TACK BY NAVY SEEN AS SPORT

NIC FOR THE MEN" AT SHEL-
LING OF DEDEAGATCH.

Battered Away at
Wards," Writes
Correspondent.

British view of
attack, game or
British of-
bombard-
Belgium, by the
in a letter pub-
There were some
for the battle
had been
are. No
however, as
attempted

Description of Bombardment.

description of the actual bom-
in part as follows:
a monster peak in the
of the big bar-
shot brought the sol-
out of the buildings, and
up a bit and let them get
battered
making in great areas
someone was killed
I think we did
(German accounts
that several hun-
killed in these

for destruction
slaughter, as the
to have his pro-
but cares very
himself

weapon for the har-
work, as the bulk of
which we had orders to
beyond a few outer
with a trajectory
the least alteration in
the gun made a big
difficulty was largely
shells set the masts
and the flames spread

monitors drew
larger ships
on the head,
inac-
magnet
population
away, and
on the
angers was
which
bar
fight.
it to
four

there was
a bon-
—it
all man-
shell
better.
coal,
ships,
ware-
harbor and
high-
was six
and
stories.
help us, and
fun it was
and the
cast a
merrily,
from one to
away to
purchases burn-
section after sec-
great sky-
battered by the
fire nicely.
that it was that
fires out, and
shell brightened
improved the ven-
pose. I shall
Dedea-
from the big fac-
could not spread
and glowed
by Shells.

would not set
would make a
bad burst inside,
a lyddite shell,
oil and the
factory, but not
were in
and only
The Bulgarians
one of the bar-
we brought it
with the

after dark,
flames from
have shot up
and the
basement
long rush-
of the 60 win-
from the two
The
store
noon, a glow
mostly black,
which rose
together for
Unfortunately it
ground so could
But one railway
and the stuff
sigh."

The Markdale STANDARD

is published on Thursday by
C. W. RUTLEDGE,
Markdale, - - Ontario.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

All Display Advertisements are charged at the following rates per inch for each insertion:

1	Year Contract	10c.
9	Months Contract	10c.
6	" "	12c.
3	" "	12c.
2	" "	14c.
6	Weeks Contract	15c.
4	" "	16c.
3	" "	18c.
2	" "	20c.
1	" "	25c.

Preferred position, 10 per cent. additional.

All Advertisements under 1 inch are charged as one inch.

Professional cards of 1 inch or under, $5 per annum, or $3 for six months.

Reading Notices inserted in local columns, 10c per line to transient advertisers and 5c. per line to contract advertisers.

Advts. of Farms and Real Estate for sale, not exceeding 1 inch, are charged $1 for first month and 50c. each additional month.

Strayed, Lost, Found Notices, etc., not exceeding 1 inch, 50c. for first insertion and 25c. for each subsequent insertion.

Transient Advts., such as Legal Notices, By-laws, etc., 10c. per line for the first insertion and 5c. per line for each subsequent insertion.

Memorial poetry, 10 cents a line.

Advts. without specified instructions will be inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

All Advertisements subject to the approval of the Publishers.

Information covering Special Contracts will be supplied promptly upon application.

All Correspondence intended for the firm should be addressed to The Markdale Standard, Markdale.

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. O. 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 shortest notice. Charges very low. Apply to R. J. Sproule, Flesherton

LEGAL.

P. McCULLOUGH
Barrister, Solicitor, etc. Offices—Main street, Markdale. Money to Loan

LUCAS, RANEY & HENRY,
Barristers, Solicitors, Etc.
Offices: Lucas Block, Markdale.
Traders Bank Bldg., Toronto
I. B. Lucas, K.C., W. E. Raney, K.C., W. D. Henry, B.A.

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. A. MacARTHUR
Dentist
Office in Artley Block (over Rowe's hardware store). Entrance at southwest corner of building. Toronto street.

L. G. CAMPBELL
(L.D.S., D.D.S.)
Dental Surgeon. Graduate of Ontario College of Dentistry and University of Toronto. Office over the Post Office. Office hours, 9 a.m., to 4 p.m. Parties calling after hours can call up residence by private telephone in reception room of dental 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, JANUARY 6, 1916 — WHOLE NO. 1827

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.

AUCTIONEER.

B. H. WALDEN
Licensed Auctioneer for the County of Grey.
All sales promptly attended to. Farm sales a specialty. Arrangements for sales may be made at Standard Office or by Phone 44a. B. H. Walden, Markdale.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED
In all countries. Ask for our INVENTOR'S ADVISER, which will be sent free.
MARION & MARION,
36-3 University St. Cor. St. Catherine

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 SCOBELL DRUG Co., St. Catharines, Ontario.

PHOSPHONOL FOR MEN. Restores Vitality; for Nerve and Brain; increases "gray 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 SCOBELL 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. Pre-emption 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.—64337

WAR BRINGS WATER SUPPLY.

Lemnos Islanders Benefit by Sinking of Army Wells.

When the first British naval forces landed at Lemnos, near the entrance of the Dardanelles, they were surprised to find that the island which has an area of nearly 200 square miles and a population of 30,000, was practically destitute of drinking water, except for uncertain supplies from a few small springs. The allied troops were supplied with mineral water sent in shiploads through the generosity of a French woman in Marseilles.

The British authorities promptly sent to Canada for engineers, who are now engaged in sinking artesian wells, which will guarantee the people of Lemnos a reliable and abundant water supply.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, JANUARY 9.

Lesson II.—The coming of the Holy Spirit, Acts 2. 1-13. Golden Text: 1 Cor. 3-16.

Verse 1. Pentecost—The "fiftieth" day after Passover, in Lev. 23. 15ff. ordained to be a thanksgiving for harvest. Was being fulfilled (margin)—the same phrase in Luke 9. 51. That momentous first day of the week, which began at Sunset on Saturday, was now about half way through. In one place—Possibly in the "upper room"; probably in the temple, as has been plausibly argued.

2. House—This was a recognized name for the temple, and there was no other place large enough to hold such a crowd as we hear of shortly.

3. Tongues parting asunder, or, margin, distributing themselves. Compare Paul's rather similar phrase in 1 Cor. 12. 11. The symbolism comes from a thunderstorm accompanied by a hurricane—one blinding lightning flash, and then a curling tongue of flame is seen for a moment on each head. It is the grandest of Old Testament visions repeated with a difference: "after the wind . . . a fire," but Jehovah was in both. But there is a closer connection with the New Testament Elijah, who proclaimed that his greater Successor would "Baptize with Holy Spirit and fire."

4. Began to speak with other tongues—The first impact of this ecstatic state produced a great uprush from the subconscious, very sensational in its spectacular effect, and fulfilling accordingly its primary purpose of arresting attention. Paul found the Corinthians exalting this wholly subordinate "charism" above the greater and more characteristic gifts of the Divine Spirit, and he puts it back into the place it occupies here; it is, as it were, the church bell that gathers the congregation and prepares them for higher things. It will be seen from Acts 14. 11ff. that the "gift of tongues" was not used in missionary preaching. Despite 1 Cor. 14. 18, Paul did not understand the Lycaonians, and he preached in Greek. The subject of these fragmentary utterances was always "magnifying God" (verse 11), brief ejecutlations of praise.

5. Devout men from every nation under heaven—And therefore away from home in the Holy City for a period of worship.

6. Came together—From other parts of the spacious temple court, if our assumption is correct.

9. The catalogue is a striking sign of the extensiveness of the Dispersion. Jewish faces, like Greek speech, were to be found in every country of the then known world. The order of the list, if not intentionally fortuitous, is not explained. Judaea seems out of place, and may even be miswritten for some other district: Ayodhya (Oudh) has been suggested.

10. Proselytes—In this book also called "God-fearing men"—foreigners embracing Judaism, allowed to frequent the outermost court of the temple, that "of the Gentiles."

13. Essentially the same criticism was passed on speakers with tongues at Corinth (1 Cor. 14. 23). New wine—Evidently strongly intoxicating.

ZEPPELIN POLICIES ISSUED.

Britain Now Insuring Against Damage From Air Raids.

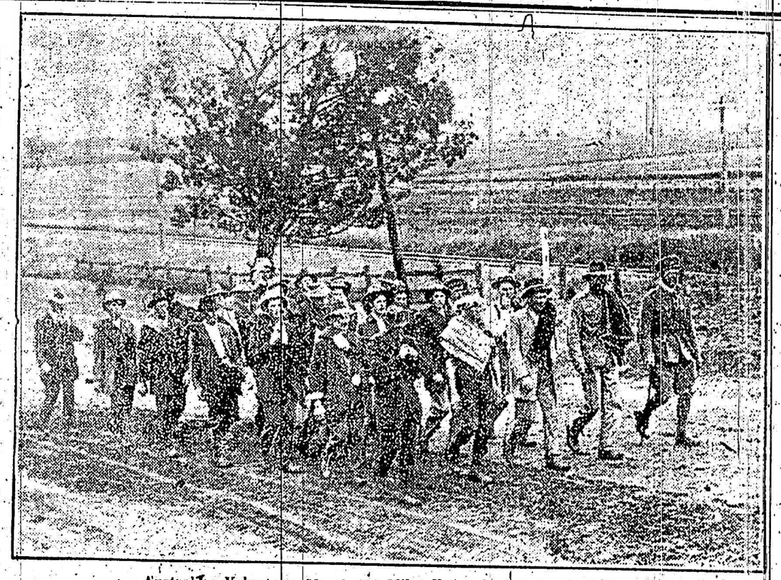
A new scheme of insurance against damage resulting from Zeppelin raids has been devised by the British Government. This scheme provides for the insurance of the property of small householders, who will be able to guarantee their property against loss at a very small rate provided the total value does not exceed $500.

The certificates of insurance are obtained at the Post Office.

For $125	$0.12
For $250	.24
For $375	.36

Property that may be insured includes furniture, clothing and other household goods, tools and personal effects, and stock fixtures, fittings and utensils of trade. The property must belong to the insured person or to a member of his household living with him. It must be on the premises. Buildings and money, securities, stamps, documents and books of account are not covered. The insurance does not extend to cases of loss of life or personal injury.

The risks insured against are destruction or damage caused, whether directly or indirectly, by aircraft (either hostile or otherwise), or shots, shells, bombs, or missiles, from aircraft or used against aircraft, or by bombardment from hostile guns not landed on British territory.



Australian Volunteers March 329 Miles From the Interior to Sydney.

A very interesting story is told in this picture. Thirty men of the town of Gilgandra, in the interior of Australia, organized themselves into a band of volunteers the latter part of the summer of 1915. They decided to march to Sydney, a distance of 320 miles, to offer their services for the Dardanelles campaign. The movement was originated by the captain of the local rifle club, Mr. W. T. Hitchen, who accompanied the recruits on their journey, and the men came to be known as "Hitchen's Own." Residents of Gilgandra contributed nearly $1,000 towards the expenses of the march. All along the route the men were cheered and lavishly treated by the patriotic Australians, while new recruits fell in line by the score. At each stopping place a new band joined the original thirty, and by the time the expedition reached Sydney, Nov. 21st, the number had increased to several hundred. The picture shows the "Cee-ees" (as they were christened) after they had settled well down on their march and were leaving behind them the great wheat belts of the Western plains where most of them lived all their lives.

GREAT BRITAIN'S GROWING FLEET

MANY MORE WARSHIPS HAVE BEEN ADDED LATELY.

Germany's Dream of Sea Power Is Now Certainly At An End.

The London Daily News says:—

We know from official communications that the Queen Elizabeth, the Warspite, and the Tiger have been commissioned since the war began. The same sources have told us that the Agincourt and Erin, which we bought ready built in August, 1914, were also commissioned, and the recent descriptions by British journalists of their visit to the Grand Fleet mentioned the battleship Canada (which was originally the Chilian Almirante Latorre) as completed and in service.

This gives us a total of six new large ships officially admitted to be added to the fleet since the war began. We had, however, ten others well advanced in August, 1914. What of them?

The Emperor of India and the Benbow, sister ships to the Iron Duke, were both begun in May, 1912, and delayed by labor troubles, but were approaching completion when war broke out. Super-dreadnoughts take longer to build than their precursors, for which it was usual to allow twenty-four months theoretically. We do not know how far speeding up in war time will reduce the period, but if we adopt the old standard we shall get the following results:—

Coming Additions.

Ship.	Laid down.	Theoretical date of completion.
Barham	Feb. 1913	Feb. 1915
Valiant	Jan. 1913	Jan. 1915
Malaya	July 1913	July 1915
R'l Sovereign	Jan. 1914	Jan. 1916
Revenge	Dec. 1913	Dec. 1915
Resolution	Nov. 1913	Nov. 1915
Ramillies	Nov. 1913	Nov. 1915

An eighth vessel was under construction—the Royal Oak, which was begun at Devonport in January, 1914, and in the Navy List of January, 1915 (the last which contained the names of our warships) she was recorded as "completing." Mr. Churchill, in the speech in which he stated that we could lose a Dreadnought a month for a year and still not lose our superiority over Germany, omitted the Royal Oak from his calculations. That omission may have been accidental; it may not. We will, however, follow his example and forget her.

We find from our table above that normally we might expect that two new battleships joined the fleet last spring, one again in the summer, two more joined in November, one more in December, and a seventh in January.

Are there any more to come?

There were four allowed by the programme 1914-15, published a few months before war began, allotted as follows:

Agincourt, to be built at Portsmouth.

Resistance, to be built at Devonport.

Renown, to be built at the Fairfield Yard.

Repulse, to be built at Palmer's, at Jarrow.

Now, we know that the name Agincourt was taken for the completed ex-Turkish ship Sultan Osman I., and the inference is that the projected Agincourt was deferred. The Navy List for last January had no mention at all of the Resistance. The Renown had dwindled to a name, with no record of builders or progress. The Repulse alone appeared to be left in existence, and she was "building." There is a corrollary to this which is of importance. Mr. Churchill said in the House of Commons on February 15, 1915:

"We have found it possible to convert the Royal Sovereign to a completely oil-fuel basis, so that this vessel, equally with the Queen Elizabeth, will enjoy the great advantage of liquid fuel for war purposes."

Five Sister Ships.

That is to say, the five sister ships of the Royal Sovereign class were denoded of the name ship, and the Royal Oak being also "forgotten," the class was reduced to three ships. Now, a tactical unit in a battle fleet consists of four vessels. To complete the class one more was wanted. Therefore Messrs. Palmer, of Jarrow, proceeded with the Repulse—the date of whose completion is a matter upon which we cannot even theorise, since we do not know the date of laying her keel plate.

With all this data we arrive at the fact that between August, 1914, and January, 1916, we shall certainly have completed fourteen battleships and battle cruisers, and that a fifteenth is somewhere in the offing, while a sixteenth we have agreed to forget.

Whether any further battleship-building has been undertaken there is no published evidence to show.

SEEKING SUBMARINES.

British Admiralty Has Adopted a New System.

"The idea of catching a bird by putting salt on its tail might be all right," Capt. Hunter, of the steamship Arcadian, says that the British Admiralty has a much better system adapted to submarines. The very best way, according to the Captain, is to spill oil on the waters. The authorities fit out an old coasting vessel with heavy guns and huge quantities of oil. Then the ship goes to localities where submarines have been reported.

When the vessel reaches the desired locality the rank crude oil is spilled on the waters in great quantities. Then the vessel lies in wait for an unwary submarine. When a submarine comes into the area covered by oil and arises to the surface, the face of the periscope becomes covered with the oil and those aboard are unable to see.

In order to clean the periscope the submarine must come to the surface and send a man on deck to wipe off the glass. Then is the chance for the steamship to destroy the submarine with its guns.

WAR PRISONERS REMOVE HILL.

British in Camp Near Berlin Engaged In Unusual Task.

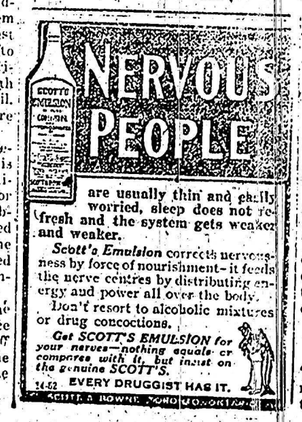
A few miles east of Berlin are the Mullberg hills, near the village of Sprecenhagen, where British and Scotch prisoners are engaged in a gigantic task. Up to twenty years ago this hill was built up from the waste material of Berlin, and its soil now is so rich that the German government recently decided to remove the entire hill and distribute its rich fertilizing soil over a large area of sterile land in its vicinity. The British and Scotch prisoners have been put at this task, and the Berliner Tageblatt reports that they are doing it with a will and enthusiasm that is highly gratifying.

A correspondent of the newspaper who recently made a trip to the Mullberge gives his observations. From six in the morning until five o'clock in the evening, he says, the prisoners are engaged with pick and shovel in dismantling the immense mound of rich soil. Other prisoners load the soil on wagons and cart it to a stretch of meadows near by, where it is evenly distributed preliminary to making this sterile region fruitful.

"The prisoners," says the correspondent, "are doing great work here. They are a fine looking lot of men—tall, athletic and with pleasing faces. They laugh and joke with one another while working and respond quickly to orders. They are well taken care of. At noon they are served with a thick, nourishing soup, followed by meat and potatoes prepared in real Scotch style. Anyone who still is hungry after this meal may go to the good natured cook and receive another portion. The prisoners receive many dainties from home—their favorite puddings, for instance, and tobacco, which they smoke in their short pipes.

"I noticed one prisoner, a giant in stature, who was a policeman in London, helping the cook. He washed and dried the dishes and made himself useful in every way; another was pealing potatoes.

On Sundays the prisoners are relieved from all work. They play football, cards, and enjoy themselves generally. They are all in excellent health and are well treated. It is to be hoped that the German prisoners in England are receiving the same good treatment that the English and Scotch prisoners receive in Germany."



THE JOY OF BEING ALIVE AND WELL

Restored To Health By "Fruit-a-tives" The Famous Fruit Medicine

MDE. ROCHON

Rochon, P.Q. March 2nd, 1913.

"I have received the most wonderful benefit from taking 'Fruit-a-tives'. I suffered for years from *Rheumatism* and change of life, and I took every remedy obtainable, without any good results. I heard of 'Fruit-a-tives' and gave it a trial and it was the *only medicine that really did me good*. Now I am entirely well; the Rheumatism has disappeared and the terrible pains in my body are all gone. I am exceedingly *grateful to 'Fruit-a-tives'* for such relief, and I hope that others who suffer from such distressing diseases will try 'Fruit-a-tives' and get well".

MADAME ISAIE ROCHON.

The marvellous work that 'Fruit-a-tives' is doing, in overcoming disease and healing the sick, is winning the admiration of thousands and thousands.

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

THE CURIOUS KANGAROO.

A Theory Its Style of Architecture Suggests.

The kangaroo family is unique and is found only in Australia. It is the most remarkable branch of the order of the marsupials, or pouched animals, the pouch being a kind of pocket in which the young are nourished and protected for a long time after birth. The opposum is an example of a marsupial inhabiting America, but it bears no outward resemblance to a kangaroo.

The marsupials arose in very ancient geological times somewhere in the mesozoic age, and later on nearly disappeared except in Australia and neighboring islands, where to-day they constitute the characteristic native fauna.

There is one curious fact about the kangaroo which appears all the more singular when one reflects upon the great antiquity of the order of the marsupials. It almost looks as if the extraordinary Australian animal represents a survival of a style of animal architecture which was once a favorite with nature, but has since been abandoned.

The frames of these creatures are characterized by an enormous development of the posterior parts, including gigantic tails and massive thighs and hind legs. If any of the dinosaurs had a leaping power comparable with that of the kangaroo the terror inspired by their forms must have been matched by that arising from their movements.

SAVAGE ATHLETICS.

Canary Islanders Trained to Be Brisk In Self-Defence.

The Canary Islands came into subjection to Spain about the time Columbus discovered America. The conquest was due solely to the superiority of European weapons and to better skill and prowess. Native chiefs were trained athletes developed under a system that held athletic prowess to be an important lesson in military drill.

Spanish chronicles have left accounts of sports of the Islanders. From babyhood they were trained to be brisk in self-defence. As soon as they could toddle the children were pelted with hard balls that they had to learn how to parry. When they were [illegible] wooden darts with points of clay.

In this rough school they learned the rudiments of warfare which served them during their [illegible] in their hands the arrows [illegible] their enemies' crossbows.

After the conquest of the Canaries a native of the islands was [illegible] Seville who for a silver piece would let a man throw at him as many stones as he pleased from a distance of eight paces. Without moving his body he avoided every stone.

Another native used to defy any one to hurl an orange at him with so great rapidity that he could not catch it. Three men tried this, each with a dozen oranges, and the Islander caught every orange. As a further test he hit his antagonists with each of the oranges.

Dauber—"Here's my latest picture, 'The Battle.' I tell you, war's a terrible thing." Friend—"Oh, I—I don't think it's as bad as it's painted!"