

## Her Leisure WHAT MILADY IS DOING Andher Work

### PERSONAL

Miss Knowlton of 13th street accompanied by her nephew Master Willson Knowlton left Monday evening for Vancouver.

Miss P. Grassie has returned to Oak Lake after a week's visit at her home on 9th street, this city.

### LOCALS

There will be a public service of intercession for soldiers and sailors at St. Matthews church this evening, at 8 o'clock. All are welcome.

Serg. James E. Drennan who was invalided home from Valcartier by his commanding officer, Maj. McLaren of the 12th Manitoba Dragoons, went into the Brandon general hospital Monday and this morning was operated upon for the rupture that was the cause of his leaving Camp. Serg. Drennan was in the hospital in the east for five days but it was felt that he would be better off, to have the operation performed here. This afternoon it was said that the patient was recovering nicely.

A continual ringing brought a number of curious people to Ninth street corner of Pacific avenue this afternoon. The ringing kept up for half an hour while the red police light was also on. New police boxes are being installed and tested which was the reason for the going off and staying off.

### SOCIAL NOTES

Mrs. A. McDonald was the hostess of a large tea yesterday afternoon, given in honor of her mother, Mrs. McCosh, who has recently come to Brandon to reside.

## Free GUARANTEED American Silk Hosiery We Want You to Know These Hosiery

They stood the test when all others failed. They give real foot comfort. They never become loose and baggy, as the shape is knit in, not pressed in. They are GUARANTEED for fineness, for style, for superiority of material and workmanship, absolutely stainless, and to wear six months without holes or replaced by new pairs free.

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DON'T DELAY—Offer expires when dealer in your locality is selected. Give color and size desired.

The International Hosiery Co., 21 Bittner Street, Dayton, Ohio.

Sweet peas were effectively arranged in the drawing room and on the dairy tea table which was presided over by Mrs. Maybee and Mrs. Miller. They were assisted by Mrs. Merrick, Mrs. Hanbury, Mrs. Downing, Miss Ballantyne (New York), Miss Douglas, Miss Lee and Miss McCosh.

The members of the Victoria Avenue Methodist Friendly Bible Class, who with a few friends numbered about 60, held a very enjoyable social last evening. The programme consisted of addresses, readings and musical numbers. During the evening the ladies of the social committee served out light refreshments. The outstanding items of the programme were speeches by the pastor, Rev. S. Wilkinson, the teacher, professor Taylor, musical duet by Mrs. Ward and Woodin, and a reading by Mrs. Puckering. The class is looking forward to a successful fall and winter session and invites men and women, not otherwise engaged to augment its numbers.

### AT THE THEATRES

#### Book Your Seats at Starland

The Last Days of Pompeii which has been playing at the Walker Theatre, Winnipeg, just recently will be shown at Starland Monday and Tuesday next. Owing to the length of this marvelous production we have decided to book seats in advance at 25c, the first performance to commence at 7.15, and the second to at 9.30. The Last Days of Pompeii is a genuine dramatization of Lord Bulwer Lytton's masterpiece, in eight parts, staged at Pompeii and Turin, Italy. This feature is without question the most spectacular artistic film ever conceived, costing hundreds of thousands of dollars. The conflagration was staged during one of the most violent eruptions of Mt. Vesuvius, and the burning of the city of Pompeii in connection with the flaming volcanic presents an awe inspiring spectacle. And this is merely an incident in the film, in which are shown 100 lions and tigers, 10,000 people and 500 gladiators. The leading parts are acted by the foremost artists of Europe, expert swordsmen are seen in thrilling encounters, and daring men risk their lives in the dens of raging beasts and in death-defying chariot races. As there are only a limited number of seats reserved for this production it will be necessary for those wishing to secure seats to book immediately.

#### PARKS BOARD MEETING

A meeting of the Parks board commission was held last night at the council chambers, City Hall and bills were passed and routine business transacted. By law No. 3, was accepted and this prohibits any kind of crossings on boulevards without application being made to and permission being given by the board.

P. Middleton was chairman of the meeting and secretary Harry Brown was present, also A. F. Campbell, J. S. Maxwell and A. Swinton.

BRANDON ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY The Brandon Orchestral society will commence rehearsals for this season tomorrow evening. Those who are interested are requested to be at the College with their instrument at 8 p.m. prompt. The society now possesses a good selection of classical music, and thru the courtesy of the Brandon school board, they have the use of the best music room in the city for practice.

These two great assets, coupled with the enthusiastic conductorship of Dr. McNeil, who freely offers his services for the uplift of the standard of music, leaves only one essential for the success of the undertaking and that is how much



self sacrifice each individual member is prepared to put into it. On this alone success depends.

Any further information will be given at the practice on Thursday, or by Dr. McNeill, Brandon college, Mr. Riggs, 637-15th street, Mr. Heselgrave, 38-14th street, Mr. C. Whelpley, 704-14th street, Mr. W. Green, secretary, 409 8th street.

#### L.O.L. SMOKING CONCERT

A most enjoyable smoking concert was given last night by L.O.L. 1512 to its members and friends. Vocal selection by Messrs Joe Waldron, Fred Bunch, E. S. Martin and mine friend Rawson, were much appreciated. Refreshments followed by the National Anthem brought a most enjoyable evening to a close.

#### TO THE LADIES OF BRANDON

"To the ladies of Brandon."

The following letter was received by Colonel Clark this morning from Major McLaren.

10th Battalion, Val. Camp, Que. Dear Colonel: I shall be much obliged if you will on behalf of the officers, N.C.O.'s and men from Brandon heartily thank the ladies of Brandon for the very useful gifts they sent. The articles have been distributed and many expressions of appreciation have been made. The mornings are often decidedly cool making the balalaclava helmets an enviable possession. As you know I am no longer with the Brandon boys and at my request Mr. Raventhill kindly saw to the distribution sending to Major Kirkcaldy and Major Tompkinson the share of the 99th and 21st respectively. So everyone from Brandon is happy and grateful. Again expressing our thanks, believe me, Yours very truly, Joseph McLaren, Major.



PEARL CARLYLE WITH THE LILLI PUTANS AT SHERMAN

## CHAPLAIN RETURNED FROM THE BATTLE TELLS OF THINGS HE ACTUALLY SAW

### FATHER MALLOY WAS FOR NEARLY THREE WEEKS WITH THE BRITISH FORCES IN BELGIUM

New York, Sept. 30—"It is not war. It is a holocaust."

"The greatest slaughter in the world's history is going on behind that censorious curtain in France."

"When the world learns of the price that has been paid it will be staggered sick at heart."

That was the way the Rev. Father James Malloy, who landed in New York from the Mauretania, summed up the European war.

He knows far more about it than any one else who has so far reached these shores. For two weeks and five days Father Malloy was on the actual firing line.

He acted as chaplain attached to Gen. French's personal headquarters and he recited a story of conflict, of men slain by the hundreds, that thrilled even skeptical ship news reporters.

Father Malloy is a native of Trenton, N. J., but has recently lived in San Francisco. He was in London when the war began and on August 17 was invited to accompany the British expedition to France as a Catholic chaplain, which he did.

"We sailed on August 18," said the priest. "I was assigned to the transport that carried 'Sir John French,' the commander of the British expedition. There were 72 transports in the expedition."

"We landed at Boulogne, where we were held for three days. Then we were sent to Mons to become the left wing of the great French army then moving north in the effort to relieve the aid of the Belgians and prevent the taking of Namur and Brussels."

"The British expedition comprised three army corps, with Sir John French in supreme command and actively in command of the center."

"We went into action August 22. The men had been chafing for action and they were certainly glad when the order came to 'go.' The British left wing was made up of the crack regiments of the British service. They numbered probably 150,000 men."

"It was a terrible experience for me. For the next two days we were fighting continuously night and day. There seemed an absolutely uncountable host of the Germans."

"As they swept down on the British positions they were like a moving fog of all gray green and hardly discernible until well within the rifle range."

"Imagine, if you can, the entire horizon filled with a swiftly moving mass that at a distance bore no resemblance to human beings. As the mass moved forward, the shells from the great German field artillery rained over our heads, exploding with a concussion that broke great holes in the air and made it almost impossible for one to breathe."

"Then, with their bands playing their into action and singing 'Die Wacht am Rhein' and other stirring martial air, the Germans would charge at top speed. Poor fellows, they never had a chance against our lines. The British were strongly entrenched all along the front."

"The Germans advanced in solid masses, every company containing 300 men in files five deep. As our rifles are the best in the world, and our shots wonderfully expert, the Germans were doomed from the outset. Steadying their rifles on the tops of the trenches, the British British fired at will. They could not miss."

"And as the Germans were in massed formation, every bullet found not less than two marks, and sometimes three or four."

Went Down Like Chaff

"The poor fellows would go down like chaff before a great fire. Whole companies would fall together. The wounded would squirm out of the mass of the dead and try to go on, and then it became necessary again to shoot them."

"The sights that I saw here showed me conclusively that this was not war, but a terrible holocaust and that the cost in human lives would be almost impossible of comprehension."

"Slaughter with the rifles was varied with organized killing with the cold steel. The Germans persisted in their attacks and the British commanders rushed their men forward with fixed bayonets."

"It was hand-to-hand fighting with a vengeance, but invariably the longer knife bayonet of the British soldier prevailed and the enemy would be compelled to retreat in disorder."

"While the British were gaining a series of great successes the French were being defeated on our right. They were unable to hold the Germans and their rifle fire was almost as bad as was that of the Germans."

"And, finally the British were ordered to fall back in order that they might not be enveloped by the Germans and completely cut off. When the orders came the men were in almost open rebellion. Stalwart members of the Scotch and Irish regiments wept."

"Several points along the line the British actually jumped from their trenches and charged the Germans to emphasize the fact that the British ought not to retreat."

"But finally the officers went among the men and explained to them it had

been arranged before hand for the British to fall back so that the Germans might be lured into a trap. This explanation, repeated hundreds of times finally sufficed.

"Where the British have an advantage in their wonderful rifle fire, something the Germans seem unable to master, the German shell fire is tremendous. It is hard to describe. There is a small hill with a company of British soldiers entrenched on it."

"A German aviator flew over their heads. He signals the range. A number of shells are dropped. They explode. The hill has disappeared and in its place is a great hole filled with dead men. Their trenches have been their graves."

#### Modern Rifle Humane

"One notable thing about this modern war is the large proportion of wounded over the dead. The modern rifles are humane. I have seen many men, wounded in what have ordinarily been considered vital spots, taken to hospital and noted back on the firing line in a week."

"After we had reached the line of the Marne we began to advance. And we moved so fast the Germans were unable to cover their tracks. As a result we were able to get a line on the terrible slaughter. The ground was covered with dead, British, French and Germans. There had not been time to bury them. And in all of the houses that had escaped the weekling shell fire we found hundreds of wounded."

"Now I want emphatically to deny the stories of German atrocities. They took better care of our wounded than they did of their own. We found the British wounded on carts on great piles of soft goods and their wounds carefully bandaged and cleanly cared for."

"Yet at these same places many of the German wounded were forced to lie on piles of straw arranged for them in the stables and outbuildings. No wounded were mutilated, as has been charged."

"The peasants admitted the German commanders, while terribly strict, were kindly. Of course, where there was suspicion the peasants were aiding the enemy, there was immediate execution without trial. But you must remember this was war, not peace, and many things must be expected in war."

"There has been much fighting and, strange as it may seem, the aeroplanes have been of almost as much use at night as they have been in the daytime. They are the eyes of the army. One night I saw 35 aeroplanes in the air at the same time. They carried colored lights and when they located a masked battery and they dropped the lights and our guns had the range."

"One reason the Germans are hampered at present is because they have lost most of their aeroplanes. Their Zeppelin fleet is intact. On the march on Paris which ends at the Marne the Germans were absolutely able at all times to keep track of our positions through their airmen. When one was killed there was always another to take his place. But they lost many of their aeroplanes and are having trouble constructing new ones."

"Without doubt the aeroplane is the greatest single factor in this war."

"Gen. French no matter how hard he had to fight during the day, always tried to spend a little time in the field hospitals at night with the wounded. He would stroll in, sometimes accompanied by an aide or an orderly, but many times alone."

"He would ask the wounded how they were getting on and in the case of chaps shot through the leg would slap them on the back and cheerily say: 'Fine business, old boy. You'll get him next time. How soon will you be out and back with us?'"

"And sometimes the general would stay too long and realize that he could not get back to headquarters that night. Then he would wrap a blanket around him and curl up on a vacant cot, or on the floor alongside of a 'Tommy' and go to sleep. I tell you every British soldier is strong for Sir John French—a real man as well as a soldier."

### FIRST U.S. DICTIONARY

What the achievement of Noah Webster really was is seen when we compare the work of modern lexicographers with his. Two thousand helpers are reported for one of the late dictionaries, and the dictionary that preceded Webster's—Johnson's—was made with the help of six amanuenses and the promised support of five firms of booksellers. Webster worked single-handed for 43 years at the study of language, and for 28 years at the making of the dictionary. He never had an amanuensis, he had few means of support outside his earnings and small promise of help from any source. The little list of subscribers to the dictionary, whose money aided to publishing, is very short; the sum is hardly over \$1,000, and part of this is marked "refunded" or "not paid."

There were but 17 of these subscribers and one notes among them Eli Whitney, T. Dwight, Jr., and Oliver Wolcott. The latter was evidently very friendly to the project, and wrote of his efforts to get subscribers, but added: "My experience of the world has satisfied me that it is in vain to reason with the greatest part of mankind; if they have to pay \$10 in consequence of being convinced."

The first dictionary was called "A Compendious Dictionary of the English Language," and was published in 1806 a small octavo volume. For his great work Webster studied and sought long in Europe. His daughter, Harriet, Mrs. Cobb, gave him \$1,000 out of her competency saying that if he could he might some day return it, and if not he should receive it as "the free and cheerful gift of an affectionate child." Her letter, with the father's indorsement, "Harriet's generous offer," still exists. Webster used the money and later repaid it.

It was Mrs. Cobb who had her father's picture painted by S. F. B. Morse, otherwise famous, and this is the portrait which was afterward used for the frontispiece of the great dictionary. The American dictionary was published at last in November, 1828, in two volumes quarto, of more than 1000 pages each.

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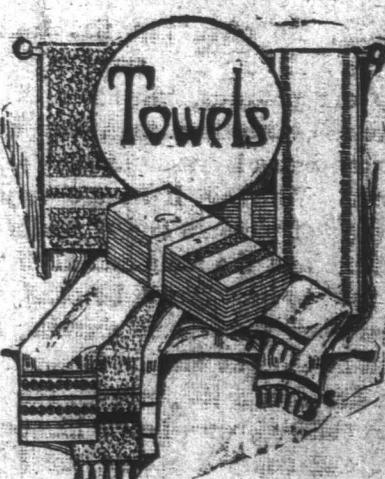
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### TROOPS RESTRICTED

ARE PROVIDED WITH SPECIALLY PRINTED POSTCARDS TO BE SENT HOME

It is reported that the other day a French soldier wrote home to his wife a long letter telling her all that he possibly could of the situation at the front. The letter fell into the hands of the censor who destroyed it and wrote to the soldier's better half the following note: "Your husband is well, but far too glib-tongued. The British war minister

has taken steps to prevent such loquacity on the part of the English Tommies."

Printed postcards have been distributed amongst the men at the front on which is written all that Lord Kitchener thinks it necessary for them to inform their friends or relatives about. The postcard contains the following printed form:

"I am quite well."  
"I have been admitted into hospital (sick or wounded) and am getting on well."  
"I am being sent down to the base."  
"I have received your letter, telegram, or parcel."  
"Letter follows at first opportunity."  
"I have received no letter from you lately, for a long time."  
"Signature . . . . ."  
"Date . . . . ."

All soldiers at the front are supplied with similar forms, and when Tommy Atkins gets time between battles, to think about the loved ones at home, he simply pulls out one of these postcards crosses out the printed matter thereon which does not apply to his particular case, and posts it at the first opportunity.

### COLONIAL BRANCHES URGED

Cape Town, South Africa—at a meeting of Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute in Johannesburg, it was resolved to approach the institute in London with a view to obtaining their permission to found local branches.

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