

ITALY SPARES NO PLANS TO PROTECT ART TREASURES

Most Complete Effort World Has Known, Is Now Finished

FEAR HUN VANDALISM

Rome March 4.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press).—The most complete efforts to protect works of art from damage and destruction, the world has ever seen, so it is stated, has just been finished by Italy's Department of Antiques and Fine Arts, the head of which is Corrado Ricci.

The aviation raids of the Austrians in the early part of the war proved so harmful that the effort has not been limited to putting underground or in bomb-proof storehouses Italy's treasures of paintings and sculptures but it has also been attempted to protect cathedrals, palaces and museums in every city of Italy by erecting bomb-proof structures above or outside the finer portions of such buildings.

It is estimated that no less than a million sacks of sand have been used in this work and that no less than ten thousand temporary wooden frame structures of every size have been erected in the various cities and districts where necessary.

It is also stated that the deliberate bombing of the Church of St. Anthony at Padua, for hundreds of years a Mecca for Catholics throughout the world, tends to prove how little will be the consideration shown to St. Peter's Church and the Vatican's Palace in Rome, where dwells Pope Benedict, should Austrian aviators succeed in reaching Rome.

So far there has been no effort, however, by the Pope or the rulers of the Vatican to protect the Sistine Chapel or any other of the Vatican museums filled with many of the world's most valuable paintings, frescoes, bronzes, and sculptures.

Many of Rome's treasures on the Capitoline Hill and elsewhere have been shielded or stored in bomb proof locations, either in Rome itself, or in secret places in the south of Italy, as has been the case with many works of art of North Italy. The vast protective work undertaken in Venice three years ago by Ugo Ojetti has been practically duplicated all over Italy.

The wall painting of the "Last Supper" by Leonardo di Vinci, in the Church of Our Lady of Grace, at Milan, more famous even in the Sistine Chapel of the Vatican, both of which paintings have been widely reproduced throughout the world, has been protected in the most careful manner.

It is not argued that a high explosive bomb falling directly upon this space would not injure the painting, view of said experience elsewhere, but it is believed the painting would be protected from light bombs or ones falling indirectly.

The treatment of this painting is typical of what has been done in hundreds of cases at Padua, at Verona, at Florence, at Ravenna and elsewhere with treasures whose names have been household words.

Many bronze or marble statues have simply been covered up, as with the famous marble "David" of Michael Angelo, in the Academy gallery at Florence and the triumphal arch of Trajan, at Ancona, on the Adriatic Sea, an arch some 75 feet high.

To protect the mosaic work preserved in the tomb of the Roman Empress Galla Placidia, at Ravenna, a new building was placed about the building within a building. The famous "Assumption" by Correggio, painted on the ceiling of the dome of the cathedral at Parma has been secured from danger, it is thought by the arrangement of a series of sand sacks in circular form under the roof of the dome with an ingenious set of wooden rafters to relieve the strain from the priceless ceiling.

As church altars always contain the finest and most elaborate paintings and mural decorations, great care has been taken to shield them, as in the case of the great altar of St. Anthony's Church at Padua, by Donatello. Here many hundreds of sacks were piled up, and in addition many hundreds of square yards of mattresses filled with sawdust

MANY INTERNED IN SWITZERLAND

24,136 Invalided Soldiers of all Warring Nations Held There

Paris, January 21.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press).—There were 24,136 invalided soldiers of warring nations interned in Switzerland on October 31, 1917, according to a report of the Swiss Federal Council. Of these 12,376 were French; 1822 Belgians; 964 English; 3,534 Germans; 228 Austrians and 142 Hungarians. These figures do not include 4,746 interned persons who were returned to their native countries in accordance with agreements concluded between combatants through the intermediary of Switzerland in 1917.

An interesting account of the negotiations leading to the repatriation of wounded soldiers is contained in the first report of Major Edward Favre, of the internment service of the Swiss army which has just made its appearance. The question of an exchange of wounded prisoners has taken up the report says, in the first months of the war but almost insurmountable difficulties arose because of the fact that the belligerents feared to risk releasing these prisoners, who, while unable to resume their positions on the front might be used in occupations which would free other mobilized men for combatant service.

Following a conversation which he had in Paris with M. Millerand, Minister of War, Gustave Ador, president of the International Red Cross Committee, proposed to M. Hoffman, then head of the Swiss Foreign Office, that it would be possible to intern the wounded soldiers in Switzerland. The Swiss Federal Council received this suggestion favorably and the greater part of 1915 was spent in negotiations between Switzerland and the warring powers.

In December, 1915, an agreement was finally concluded between Switzerland, France and Germany. England and Belgium later joined in. The first repatriates began to arrive in Switzerland early in 1916. They were mostly soldiers afflicted with tuberculosis.

It was necessary to find useful occupations for those who were able to work and to teach the others those whose injuries prevented them from returning to their anti-war occupations. Professional men were assisted in continuing their studies. The problems of discipline and administration have also been difficult ones, but all are being solved, and new ways and means are constantly being found to make the interned men happy and comfortable.

hung on scaffolds reaching up to the ceiling. There is not a valuable altar in all of north or central Italy which has not likewise its covering of sacks and mattresses. In the same manner fronts of churches remarkable for their marble and bronze decorations have been cared for.

"The only reason that will keep the Austro-Germans from attempting to destroy art works," said Ugo Ojetti recently, "is the hope that some day they may be able to steal them. Already in the Imperial Museum and the Imperial Academy at Vienna are twenty-five paintings of Titian and fifteen of Tintoretto."

MANY MENTAL DEFECTIVES

By Courier Leased Wire
Montreal, March 5.—In connection with an illustrated lecture by Alexander Johnson, field secretary of the commission on provisions for the feeble minded of the United States, in the People's Forum here yesterday, Prof. Carrie Derick, of McGill University, stated that it was estimated that there were 25,000 mental defectives in Canada, of whom 6,000 were from the Province of Quebec. He said the local Council of Women had urged upon Sir Robert Borden the appointment of a national commission to investigate the question of the feeble minded throughout the Dominion.

Mr. Johnson, in his lecture, said there was no hardship in the separation of the sexes among the feeble, as such people were not only mentally but in every other way.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Hitchcock*

GERMANS MOVE AGAINST FINLAND

Object is to Secure Control of Northern Shores of Gulf.

TO CONTROL BALTIC

And Prevent Completely Movement of Russian Warships or Commerce

PETROGRAD IS SILENT

Contents of Peace Treaty Have Not Yet Been Divulged

London, March 5.—Scant advice from Petrograd are coming through. Those that are finding their way out of the turmoil-ridden capital at Petrograd indicate that while the Germans have ceased operations in great Russia, following the signing of the peace compact with the Bolsheviks they are now striking against Finland, and that in the south the Austro-Hungarians are making inroads into Podolia in an endeavor to drive out the Bolsheviks and thus secure an untrammelled hold on the country upon which so much dependence has been placed for the feeding of the Teutonic allies.

While ostensibly the German operations in Finland, which are being carried out from bases in the Aland Islands, have as their purpose the driving of the Finnish revolutionists and Bolshevik Red Guards from Southern Finland, it is probable Germany's ambitions in this region have in view the securing of control of western Finland to as far as Helsinki. This stretch of territory along the northern shores of the Gulf of Finland, taken in conjunction with the holdings of the Germans on the southern shore to the region of Riga, would give the invaders absolute mastery over the western approaches to the Gulf and paralyze completely the movement of Russian ships of war or commerce into the Baltic.

Peace Treaty Not Published

The contents of the peace treaty between the Germans and the Bolsheviks have not yet been made public, but there is no room for doubt that the Teuton representatives expected from the Russians a price in keeping with their full desires. The treaty is to be ratified next Thursday.

In Podolia the Austro-Hungarian forces evidently are meeting with slight resistance as they overrun Little Russia.

In Eastern Siberia the Bolshevik elements evidently are placing obstacles in the way of a possible Japanese invasion of that territory. Already they have destroyed bridges along the Trans-Siberian Railway between Lake Balkal and the Chinese frontier, having in mind the possibility of eventual destruction, if necessary, other portions of the railway line.

NO PESSIMISM IN THE TRENCHES

Major Gen March Confident of Ultimate Victory Over Foe

By Courier Leased Wire
Washington, March 5.—Major General Peyton C. March to-day formally took over his new duties as acting chief of the United States general staff, relieving Major General Biddle, assistant chief, who has been directing staff affairs since General Bliss, chief of staff, was assigned to the supreme war council in Europe.

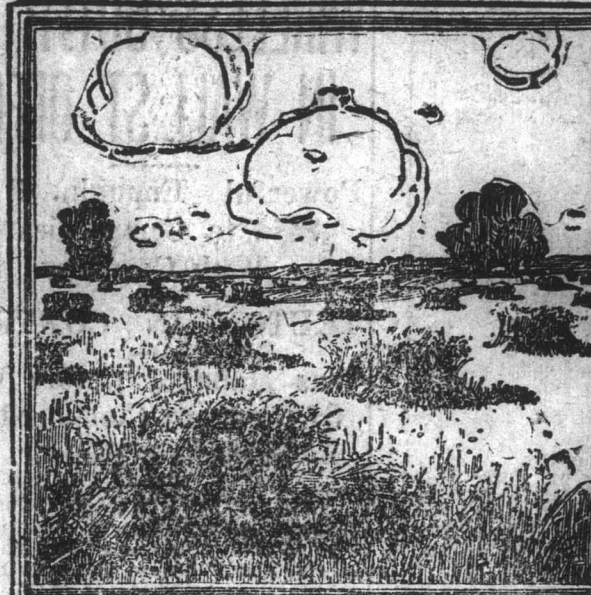
Before he saw his officers, General March, in a brief conference with the newspaper correspondents took occasion to express again his absolute confidence in ultimate victory over the German forces.

"I do not say that," he added, "because I underestimate the strength of the Germans. That is the most dangerous thing you could do."

General March recalled that Gen. Sir William Robertson had once told him that whenever he felt discouraged he found it helpful to visit the trenches.

"There is no pessimism at the front," General March said. "The boys who are doing the fighting have no lack of confidence. Of course there are many things to worry men at home; but the boys in the trenches are not worrying."

The spirit and skill shown by American troops in recent "little fights" at the front, General March



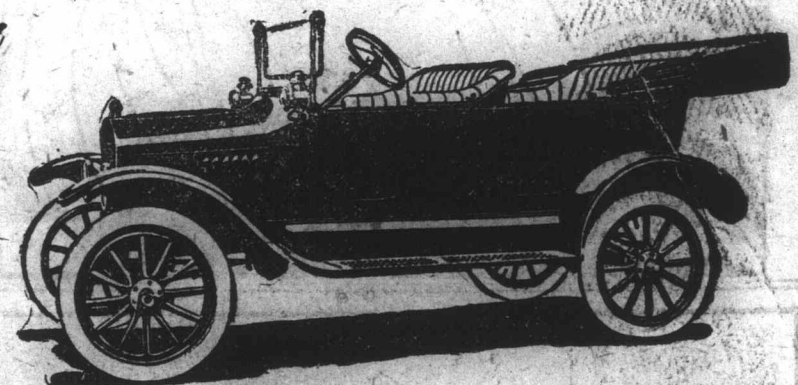
The Ford Saves the Hay and Oats the Horses Eat

IT HAS been estimated that five acres of land are required to maintain one horse for a year, and that the same five acres would produce nearly enough food for two people. If 50,000 Canadian farmers each replaced one horse with a Ford, 250,000 acres would be added to the Nation's source of food supply and enough extra food made available to feed 100,000 people.

Just think what a great service this means to the country at the present time and the benefit to the farmers from the sale of food produced on this acreage.

A Ford car also saves the farmer a week or more of valuable time each year, which can be used for further productive work. The Ford travels three times as fast as a horse and rig—costs less to run and keep, and is far easier to take care of. With labor so scarce and high priced, time means money, so do not delay in getting your Ford.

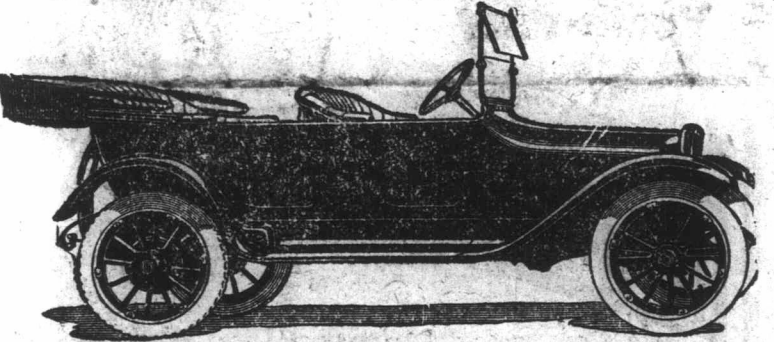
Ford



New Prices Are As Follows:—Runabout \$575
Touring \$595
Coupe \$770
Sedan \$970
Chassis \$535
One-Ton Truck \$750

C. J. Mitchell, Dealer - Brantford
Roy D. Alma, Dealer - Scotland
Bosworth & Churchill, Dealers - Paris

Buy One of These



DODGE BROTHERS TOURING CARS

We have six used cars which we are going to sell at once to make room for new cars. They have been thoroughly overhauled, and are in first-class condition.

LOT 1—Two 1917 Dodge Brothers Touring Cars, fully equipped and in A1 condition.
LOT 2—Three 1916 Dodge Brothers cars in finest condition.
LOT 3—One 1915 Dodge Brothers Car, new tires, new batteries and thoroughly rebuilt.

PRICES FROM \$1050.00 TO \$700.00.

BRANT MOTOR CO.

PHONE 370. 49 DALHOUSIE STREET.



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Hitchcock*

If pa had known the boarder would have been welcome to stay THAT SON-IN-LAW OF PA'S —By Wellington

