ONE KILLED AND FOUR WOUNDED

A despatch from Amherst, N.S., says: During an outbreak at the alien enemy internment camp near Amherst, one of the prisoners, Fritz Clause, a German, was shot dead, and four others, also said to be Germans, were seriously wounded. A rumor was abroad during the day that the shooting occurred when a squad of German prisoners attempted to escape. The following version was obtained from a competent source:

"While the prisoners of war in the detention camp were being conducted to the compound for physical exercise, one of them, Fritz Clause, assaulted one of the internment police, knocking him insensible. The camp police with the guard was called out to quell the mutiny and in the meantime the originator of the trouble was shot dead, and four of the other prisoners were seriously wounded."

FRENCH UNEMPLOYED ABOUT 10 PER CENT.

A despatch from Paris says: The Ministry of Labor has completed an enquiry into the effects of the war upon employment. In 27,610 industrial and commercial concerns, with 1,097,000 employes in ordinary times, it was found that 65 per cent. were fully employed in the month of April. The remaining 35 per cent. does not represent the actual unemployment because 24 per cent. of the total number prior to the war is now with the colors; so that actually only 11 per cent., including both sexes, were unemployed during April, as compared with 17 per cent. in January, 32 per cent. in October and 42 per cent. in August.

These figures, together with statistics issued by other Ministries, indicate continuous improvement in the industrial and commercial situation in France since the opening of the war.

TO DETECT PRESENCE OF UNDERWATER CRAFT

A despatch from London says: The question of whether there exists any scientific method of detecting the presence of a submerged submarine, which was raised during the Lusitania enquiry, is now engaging the attention of the Admiralty. Certain valuable suggestions have been made by a prominent Canadian to Mr. Donald MacMaster, K.C., who representd the Dominion Government at the enquiry, and Mr. MacMaster has submitted these to the Admiralty and to Lord Mersey, and the latter has promised to give every encouragement to any experiments in the direction of settling the question.

BRITAIN TO REGISTER THE NATIONAL RESOURCES.

A despatch from London says: Now that the agitation for munitions is at its height, England is going to take a stock of her resources. A bill providing for "the register of national resources" is to be introduced in the House of Commons by Walter Hume Long, president of the Local Government Board, according to announcement made by William Hayes Fisher, Unionist member for Fulham. Just what will be the scope of the inventory, and whether it will include men as well as supplies, has not been made known.

NORWAY IS WORRIED BY PIRATE WARFARE

A despatch from London says: The hope that Germany will take steps to safeguard neutral shipping from submarine attacks was expressed by the Norwegian Foreign Minister, M. Ihlen, at the opening of the Storthing, says a Reuter despatch from Christiania. Discussing the torpedoing of the Norwegian steamships Belridge and Sveinjarl, Ihlen declared: "Whatever differences of opinion may exist regarding rights under international law, it is my hope that the German Government, having learned through experience how easily mistakes are made, will give commanders of German warships such instructions as will make neutral shipping safe."

GERMAN SPY IS SHOT IN TOWER OF LONDON

A despatch from London says: F. Robert Muller, who on June 4 was found guilty at the Old Bailey Police Court of being a German spy, was executed in the Tower of London on Wednesday by shooting.

Another alleged German spy, Robert Rosenthal, who is said by the police to have confessed that he was sent to England by the German Admiralty to obtain information on naval matters, is to be court-martialed.

BIG RUSSIAN CROP.

An Increase of Forty Per Cent. Over Last Year.

A despatch from Ottawa says: A cable from the International Institute of Agriculture gives the 1915 forecast of the winter wheat crop for European Russia at 301,000,000 bushels; winter rye, 941,000,000 bushels, being for wheat an increase of 40 per cent. and for rye nearly 20 per cent., as compared with the production of the last year.

POPE IS HORRIFIED BY WAR ATROCITIES.

A despatch from London says: Discussing the Vatican and the war, the Morning Post says the Pope has expressed his horror at some of the more atrocious crimes, but in regard to what many Catholics believe to have been the supreme and original iniquity the Pope remains silent. For two generations Germany has been taught to believe in the justice not only of the present war, but of all war.

PRISONERS IN BRITAIN WILL HARVEST CROPS.

A despatch from London says: The Government has decided to allow prisoners of war to help in the harvesting of crops near places where they are under detention. The outside labor will be performed only under specified conditions.

GERMAN WOMEN SUFFERING.

Wives of Interned Aliens in Britain Cannot Get Work.

The question of the internment of German women is under consideration.

Meanwhile the German women in London regard the idea with horror. They are asking where will room be found for them—they number many thousands—if the housing problem has proved a difficulty in the case of their interned husbands. Nearly all the single women have been repatriated or have gone with Home Office permits—obtained with great difficulty—to the United States. Many have definitely refused repatriation, having left home through some family quarrel and lived here for many years. When war broke out there was a large number of German women-clerks, typists, commercial travellers, students, and tourists in London, but these with few exceptions have been repatriated. The women who are here now are mainly the British or German wives of German men who have been interned or middle-aged and elderly German women who have lived here so long that they have lost touch with their own country. Their sympathies are, however, German, and they make no attempt to conceal the fact, though German women of the better classes avoid all allusion to the war when in the company of English people.

Work is made absolutely impossible for them with one curious exception—the German cook, whose position has fluctuated since war broke out. In the largest of the servants' agencies it was stated that German servants had been dismissed almost everywhere, and that the German cook was rare in English families. In one of the German women's associations, on the contrary, it was said that though German servants were dismissed at the beginning of the war, many applications were afterwards received from Englishwomen, overwhelmed by the servant difficulty, for German cooks, and these women, unless they have been dismissed as a result of the present outcry, are perhaps the only German women in British employment.

There has been a considerable amount of suffering among German women and British women married to Germans since the war. Only 1 per cent. of the German men at large are in employment, and there is much poverty. The German Government through American intermediaries make an allowance, paid through the German Benevolent Society, of 10s. a week and 3s. a week for each child to the wives of interned Germans, while the English Government make a grant, paid through the relieving officer, of 8s. outside the London radius and 10s. inside, and 1s. 6d. for each child to the English wives of interned Germans. Where 6s. or more a week has to be paid for rent and the children require much milk, the allowance does not go far. The mental distress of those who have male relatives fighting in Germany, and who have been badly frightened by the recent anti-German riots is very great.

Feeling is to strong, that anyone with a German name is viewed with suspicion. A distinguished English woman archaeologist, whose family has been resident over 30 years, can obtain work nowhere because she has a German name. The Friends Emergency Committee for the assistance of Germans, Austrians, and Hungarians in Distress has dealt with over 3,000 cases, trying to find work, generally unavailingly, for German women and men and to relieve necessitous cases. Other societies also are helping, including the Y.W.C.A., the Friends of Foreigners in Distress, and the German Benevolent Society.

Enter the Dried Egg.

A comparatively young industry—the conversion of eggs into the frozen and desiccated product—should become a great stimulus to the egg industry of this country. In fact, it seems destined to have a great future. The desiccated product not only furnishes an excellent and highly nutritious substitute for fresh eggs, in compact form, to campers, explorers, sailors and soldiers, but there is an increasing demand for it for general culinary purposes, and wherever eggs are used in large quantities, as, for instance, in bakeries and restaurants.

The product, as it appears in the market, is chiefly in the form of golden yellow flakes, which are made ready for use by simply dissolving them in water. The cold storage of eggs only retards, but does not prevent deterioration. With the modern method of freezing and desiccating eggs, on the other hand, it is possible to obtain a product that retains for a long time the qualities of fresh eggs.

Took Advantage of Waves.

A despatch from Montreal says: German submarines within firing distance of unarmed merchant vessels, and actually firing, can still be foiled by superior seamanship and steadfast courage. This was amply demonstrated by the experience of the Teespool, a vessel which has just come into Montreal from Barry, England. When the shells began falling around the vessel, Capt. I. Olsen placed his vessel beam to the waves, so that if the submarine followed him it would roll heavily and disconcert the gunner's aim. This was successful, and the vessel, by reason of his well-thought-out plan and clever manoeuvring, arrived safely in port.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES OF AMERICA.

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, July 6.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.30¼; No. 2, $1.27¼; No. 3, $1.25¼, on track, lake ports.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 58c; No. 3 C.W., 57 to 57½c; extra No. 1 feed, 57 to 57½c, on track, lake ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 79½c, on track, lake ports.

Canadian corn—No. 2 yellow, 77c, on track Toronto.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 54 to 55c; No. 3 white, 53 to 54c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, $1.10 to $1.12, according to freights outside.

Peas—No. 2 nominal, per car lots, $1.50 to $1.60, according to freights outside.

Barley—Good malting barley, 70 to 73c; feed barley, 65c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—Nominal, car lots, 74 to 76c, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 2 nominal, $1.05 to $1.10, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, $7; second patents, in jute bags, $6.50; strong bakers', in jute bags, $6.30, Toronto; in cotton bags, 10c more.

Ontario flour—Winter, 90 per cent. patents, $4.60, seaboard, or Toronto freights in bags.

Millfeed, car lots, delivered Montreal freights—Bran, per ton, $26; shorts, per ton, $28; middlings, per ton, $29; good feed flour, per bag, $1.85.

Country Produce.

Butter—Choice dairy, 21 to 23c; inferior, 18 to 20c; creamery prints, 27 to 29c; do., solids, 26 to 28c.

Eggs—Straight new-laid, 21 to 22c per dozen, in case lots, and selects 23 to 24c.

Beans—$3.10 to $3.15 for prime, and $3.20 to $3.25 for hand-picked.

Poultry—Chickens, yearlings, dressed, 16 to 18c; Spring chickens, 35c; fowl, 13 to 15c.

Cheese—The market is steady, with new quoted at 17c for large, and at 17¼c for twins. Old cheese, 21c.

Potatoes—Ontario, 55 to 60c per bag, out of store, and 45 to 50c in car lots. New Brunswicks, car lots, 55 to 60c per bag.

Business in Montreal.

Montreal, July 6.—Corn, American No. 2 yellow, 80 to 81c. Oats, Canadian Western, No. 3, 57½c; extra No. 1 feed, 57½c; No. 2 local white, 59c; No. 3 local white, 58c; No. 4 local white, 57c. Barley, Man. feed, 72c. Buckwheat, No. 2, 79 to 80c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, $7.10; seconds, $6.60; strong bakers', $6.40; Winter patents, choice, $6.80; straight rollers, $6.40 to $6.50; do., bags, $3 to $3.10. Rolled oats, barrels, $6.25; do., bags, 90 lbs., $2.90 to $3. Bran $26. Shorts $28. Middlings, $33 to $34. Mouillie, $35 to $40. Hay, No. 2 per ton, car lots, $20 to $21.50. Cheese, finest westerns, 16¾ to 17c; finest easterns, 16 to 16¼c. Butter, choicest creamery, 28¾ to 29c; seconds, 27¼ to 27¾c. Eggs, selected, 24 to 25c; No. 1 stock, 21½ to 22c; No. 2 stock, 19 to 20c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 42½c. Dressed hogs, abattoir killed, $13.25 to $13.70. Pork, heavy Canada short mess, bbls., 35 to 45 pieces, $29; Canada short cut back, bbls., 45 to 55 pieces, $28.50. Lard, compound, tierces, 375 lbs., 10c; wood pails, 20 lbs., net, 10½c; pure, tierces, 375 lbs., 12½c; pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 13½c.

U.S. Markets.

Minneapolis, July 6.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.32¾; No. 1 Northern, $1.21¼ to $1.32¼; No. 2 Northern, $1.18¼ to $1.29¼; July, $1.19¼; September, $1.02⅞. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 71 to 71¼c. Oats—No. 3 white, 45¾ to 46¼c. Flour—Fancy patents., $6.50; first clears, $5.50; second clears, $4. Bran unchanged.

Duluth, July 6.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.30; No. 1 Northern, $1.25 to $1.29; No. 2 Northern, $1.22 to $1.25; July, $1.22; September, $1.05¾. Linseed—Cash, $1.73½; July, $1.73¼; September, $1.76¾.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, July 6.—Butchers' cattle, choice, $8.20 to $8.65; do., good, $7.50 to $7.80; do., medium, $7.15 to $7.40; do., common, $6.60 to $7.10; butchers' bulls, choice, $6.75 to $7.50; do., good bulls, $6.25 to $6.50; do., rough bulls, $5.25 to $6; butchers' cows, choice, $6.75 to $7.25; do., good, $6.25 to $6.50; do., medium, $5.10 to $5.75; do., common, $4.50 to $4.75; feeders, good, $6.50 to $7.25; stockers, 700 to 1,000 lbs., $6.25 to $7.60; canners and cutters, $4 to $5.25; milkers, choice, each, $65 to $105; do., common and medium, each, $35 to $45; springers, $50 to $95; light ewes, $6.50 to $7.50; do., heavy, $3.50 to $4.50; do., bucks, $3.50 to $4.50; yearling lambs, $6 to $8; Spring lambs, cwt., $10.75 to $12; calves, $8.50 to $10; hogs, fed and watered, $9 to $9.10; do., off cars, 9.25 to $9.40.

Montreal, July 6.—Choice steers were scarce; small lots of good steers sold at $8.50 to $8.75, while fair stock brought $7.50 to $8.75, and the lower grades from $6 to $7 per cwt. The trade in butchers' cows was fair at from $5.75 to $7.50, and bulls sold at $6 to $8 per cwt. The demand for lambs was good and sales were made at $5.50 to $6 each, and old sheep at $5.50 to $6.50 per cwt. The trade in calves was active at prices ranging from $1.50 to $10 each. Hogs quiet with an easy undertone, but prices show no actual change, sales of selected lots being made at $9.50 to $9.60 per cwt., weighed off cars.

SHIP WITH DERNBURG RELEASED BY BRITAIN.

A despatch from London says: The Norwegian steamer Bergensfjord, together with Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, has been released by the British authorities.

The Bergensfjord was detained at Kirkwall, Scotland. Dr. Dernburg carries a British safe conduct.

Casualties in Raids on Britain.

A despatch from London says: The number of casualties in the bombardment of Hartlepool, Scarborough and Whitby, some time ago by hostile warships, was 127 killed and 567 injured, Under-secretary Brace announced in the House of Commons. He stated that fourteen air attacks, chiefly against undefended towns, caused the death of 56 persons—24 men, 21 women, and 11 children—and the wounding of 138, of whom 35 were women and 17 children.

Heir Apparent to Throne of Greece

CROWN PRINCE OF GREECE.

NEWS OF THE MIDDLE WEST

BETWEEN ONTARIO AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Items From Provinces Where Many Ontario Boys and Girls Are Living.

June roses bloomed plentifully at the end of May in Battleford.

Gleichen will hold a stampede this year; it is a famous Alberta cow town.

The Assessment Commissioner at Winnipeg estimates the population at 212,889.

The sale of war tax stamps added $1,600 to the May reecipts at Regina post office.

A record beginning for cutting of alfalfa was made at Lethbridge the last day of May.

Saskatoon will limit the entry of public school pupils to those over six years of age.

Eleven cases of horse stealing figured on the docket of the Assizes at Calgary Criminal Assizes.

The only two strikes of workers in Saskatchewan last year were at Saskatoon and Battleford.

The Charities Endorsation Bureau will abolish tag days in Winnipeg, regarding them as hold-ups.

From September to April Winnipeg civic employes contributed $31,586 to the patriotic fund.

The Canadian Northern Railway expects to be ready for business in the West within three months.

The Calgary Power Company has to pay the city $21.60 per hour during the time the power is "off."

For stealing four horses at Emerson, Man., John McCurry was sentenced to four years in the pen.

Hon. Dr. Roche, Minister of the Interior, will probably make a trip through Peace River Valley this summer.

The Postmaster-General has ordered the name of Windy River, Alta., to be changed to Pleasant View.

Reynold Hordan, naturalized German citizen, homesteading near Calgary, will be tried for seditious expressions.

Red Deer fall fair and race meet will be held this year as the Dominion Government grant of $2,500 has arrived.

Ald. S. G. Freeze, of Calgary, has the contract to suply 10,000 lbs. of coffee to military camps in the West for a year.

Calgary finds it difficult to get street cleaners as the new rules call for speakers of English over forty years of age.

This summer steel will likely be laid on 25 miles of the Lethbridge-Weyburn branch of the C.P.R., east of Foremost.

From June 1st, 1914, to June 1st, 1915, there were 1,282 arrests by Edmonton police, exclusive of drunks and assaults.

Winipeg has set aside a portion of Brookside Cemetery for the burial of soldiers; it was suggested by the I. O. D. E.

The P. Burns Packing Company of Calgary are supplying large quantities of dressed meats for the allied armies in Europe.

The Trades and Labor Council of Moose Jaw prefer serious charges against the character and capacity of the city's fire chief.

A man from Buchanan, Sask., who found the army too great a grind after enlisting, was tarred and feathered on returning home.

The property values of Winnipeg this year are assessed at $7,500,000 over last year, the business assessments have decreased $750,000.

The introduction of modern machinery will cut down to 700 the men needed on the work for Greater Winnipeg's new water supply.

Things to Remember.

Many a man is full of original sin who never stole an apple in his life.

Husbands are like eggs; if kept in hot water long enough they will harden.

However ugly the baby may be, it generally resembles the wealthiest relative.

If you must fret and worry, get away somewhere by yourself—they're both catching.

If what a great many husbands say is true, that married women have no idea of the value of money, it is because they never have any.

Can See Behind.

Fishes and birds have an advantage over human beings in their ability to see on both sides of them. Their eyes are set not for looking straight ahead. That is because they balance their bodies to right or to left while we balance forward and backward. A bird can watch the tips of both wings at once; the pilot of an aeroplane has to turn his head from side to side to see his wing-tips.

A Real Comforter.

Hub—If business don't improve I shall go crazy. I am literally up to my ears in debt.

Wife—Cheer up, dear. Just hink how much worse it would be if you

SOLDIERS TAKE SACRAMENT

BEFORE GOING OUT TO THE FIRING LINE.

Drank Christ's Blood in Symbol and Then Marched to Grip the Hand of Death.

"We're going off to the front tonight, sir, and we thought we'd like to have the sacrament before we go. Can you give it to us?" The question was put by some soldiers of the Black Watch to that poet-preacher and Highland mystic, Lachlan MacLean Watt, and in the Edinburgh Scotsman he describes what followed. It took place somewhere in Flanders, "a table cloth borrowed from the officers' mess and a little wine from the same source helped out the preparations." We read:

"A notice on the door that the place was closed for ordinary use until the communion service was over did not keep us free from interruption for the room was the ordinary one for the soldiers' 'sing song,' and the men would come and beat upon the doors and clamor for admission, not reading notices nor at first understanding.

"There was a very special reason why I welcomed the experience. For, some years ago in my parish, I realized how many, laid aside by sickness or old age, were unable to share in that service which is so precious to our Scottish folk. And I used to go on each communion Sunday into the little homes in the lanes or away across the moors to some quiet bothie carrying the sacred symbols of divine brotherhood, and so linking on the lonely to the side community, setting the solitary in the families. And the girls' class of St. Stephen's had heard of it, and given me a chaste little set of communion vessels for the purpose. And now these were to receive a very deep consecration. They were to be brought into living touch with the sacrifice of the bravest of our imperial manhood, in this the greatest conflict of opposing ideals which the world has ever seen.

Crooning Psalm Melodies.

The men began to gather, and sat down there as reverently as though the dim, little, drafty hut were the chancel of some great cathedral, holy with the deepest memories of Christian generations. 'You might wait,' whispered one. 'The Camerons and Seaforths may be able to come.' So we waited—a hushed and solemn waiting. Then quietly some of them began to croon old psalm memories and quiet hymns, waiting. And at length the others came, stepping softly into the place, and with them comrades who explained that, though they were of a different country and a different church belief, they yet desired to share in the act of worship, preparatory to celebration. At length about one hundred and twenty men were there and we began.

"It was the twenty-third psalm, the psalm of God's shepherding, the comradeship of the Divine in the Valley of the Shadow, the faith and the hope of the brave. What a power was in it—what a spell of wonder, of comforting, and uplifting in this land of war! They sang it very tenderly, for it spoke to them of times when they had held their mother's hands and looked up wondering in their faces, in the church at home, wondering why tears were there as the dear old hearts remembered. Some of them, also—the tears were on their cheeks as they sang that old psalm, very precious in the homeland, very precious here; and it is a soul-shaking thing to see a strong man's tears. It was surely thus our father's sang, in quiet places and by foreign streams, when to be true to the faith committed to them meant outcasting, exile, and death. It means a big thing still, to-day, for our Empire—this heart-deep singing of our soldier men. I have never dreamed that I should see such depth of feeling for eternal things. Do not tell me this is Armageddon. It is not the end of things. It is Resurrection and Pentecost we are passing through. A harvest is being sown in France of which the reaping shall be Empire-wide. There will be angels at the ingathering.

To Die As Did Christ.

It only needed the simplest words to seal that sacrament. And next morning, in the grey light, the men who had been touched by the thought of home and the dear ones there, and the big throbbing thought of consecration were marching off to grip the very hand of death, in sacrifice, like Christ's, for others."

The scene was repeated with a difference at another spot, where in a big marquee the members of the Y.M.C.A. had been selling tea and coffee. "We are going off to-morrow," said a fine lad from Cheshire. "Give us communion that we may remember when we go that high ideals call us."

"It was a difficult thing just for a moment, to decide whether in that tent where men were noisily eating and drinking at the counter it should be held, or in some place apart. Instinctively I said: 'Yes. Here.' So a rude communion table was made of boxes heaped together as our fathers would heap stones together in the moors. Covered with a white linen cloth, we laid upon that table the little chalice of silver, with the flagon of red wine, and the bread upon its platter, expecting eight men to partake. But the tent filled and hushed, and filled to overflowing; and even outside men stood and peered in through the seams. And we began, as ever, with the psalm of consecrated memory. Again and again, and again, the chalice and platter came back for replenishing. Men raised their drooping heads and stretched out their hands for the sacred symbols. Away up in the trenches, and about the region of La Bassee, red blood, as red as Christ's, was enriching the soil of France; and the hearts that were beating here might soon be still, in the long graves yonder. A breath of mystery seemed to sway them in that tent, and still that quiet urgency for more came up, until over three hundred men whose faces to-morrow would be set toward the battle, had partaken of the sacrament of sacrifice that linked us to God and our homes across the sea.

"Talk of your churches, your sects, your quarrelsome divisions! When men are face to face with the eternal, as we are out here, these things are as forgotten as the dust that blew last year over the remotest sand heap into the Atlantic. Brotherhood in the divine uplifting of a great imperial call, and the love of a uniting Christship, bind, as with a golden girdle, all our hopes, our faiths, and fears, and link them to the Highest."

RISE 1,000 FEET A MINUTE.

Expert Explains How Zeppelin Airships Escape.

Although it has been officially announced that the Zeppelin which dropped bombs on Ramsgate and three or four adjacent English south coast towns was attacked and damaged by British aeroplanes, it seems fairly certain that the airship was not destroyed and managed to reach its shed near Brussels in safety. The fact that smoke was seen issuing from it is explained by aviation experts as not really indicative of damage.

The smoke probably was caused by displacement of oil in the engines to run back to the rear cylinders so that they spouted thick oil smoke from the exhaust pipes. The same thing has frequently been noticed when a German aeroplane has dived vertically to avoid attack by English aeroplanes, only in this case the oil runs forward and floods the forward cylinders.

It is now recognized that when a Zeppelin which is going full speed ahead wants to rise rapidly to avoid attack the pilot simply throws the stern of the machine down by means of the elevator planes, or vertical steering rudders, so that the nose goes up and the momentum of the vast mass plunging through the air produces such pressure underneath it that it shoots up like a rocket and for the first thousand feet or so will actually rise much faster than any aeroplane yet built.

A Zeppelin in this way can rise 1,000 feet in a little over a minute, declares Dr. C. G. Grey, a well known British expert. An aeroplane is doing very well to climb 300 feet a minute. Of course, when the momentum of the Zeppelin is exhausted it cannot continue to climb and the aeroplane will soon get the upper position if it continues the chase.

Various accounts of actions with Zeppelins have assumed that an airship which has been fired upon has been damaged because it is seen to be very much "down" or "up" by the nose, but this, as now shown, is not necessarily the case, but more probably is due to the fact that the airship if suddenly attacked will rise suddenly by the use of this manoeuvre. In other cases the clever airship pilot by the use of this device for a sudden drop or rise is able to get his machine quickly behind the shelter of a bank of cloud or mist, in which he frequently can conceal himself for an indefinite period.

Small Shocks.

We get used to certain names or terms, and, not unnaturally, think that, in cases where they are descriptive, they hold truth. Not always.

For example, "sealing-wax" contains no wax.

We wouldn't say "German silver" now at any price. Well, first of all, "German silver" isn't silver, nor is it of German origin. It has been used in China for centuries.

If we wished to partake of a real Irish stew we should naturally go to Ireland. It is stated, too, that "Turkish baths," despite the sign of the Crescent, are unknown to the Turks.

The same comment can be passed on another "Turkish commodity—viz., "Turkey rhubarb." It is a Russian monopoly.

There is no reason why one should not buy a Dutch clock, except this—that they are of German manufacture. It is useless to kill cats to get "cat-gut." Cat-gut is "sheep" gut. When you roll your own cigarette, and use the best "rice" paper, you can remember that it isn't made from rice or the rice plant. "Kid" gloves are capable of a punning illustration, for they are not made from "kid" but of lamb or sheep skin.

The foregoing are but samples, for the list is endless.

Before she has been married a year every woman discovers that her husband is a brute.

All Indian regiments wear the turban, except the Gurkhas, who wear a little round cap.

LEMBERG HELD FOR 293 DAYS; PEREMYSL HELD FOR 260 DAYS

LEMBERG.

August 26, 1914—Russian armies attack Lemberg.
September 3—Russians occupy the city.
June 19, 1915—Austro-German forces break through Grodek.
June 20—Austro-German forces capture ridge of hills six miles from city.
June 22—Austrians re-enter the city.

PEREMYSL.

September 16, 1914—Russian forces before Peremysl.
October 1—Russians invest the city.
March 22, 1915—Captured by Russia.
May 15—Austro-German forces reach the city.
June 3—Abandoned by the Russians.

ATTACHE AT HAGUE INVITED TO LEAVE

German Diplomat Too Active in Espionage to Please the Dutch.

A despatch from London says: The Daily Mail's correspondent at The Hague telegraphs that he learns from a trustworthy source that Col. Ostertag, the German military attache at The Hague, and formerly attache at London, whose sudden departure from the Dutch capital a few days ago occasioned surprise in diplomatic circles, was practically requested to leave by the Netherlands Government.

"Col. Ostertag," the correspondent says, "nominally attache here since early in the war, is said to be in reality one of the most efficient and useful leaders of the German intelligence department, and is said to have kept an active watch on all lines of communication between Holland and England, and between Holland and America. He latterly has become much interested in Dutch military operations, and in the disposition of the Dutch troops on the Belgian frontier. His efforts to obtain information and the methods he has pursued, it is stated, finally attracted the attention of the Dutch Government, which intimated its strong disapproval to the German Foreign Office.

"Col. Ostertag left on 24 hours' notice, and is now at Ghent. Soon after his arrival there, nine civilians were summarily courtmartialed and shot on a charge of transmitting military information to the frontier."

FASHIONS SET BY SOLDIERS.

Buttons on Sleeves, the Frock Coat, and Other Styles.

The fashion of adorning the sleeves of our coats with buttons originated, it is said, with the French army. The French soldiers were in the habit of wiping their mouths with their sleeves, and the buttons were put on to prevent them from doing so. To-day, of course, the real reason for the presence of these buttons is forgotten, and they are considered ornaments, civilians as well as soldiers decorating their sleeves with thm.

Who would dream of associating the frock coat with the army? And yet it is a descendant of the old-time "wafenrok," a long garment, falling below the knees and slit up the back in order that it could be worn for riding. It was made long to cover the armor. The two purely ornamental buttons which adorn the back of the modern frock and tail coats were, at one time, supports for the sword-belt. The Norfolk coat was designed from the chain-mail hauberk fastened round the waist with the sword-belt as worn by Richard "Coeur-de-Lion," and every modern peaked cap is a copy of the helmet worn by soldiers up to Cromwell's time.

The army, too, has been the birthplace of some of our most everyday customs. Shaking hands as a form of greeting originated through the custom of a knight, on meeting a friend, extending his right hand to show that he held no weapon.

Something Like Earnings.

Half a dozen doctors are now being paid $25,000 a year by the British Admiralty. Private practice is not forbidden, but it must not interfere with the performance of an officer's naval duties. Those who are inclined to wonder at the size of the fee may like to know that in other professions as well as medicine big sums are asked for services rendered.

Harry Lauder, for example, has been offered $5,000 a week, and hundreds per week were paid for the performances of trained elephants and chimpanzees.

Patti received $360,000 for six concerts. Sir Victor Horsley gets a hundred guineas for going out of London to give evidence in a trial and fifteen guineas a day expenses, and, even then, he is out of pocket. On one occasion the late King Edward asked his host—a famous surgeon—what a first-rate medical man would make, and was told that $75,000 a year would hit the mark. The King's informant placed the earnings of a great barrister at $125,000.

When the present Lord Chief Justice was Sir Rufus Isaacs his brief would frequently be marked $10,000, and $5000 a day "refresher."

Millais, the painter, earned about $175,000 a year by his magic brush, and one year, at any rate, he exceeded that amount by $25,000.—London Answers.

New Style of German Aeroplane Brought Down

A despatch from London says: The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Calais telegraphs that a German aeroplane of the newest type has been brought down by anti-aircraft fire. It is very heavily armored and has sufficient lifting power to carry a gun which is almost as big as a cannon.

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