young man carries one empty sleeve since childhood, and it is thought that a clerical position has been found for him.

The police were busy yesterday rounding up a group of boys who climbed to the top of the standpipe Wednesday evening. Some green apples were found floating on the water and part of the tackle used by the painter was missing when he went to work yesterday morning.

PRESIDENT OF VENEZUELA IS IN LEAGUE WITH HUNS

Pro-Ally Editor Reaching U. S. Port Tells Amazing Story

An Atlantic Port, June 28.—Documents that may lead to discovery of U-boat bases on the Venezuelan coast were brought here today for presentation at Washington by Dr. Carlos Lopez Bustamanti, editor of two pro-Ally newspapers in Venezuela, when he arrived upon a steamer from Central American ports.

"I cannot say there are German submarine bases on the Venezuelan coast," said Dr. Bustamanti, "neither will I deny." I have documents which I will present to the United States Government that show many German intrigues against this country.

Many Indignities.

The doctor told a remarkable story of indignities he had encountered because he insisted on writing pro-Ally editorials after being warned by German propagandists to quit. Two German propagandists visited him one day, he declared, and offered to buy his principal paper, printed at Caracas, and valued at \$100,000. He refused. Several days later he was again visited and told he would "get his" if he wrote any more pro-Ally editorials. He continued his writings.

Watched on Board Ship.

Apparently the Germans were able to make good their boasts, for Bustamanti was arrested and thrown into prison without trial, he declared, after eight months he escaped and was smuggled aboard the ship which brought him here today.

He believed himself safe on the vessel, but said he discovered among the passengers a man whom he recognized as a government agent. He indicated the man to United States officials who boarded the ship when she landed and they questioned him. He gave his name as Dr. Escouille Vivas, and admitted he had been sent to this country to keep watch upon Dr. Bustamanti. With Vivas were his wife, his daughter Dolores, and three men of distinct military bearing, but who, Vivas declared, were servants. Federal agents said the Vivas party will be closely watched while in the United States.

Step Standing Up.

After his summary arrest by Venezuelan soldiers, Dr. Bustamanti declared he was chained hand and foot in prison, in such manner that it was impossible for him either to sit or lie down. He finally learned to sleep standing up, his body held in position by manacles.

One day his cell-mate, by mistake, got some food intended for him and in two hours was dead from poisoning, Dr. Bustamanti declared.

The Venezuelan government had declared him dead, and so had not dared to detain him, said Dr. Bustamanti, even though its officials knew

he had been smuggled aboard the steamer, fearing that if the story of his imprisonment leaked out the people, already anxious to rise against Gomez, might start an insurrection.

German money is being spent freely in Venezuela, he declared. The Venezuelan government, led by President Gomez, Dr. Bustamanti declared to be pro-German, while the people were pro-Ally.

POGS HELPED ENEMY.

Airplane Observers Can Only Work in Good Weather

Some surprise has been expressed in many quarters that the massing of German troops should have taken place unobserved by allied aviators, both before the German push on the Somme in March and before the last drive against the French positions between Soissons and Rheims.

An expert points out that though airplanes and their crews can do a surprising number of things, one which is impossible for an airplane is to enable its pilot or observer to see in the dark or to see through a fog. The airplane is a distinctly nocturnal vehicle, and not some new optical instrument.

Those who have studied the communications between the German attack in March found constant reference to the fact that night bombing was impossible owing to ground mist, and on various occasions it was stated that it was impossible for our aircraft to ascend until well on in the course of the morning.

This means the Germans could move their troops in perfect safety night after night, and by stowing them away in towns and villages and in forests, which abound in that part of France, an enormous number of troops could be collected in such a way as to be absolutely invisible to the most acute air scout.

Even on a perfectly clear day, at night it is practically impossible to observe the movements of troops, and in the moonlight, though the troops would be seen on the open roads, it would be very hard to see them on those wonderful French roads with trees all along their sides intended to give shade during the day, but now providing equally desirable shadows at night.

The difficulties of reconnaissance have been increased very materially by the fact that the Germans have now such enormous masses of troops behind every part of the line that the movement of the troops in mass or by trains do not attract attention even in broad daylight to the extent which would have been true over six months ago. Consequently, even the most careful aerial reconnaissance may fail to estimate correctly the excess of the number of troops massed behind one part of the line over the number behind another part.

It must be remembered also that although aerial reconnaissance may have estimated with some approach to accuracy the masses of troops held in reserve in the neighborhood of Laon there was nothing to show whether these reserves were intended to move west for a renewed attack on Amiens or whether they were to move to the south for an attack on the Soissons-Rheims sector.

The benefit of internal lines of communication was again demonstrated, and it has been proved that although the possession of aircraft enables an army commander to "see behind the hill" it does not altogether guard him against surprise, when the surprise is planned by capable strategists and tacticians. This was proved by Gen. Byng's surprise attack in the first battle of Cambrai, and it has been proved three times by the enemy since, namely, the second battle of Cambrai, the March attack in the Somme area and in this latest drive.

These facts, however, far from demonstrating the failure of the airplane, merely emphasize the growing necessity for more and more planes, possibly of new types, but certainly in enormous quantities, so that reconnaissance may be even more thorough than at present, so that enemy reconnaissance may be more hampered and that attacks on enemy troops both day and night with bombs and machine guns may be more effective, and so that continued fighting in the air may turn definitely and permanently in favor of the Allies.

SUMMER TRAVEL IN CANADA

"Summer travel is good in Canada this year, despite the war and some inclement weather," said Mr. W. H. Snell, general passenger agent of the C. P. R., eastern lines, yesterday. "In fact the war has had two outstanding effects so far as Canada is concerned. Conditions with regard to foreign travel have become so expensive and so restricted that Canadians have been almost compelled to leave home about the only advantages of the Dominion as a holiday resort. At the same time the ordinary wage earner has had such opportunity for making aroose that an unprecedented number of working people have been able to indulge their lifelong desire to take their wives and family back to their old homes and see 'the old folks at home.' This latter feature of travel has been very marked during the past year, and is more in evidence than ever this summer. In all parts of Canada thousands of men who have for many years nursed the hope of some day taking their families back to their old homes are able to make the trip this year and they are doing it. The result is good for the country, for the families, and good for the railways.

"In fact," said Mr. Snell, "one of the most remarkable features of present war conditions is the application of the motto 'Canada for the Canadians.' More of our people are learning to know their own country the expense and difficulty of going abroad. Travel to Europe has been practically eliminated, owing to war conditions on the Atlantic. The increase in rates in the United States and the difficulties surrounding travel from Canada to American resorts has to a considerable extent reduced summer travel from Canada. The result is that thousands of people who in other times have always gone abroad to the United States for their summer vacations are now spending their holidays and their money in Canada, with distinct advantage to themselves and the country. In fact they are learning now what tourists from all over the world have in years past spent very large sums to come to Canada to see and enjoy.

"In this way, while war conditions have cut off a good deal of foreign tourist traffic in Canada, the same conditions have so increased home travel as to more than offset this. People are visiting our own Rockies instead of going to Switzerland, going to Canadian resorts instead of making German waters, taking trips over the Canadian lakes and rivers, or to our own coasts instead of going to American ocean resorts. It is a curious effect that war should force Canadians to know their own country, but that is one of the results of the European conflagration, and one that should prove of lasting benefit to Canada."

As a result of these general conditions, Mr. Snell said that passenger traffic on the C. P. R., and on all Canadian railways, as well as on the lake and other steamship lines, despite the fact that under war regulations there were no more excursion or special rates, the rates in the United States had gone

up so high, with a stringent abolition of all excursion or other special rates, that people were learning more and more to do their pleasure travel in Canada.

"A good deal of this is due to the fact that wages in Canada are higher than ever before," said Mr. Snell. "Where a few years ago men were getting \$12 to \$15 a week they are now getting \$18 and even \$25. Despite increased cost of living people are getting better off and many men are able to indulge their desires to revisit their old homes, and it is surprising the number who are taking this method of spending their holidays.

"Canadians are learning more than ever before the attractions of the Canadian resorts, and the knowledge they are acquiring as a result of the war should mean a good deal in future years in keeping our holiday money at home, as well as attracting tourists from other lands."

When Beards Were Taxed.

In the reign of Elizabeth every beard of a fortnight's growth was subject to a tax of 3s. 4d. Peter the Great, in 1705, imposed a tax upon the beards of the Russian nobles of 100 rubles, while the common people's beard tax amounted to one kopeck. This tax caused much dissatisfaction, but in spite of this the impost was extended to St. Petersburg in 1714. The tax on beards was imposed by Catherine I, in 1726, by Peter II, in 1728, by Empress Anne in 1731, and in 1743 by the Empress Elizabeth.

It was repealed by Catherine II in 1762. In France a beard tax was imposed upon the clergy. The celebrated Duprat, Lord High Chancellor of France, was the adviser of the measure, and a bull was published by the Pope enjoining the clergy to shave their chins, and then a tax was levied by the king upon all who wished to be exempted from the harsh decree. The bishops, and others who could afford the means, paid the tax, but the poorer clergy were obliged to yield to the point of the razor.

Toasts Caused Drunkenness.

The drunken dinner table habits of a century ago, referred to by the Bishop of Chelmsford, are not to be wondered at when one considers the iron etiquette of the time in relation to toasts. In this little matter Scotland seems to have set rather a bad example. According to Lord Cockburn, it was the rule in Edinburgh society to drink each guest's health individually. "Thus, where there were ten people there was ninety healths drunk." And before the ladies retired came "rounds" of toasts, with "sentiments" such as "May the pleasure of the evening bear the relation of the morning's" or "Delicate pleasure to susceptible minds."

—London Chronicle.

A naval officer stationed at

Brookland states that he has estimated that half a million copies of water proof paper are on account of its being wanted.

A new British tank has reached Amiens. It has been in the hands of the U. S. Tank Corps.

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In view of this outlook, the Company believes it to be a duty to advise all its consumers not to wait until fall to get a supply of coal or other fuel, or to get ready supplemental appliances, but to get busy now and provide auxiliary equipment and fuel for next winter. The company further warn their patrons not to depend on natural gas as the principal means of heating during the cold weather.

The Company is doing its utmost to maintain the supply, but the difficulty of getting men, machinery, pipe and materials is hard to overcome, and any additional supply obtained will not be sufficient to equal the probable demand. **BRANTFORD GAS CO'Y**

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THE DAVIES