NGLISH NURSES IN FRANCE

E VERY POPULAR WITH THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

r 200 Have Been Working Since Last December Along the French Line.

e have grown as used to the uni- n of the English nurse in the ets of Paris as we have to the ki of the British soldier, and al- gh they are to be seen in fewer bers now than during last winter, the British Red Cross had so y hospitals in the city, the nurses not left us altogether, and we speculate on the meanings of different uniforms, writes a s correspondent.

e French people speak well of "Nurses Anglaises," and in the tals behind the line where British American nursing prevails the ch soldiers consider themselves . The comfort and cleanliness c them, and they grow accustom- o the hospital etiquette. But are some British nurses of n we have heard very little, al- h that little is of great account. are the nurses on the front, the h front, who are working in h military hospitals under direct s of the French military authori- ng who are paid by the French nment.

y quietly an Englishman offered anize a staff of British nurses his purpose, and as quietly the h military authorities accepted, d since last December 200 Bri- urses have been working hard ng the French line. They have in bombardments, they have with disease, they have tactful- e their methods of nursing ac- to the French doctors.

Hardships and Dangers.

are paid at the rate of $200 and they pay all incidental ex- themselves. If they fall ill ll ill they are sent home, and all that is done for them. They s officers and have their own nd whatever privileges for per- Comfort may be going. But ts are rare in the danger zone armies, and the position of the nurses has often been peril- They work in bands of five or d they have orderlies to help nd a certain number of French ional nurses. Their first heavy as among the typhoid patients eir value in such work may be magined, particularly when we he dearth of modern conven- in the hastily-installed hospi- ere they were called upon to best. One nurse writes:

is certainly a weird place at One hundred and fifty patients block, and only three orderlies of ourselves on duty. Several delirious, and it is a constant from one ward to the other to em into their little beds."

another part of the line we ach tributes to British nurses, r of their splendid courage un- bardment. They carried their into the comparative safety s, they stayed by those whom impossible to move, and in all ey showed a calmness and ness which proved of imme- help to those in authority. A ho had been nursing typhoid y weeks, and who was tired description, tells how, one er some difficulty with an or- o did not understand her very French, she sat down on the soldier's bed and said with a must go home. I can't stand onger. It's too awful." At e soldier just put his head his pillow and cried like a So, of course," said the nurse, n't go. If they find us as use- at, no sacrifice is too great to them."

fficulties of Language.

difficulties of the language sed many nurses to have ex- which are both comical and as they make for misunder- s. To translate from English ch is extraordinarily danger- deux," says a nurse to an and he bristles with obsti- hereas, if she only knew to use the verb in an- se the orderly would be as as she could wish. The food other drawback, for there is being alive who appears to ore importance to an "Eng- akfast" than the hospital

raise is given to the Scotch, adian and the Provincial nglish nurses for their power themselves to anything and , and it seems as if re- ness were of greater value ch front than perfect tech- is, indeed, rather hopeless nically perfect in your work re not the necessary tools. often do not the English the military hospitals find s forced to do medical nurs- surgical dressing with the of hospital necessaries.

ago a Parisian dress- nearly girls to wear new the windows of his estab- in place of the usual wax

The Markdale STANDARD

is published on Thursday by C. W. BUTLEDGE, Markdale, Ontario.

Subscription, $1 a year; copies going to the U.S. fifty cents extra for postage. Twenty-five cents added if not paid in advance. No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

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6 Months Contract	10c.
3 " "	12c.
2 " "	12c.
1 " "	14c.
13 Weeks Contract	15c.
8 " "	16c.
6 " "	18c.
3 " "	20c.
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Standard Clubbing Rates

Standard and	
Weekly Mail	$1 75
Saturday Globe	2 00
Christian Guardian	2 50
Family Herald	1 90
Weekly Witness	1 90
Weekly Sentinel	1 90
Toronto Sun	1 90
Farmer's Advocate	2 50
Daily News	3 00
Daily Star	3 00
Daily World	3 50
Daily Globe	4 00
Daily Mail	4 00
The Canadian Farm	1 90
The Catholic Register	1 90
Farm and Dairy	1 90
Canadian Farm	1 90
Canadian Poultry News	1 40
Northern Messenger	1 40
The Canadian Countryman	1 50

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. W. PATTON, J.P.
Rocklyn, Ont. Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Business strictly confidential.

W. C. DAVIS
The Painter and Paperhanger, Markdale. Estimating and contracting done. The latest designs in Wall Paper kept and furnished.

R. J. SPROULE,
Flesherton. Conveyancer, Appraiser, Valuator and Money Lender. Deeds, Mortgages, Leases and Wills drawn up and Valuations made on short notice. Charges very low. Apply to R. J. Sproule, Flesherton.

LEGAL.

F. McCULLOUGH
Barrister, Solicitor, etc. Offices—Main street, Markdale. Money to loan.

LUCAS, RANEY & HENRY
Barristers, Solicitors, Etc. Office—Bank Block, Markdale; Bank Bldg., Toronto. Hon. R.C. W. E. Raney, K.C. W. E. Raney, B.A. Henry, B.A.

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. A. MacARTHUR
Dentist.
Office in Artley Block (over Edwards' hardware store). Entrance at corner of building, Markdale.

L. G. CAMPBELL
(L.D.S., D.D.S.)
Dentist. Graduate of Ontario College of Dentistry and University of Toronto. Office over the Bank. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Patients calling after hours will call at residence by private entrance or reception room of dentist office.

G. R. MILLER, M.B., M.D., C.M.
Rocklyn, Ont.
Graduate of the Medical Faculty of Queen's University, Kingston, Ont. Late House Surgeon in the General and Marine Hospital, Owen Sound. Phone 213r3 and 51r3, Rocklyn.

MARKDALE STANDARD

VOL. 36 — MARKDALE, ONT., THURSDAY, OCT. 7 1915 — WHOLE NO. 1814

FRATERNAL.

A. F. & A. M.
Hiram Lodge, No. 490; G. R. C., Markdale, meets in Masonic Hall, McFarland Block, on Tuesday evening on or before the full moon every month. Visiting brethren cordially invited. Rev. R. M. Phalen, W. M.; H. C. Duff, Secretary.

C. O. C. F., No. 399.
Court Markdale, Canadian Order Chosen Friends, No. 399, meets fourth Tuesday in the month in Ennis' Hall at 8 o'clock. Mrs R. R. Smith, Chief Councillor; R. W. Ennis, Recorder.

SAUGEEN LODGE, No. 327, I.O.O.F.
Meets every Friday at 7.30 p.m., in their hall, Main street. Visiting brethren always welcome. W. J. Howard, N.G.; W. C. Davis, Sec'y.

COURT GREY, 1151, C.O.F.
Meets every second and fourth Wednesday of the month in Mathews' Hall, at 8 p.m. Visiting brethren always welcome. Wm. Anderson, C.R.; A. McEachnie, Fin.-Sec.

MARKDALE, L. O. L. No. 1045
Meets in Sarjeant's block on Thursday evening on or before full moon in each month. Visiting brethren made welcome. John Johnston, W. M., John McFadden, Secretary.

DR. J. S. SHEPHERDSON
Veterinary Surgeon
Graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College, Faculty of Veterinary Science, University of Toronto. (Dominion Civil Service Veterinary.) Office in Artley block. Phone 86. 99-25.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED
In all countries. Ask for our INVENTOR'S ADVISER, which will be sent free.
MARION & MARION,
364 University St. Con. Ont.

DR. DeVAN'S FRENCH PILLS A reliable Regulating Pill for Women. $5 a box or three for $10. Sold at all Drug Stores, or mailed to any address on receipt of price. THE SCODELL DRUG Co., St. Catharines, Ontario.

PHOSPHONOL FOR MEN. Restores Vitality; for Nerve and Brain; increases "virile matter"; a Tonic—will build you up. $3 a box, or two for $5, at drug stores, or by mail on receipt of price. THE SCODELL DRUG Co., St. Catharines, Ontario.

Sold at Stephens' Drug Store

Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Preemption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64383.

NO BETTER TREATMENT.

Correspondent Pays Fine Tribute to Canadian Hospitals.

"Many have heard of the way the Canadians have saved the guns in the region of Ypres, but few have heard of the way the Canadians save the men in France.

"Should any reader of these lines have a relative in hospital, let them rest assured that better treatment could not be given anywhere, and should the call come to go and see those friends, they will receive nothing but kindness from the humblest private to the highest officer; for this has been my experience from begining to end, and I raise my hat in hearty appreciation of the gallant colonials and their quiet but noble work "somewhere in France!"

This tribute to the Canadians both in trench and hospital is contained in a despatch to the Worthing (England) Gazette, by Mr. Sidney Walter, who was visiting his brother in the Ninth Lancers at the front.

In India the lowest classes wear as shoes, a flat block with a large knob, which slips between the first and second toes. They are so skilled in wearing these that they are able to keep them on and walk or run with great speed.

GERMAN MERCHANT STEAMER SUNK BY BRITISH SUBMARINE

Policy of Commerce Raiding in the Baltic Sea Indicated by Report From Amsterdam

A despatch from London says: The German steamer Svionia, of Stettin, has been torpedoed in the Baltic by a British submarine, according to an Amsterdam despatch to Reuter's. Ten of the crew have been landed, while the remainder are on the way to Sassnitz.

The version of this incident sent to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Copenhagen says that the Svionia ran ashore after it was fired upon by a British submarine.

The steamer Svionia, which was built in 1895 at South Shields, was 2,796 tons gross. It was owned by a shipping firm of Stettin.

GERMANY SEIZED BRITISH AIR IDEA

IMPROVED AEROPLANE URGED TWO YEARS AGO.

Germans Took Up Idea, and Now Have Triplane With Four Big Engines.

C. G. Grey, editor of The Aeroplane, London, discusses the German and British aeroplane situation as follows:

When the official eye witness was permitted to make known to the people of England the existence of a big German biplane with two fuselages or bodies and two engines the existence of such a machine aroused a considerable amount of interest in this country. Now a report comes from Switzerland that the Germans have actually put in the air a "triplane," which is a machine with three pairs of wings, one above the other, driven by four propellers, each driven by an engine of 200-horsepower, so that, the whole machine has 800 horsepower in it. This shows that the Germans are going one better than the Russian Sikorsky, which has about 400 horsepower in it, consisting of four engines of 100 horsepower each driving a single propeller.

Incidentally triplanes were built and flown successfully in England by A. V. Roe in 1910 or earlier.

Recently I have heard from officers who have returned from France that the Germans have of late put in the air several large biplanes which, although they have only one body apiece, like an ordinary tractor biplane, are driven by two engines, each driving a separate propeller.

British Negligent.

Those who have seen them and who are qualified to judge, assume from the speed and climb of the machine that these engines are the ordinary 100 horsepower engines used in most of the German machines.

In connection with this sudden appearance of German aeroplanes with multiple engines and of large size, it is worth while noting that fully two years ago Gen. Henderson, then and now commanding the Royal Flying Corps, stated on more than one occasion at the semi-public meetings of the Aeronautical Society that one type of aeroplane necessary for the full equipment of the Flying Corps was a big machine with more than one engine.

He was particularly insistent on the need for more than one engine, so that if one engine broke down the other one, or others, would be able to keep the machine in the air.

Gen. Henderson's opinion was backed up by various other officers of the Flying Corps, yet in spite of this we have the extraordinary position that after the appearance of the first of these big German aeroplanes, Mr. Tennant, the Under Secretary for War, announces that we have multiple-engined aeroplanes in course of construction.

It seems fairly obvious that the German authorities paid more attention to the opinions of those in Britain who were best qualified to judge of the development of military aeroplanes than did the British authorities.

St. Paul's Cathedral cost one million pounds to build.

In the Franco-German War the Germans fired off 30 million musket cartridges and 363,000 rounds of artillery, with which they killed or mortally wounded 77,000 French, being 400 shots to kill, as compared with 740 shots to kill in the Crimean War.

WAR AND HYSTERIA

From The Toronto Daily News.

Condemning the readiness of Americans to swallow the hysterically exaggerated tales brought home by tourists regarding the damage done in England by German Zeppelins, The Wall Street Journal says: "What underlies this hysteria? What is it that causes us to take seriously the talk of such men as Hearst, Bryan, Stone, Hoke Smith and the like upon the war and the why to secure peace? The psychological reason can be found in ourselves. After fifty years of peace within our own borders, we have deteriorated in a most vital respect. We attach an exaggerated importance to death. It is not that we over-estimate the sanctity of human life, as our criminal waste by preventable accident shows. It is that we do not realize as our grandfathers did fighting for principle upon the field of battle, that death is by no means the most important thing in life. There are many worse things in life than death. The peoples at war do not suffer from hysteria. It is our returning tourists who read their own hysteria into conditions upon which they are not fitted to pass an opinion. For plain speaking on American sins we have to go to American newspapers. The better class press of the United States is holding the pacifist and pro-German elements throughout the country pretty well in check.

GERMANS MUST TAKE BATHS.

Rule Applies to All Teutons in Russian Prison Camps.

Side lights on the life of Russia's prisoners in the Siberian detention camps are given in a letter received by an English merchant in Moscow, a translation of which is printed in a London newspaper.

"At the present time," says the letter, "we have 14,000 prisoners on our books—6,000 in the villages and 8,000 in town. A further transport of 10,000 prisoners will be taken in within a month.

"The Germans are kept separate from the other nationalities. For two hours in the morning the prisoners are allowed to take gymnastic exercises, to play games, sing, or play music. Gardening is also allowed. The prisoners may smoke in places especially allotted. They get the same food as our Russian soldiers.

"Every fortnight a Russian bath is provided, and every one must make use of it. This time of the year the prisoners go to bathe in the river at least once a month.

The letter says the Germans are denied certain privileges accorded to the other prisoners, but the treatment of all is good. No prisoner needs to work more than five hours a day. The sanitary conditions are considered satisfactory. The officers get 825 rubles ($25) monthly and must provide their own food. Each house has a kitchen and there is a servant for every five officers. All complaints of ill treatment, the writer says, are immediately attended to, and those who are guilty are punished.

Coquettes are like weather vanes—only fixed when they become rusty.

When the color has been taken from silk by acids, it may be restored by applying to the spot a little hartshorn or sal-volatile.

One single tuft is left on the shaven crown of a Mussulman, for Mahomet to grasp hold of when drawing the deceased to paradise.

Turkey Informed of United States' Displeasure

A despatch from Washington says: United States Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople was instructed by cable to inform the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs that public sentiment in the United States was so stirred by the reports of the Armenian atrocities that unless the massacres ceased friendly relations between the American people and the people of Turkey would be threatened.

GENERALS FOCH AND FRENCH CONFERRING ABOUT THE WAR

Gen. Foch, French commander of the army of the north, and Field Marshal Sir John French conferring at the headquarters of Gen. Foch. Gen. Foch, considered one of France's greatest strategists, is in absolute charge of the French army of the north.

MELODIES OF WAR.

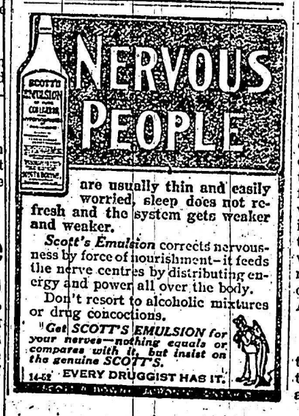
Great Armies of Great Nations Appreciate Battle Cries.

During the Middle Ages when every man was a soldier each great family had its war cry, generally the name of the leader of the clan. The Bourbons roused to battle when the shrill cry of "Bourbon," rang on the air. France's kings shouted "Montjoye St. Denis," while the crusaders responded to "Dieu le veut"—"it is the will of God."

Many of the mottoes on family crests to-day are nothing but these old war cries. As to war songs, they seem to have been the earliest poetical development of nations. Sparta, the most warlike of the Greek nations, was the most musical, and Lycurgus introduced chorus songs in his army.

Julius Caesar had his men sing songs of triumph after a victory and some of the verses are in existence to-day. Edward I. had the Welsh bards put to death because he thought they incited the soldiers to battle. In Spain many traces of Roman war songs are to be found. Spanish and Portuguese war songs were called romanceros. "The Cid," written in the twelfth century, has always been the martial inspiration. What "The Cid" is to Spain the "Roland" is to France. The "Chanson de Roland" has been sung since the eleventh century and has 1,500 verses.

Russian battle songs are written in minor keys, and instead of being brilliantly martial, are sad, telling of the soldier's fate. The Turks have no war songs except those they have translated from other tongues. Germany has much military music, and those in power appreciate the influence music has on soldiers, which is shown by the fact that the German army contains 10,000 musicians.



AMERICA'S CAUSE

From The Toronto Daily News.

Mr. Benjamin A. Gould, an American resident of Toronto, who from the first has ably championed the cause of the Allies with voice and pen, has a letter in The New York Sun in which he outlines the purpose of Germany, and expresses deep dissatisfaction with the action of the United States thus far. He sees in Germany's efforts an attempt to impose on the world a dynastic autocracy, a doctrine of might, a philosophy of force. He sees in it an assault upon the theory of democracy, to the development of which the free nations have given the best part of two centuries. He sees that every neutral nation is vitally interested in the things for which the Allies are fighting, and will suffer the loss of much of their freedom unless the Allies win.

Mr. Gould insists that Germany has struck at the ideals of the United States, at those things for which the Republic has always stood, at America's sacred traditions, at everything that raises man above the well-fed cattle or the comfortable sheep. This clear-thinking American continues: "Yet against this purpose of Germany, against this attack on the soul of the world, against this endeavor to poison not only ourselves but our future generations the Government of the United States has not said one word. None of its protests has been based upon the higher and more commanding necessity of maintaining the orderly evolution of nations. Nothing has been said to show that it would not regard with equanimity the victory of the German cause so long as in achieving it the German methods did not interfere with American lives or properties."

Writing still as an indignant American, Mr. Gould concludes: "The Lusitania and the Arabic call us in clarion tones to abandon our slothful ease and vindicate our liberties; much louder and more resonantly, although perhaps less distinctly, comes the call of mankind and of the generations to come that we make the great sacrifice to secure to them the conditions of freedom of individual development to which they are entitled." Elsewhere in the letter he expresses the hope that his country will soon be in the war against the barbarians. This may not be the general wish of Canadians, but undoubtedly millions of Americans think with Mr. Gould.

Earthworms have no eyes, but their mouth-end is so sensitive that they can distinguish between night and day.

A LIFETIME OF SICKNESS

Worn Out, Thin and Miserable Until She Took "Fruit-a-tives"

PALMERSTON, June 20th, 1914.

"Stomach Trouble and Distressing Headaches nearly drove me wild. Some time ago, I got a box of "Fruit-a-tives," or your famous fruit medicine, and they completely relieved me. To-day I am feeling fine and a physician, meeting me on the street, asked the reason for my improved appearance. I said, "I am taking Fruit-a-tives." He said, "If Fruit-a-tives make you look so well, go ahead and take them. They are doing more for you than I can."

MRS. H. S. WILLIAMS.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, OCTOBER 10.

Lesson II.—Elijah Taken Up into Heaven, 2 Kings. 2. 1-12a. Golden Text: Psa. 16. 11.

1. Elisha Refuses to Leave Elijah (Verses 1-6).

Verse 1. When Jehovah would take up Elijah—The narrative of to-day's lesson was, of course, supplied by Elisha, as only he was present when Elijah was caught up in the chariot of fire.

From Gilgal — Not the Gilgal of Josh. 4. 19; 5. 9, 10, but a place of the same name in the hill country of Ephraim, probably alluded to in Deut. 11. 30.

2. Tarry here — Elijah knew how hard the parting would be, so he wanted to spare Elisha as much pain as possible. He realized by much the last few moments in his presence would mean to Elisha, how [illegible] does not insist on [illegible] the younger man remain behind.

Jehovah hath sent me — The whole of the last journey of Elijah had been divinely pre-arranged. A [illegible] for such a man of God.

As Jehovah liveth, and as thy soul liveth, I will not leave [illegible] Judg. 8. 19; Ruth 3. 13; 1 Sam. 14. 39. Also 1 Sam. 1. 26; 17. 55; 25. 26; 2 Sam. 14. 19. "[illegible] may be withdrawn [illegible] will not be withdrawn [illegible]."

3. Hold ye your peace — [illegible] them that others besides Elisha had intimations of Elijah's coming departure. But these others did not hear the prophet's solemn [illegible] Elisha, appreciate the full [illegible] of the fact. So Elijah [illegible] promptly to hold their peace.

II. At the Jordan (Verses 7-14).

7. Fifty Men—The life of a prophet was not secure under the reign of such kings as Ahab and his children. Men who were giving their lives up to the sacred calling seemingly banded themselves together in groups, and for the time being lived in fellowship. Such bands are mentioned at other places also.

8. Wrapped it together — Made a short of rod out of it, reminding one of Moses and his rod at the Nile (Exod. 7. 17, 20).

9. When they were gone over — In crossing the Jordan, Elijah stood again on the slopes of his native Gilead.

Before I am taken away — Elijah's last mentions the fateful hour.

A double portion—The birthright of the first-born (see Deut. 21. 17).

10. A hard thing — The Spirit of God was not in the power of Elijah to bestow. It must come from God himself. Elijah was careful to let Elisha know that only as he (Elisha) put himself in close touch with God could he come into possession of God's spirit.

11. A chariot of fire and horses of fire—Compare 2 Kings 6. 17.

12. My father, my father—A title given by the younger prophets to the older prophets.

The chariots of Israel and the horsemen thereof—Elisha recognized that Elijah was a greater defense to Israel than all her military resources.

PILES CURED at HOME by New Absorption Method.

If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the absorption treatment; and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Write to-day to Mrs. M. Summers, Box 849 Windsor, Ont.

Some men are so forgetful that they can fall to remember the poor.