

# GERMAN SPIES IN UNITED STATES

### GAVE WARNING OF THE WAR ON JULY 10, 1914

#### Widespread Campaign to Secure In- formation and Transmit it to German Consuls Everywhere.

Operations of the German propa-  
ganda system in the United States,  
through which valuable information  
for transmission to Berlin was  
gathered at the same time that Ger-  
man doctrines were spread over the  
country, have been laid bare by Cap-  
tain G. B. Lester, of the army intelligence  
service, in testimony before the Sen-  
ate committee investigating beer and  
German propaganda, says a despatch  
from Washington. Most of the evi-  
dence related to activity of Toton  
agents before the United States en-  
tered the war.

Captain Lester declared an unnamed  
informant, now interned, told him the  
Berlin Government on July 10, 1914,  
nearly a month before the war started,  
called into conference about 131 trained  
and educated German propagandists  
and sent them to all part of the  
world with instructions to prepare for  
the world war, which they were told  
was about to be precipitated.

Thirty-one of these landed in the  
United States two weeks after hostil-  
ties started and became the nucleus  
for an organization of between 200-  
600 and 300,000 volunteers, mainly  
German-Americans, who gathered in-  
formation of all kinds and reported it  
to German consuls and agents in hun-  
dreds of communities.

#### Hale Head of Organization.

William Bayard Hale, a writer for  
the Hearst newspapers and formerly  
confidential representative of Presi-  
dent Wilson in Mexico, eventually be-  
came head of the publicity branch of  
the organization thus built up, Cap-  
tain Lester said.

The officer also testified that news-  
papers and writers were influenced to  
promote German propaganda, film  
plays were produced promoting dis-  
trust of Japan and Mexico, a Wash-  
ington newspaperman was hired to re-  
port German secrets to the Ger-  
man headquarters, writers were sent  
to Germany to send back dispatches  
praising the German cause and a  
"golden book" was circulated through-  
out the United States to get signa-  
tures of American citizens leaning  
toward pro-German sympathies.

J. J. Dickinson, a newspaper man  
and former major in the army, was  
hired at \$40 a week to report on con-  
fidential interviews with officials, to  
German headquarters in New York,  
said Captain Lester. Dickinson claim-  
ed he had confidential relations with  
cabinet members, that he could "get  
in the back door of the White House,"  
and boasted he was responsible for  
the notorious leak on the peace note,  
Captain Lester declared. The witness  
admitted the records, showing Dickin-  
son did have considerable accurate  
official information of a confidential  
nature, and gave it to the German  
representatives.

Captain Lester also told how the  
German agents tried to stir up revolt  
among American negroes to serve  
German purposes.

### SUNK THIRTY U-BOATS

#### British Channel Barrage Consisted of Two Lines of Anchored Ships.

Vice-Admiral Keyes, who was pre-  
sented with the freedom of Dover re-  
cently, said that the Dover patrol had  
accounted for 30 submarines between  
January 1st and the 30th of Sep-  
tember.

A thirty thousand pounds sterling  
fund has been started, to which  
Lord Northcliffe donated £10,000, to  
commemorate the patrol by the erec-  
tion of two monuments on the cliffs  
of Dover and Cap Grisnez, and to  
make provision for a home for Dover  
patrolment.

Vice-Admiral Keyes, commanding  
the Dover patrol, in a speech at  
Dover, revealed a number of secrets  
by which the greatest successes of the  
anti-submarine were achieved. He  
explained the channel barrage con-  
sisted of two lines of specially built  
ships able to ride at anchor through-  
out the stiffest gale. They were pro-  
vided with the most powerful search-  
lights. One line ran from Folkestone  
to Grisnez. A second extended across  
the channel seven miles westwards.  
Scores of drifters and small craft  
which patrolled the intervening inter-  
val of darkness were so thick that it  
was impossible for anything to pass  
them on the surface. Underneath were  
masses of submarine devices. "The  
duty of the patrol craft was to pre-  
vent submarines passing on the sur-  
face and to drive them down to the  
perils ridden below and then drop  
depth charges. These measures were  
so successful that by September of  
this year submarines abandoned the  
channel passage. There was definite  
evidence of this effect. Between  
January 1918, and September, 1918,  
the Flanders submarine flotilla lost  
80 U-boats, of which 17 were identi-  
fied. Under the lighted barrage were  
many others not yet definitely located.

One-half cupful of sugar to one  
quart of liquid is quite as good a  
proportion as the old-time one cup-  
ful.

# BRUTALITY TO CAPTIVE CRIPPLE

### SIX MONTHS OF TORTURE AT HANDS OF HUNS.

#### Wounded British Soldier Relates the Cruelty of Neglect Practiced by War-Crazed Enemy.

Mr. H. Banks, a member of the staff  
of the London Times, who belonged to  
the Twenty-eighth London Regiment,  
was wounded in the retreat from the  
Cambrai sector in the last days of last  
March. He was picked up by the ad-  
vancing Germans and sent back to  
Cambrai and thence to Germany,  
where he remained in hospital until  
September 12, when he was repatri-  
ated. The following is Mr. Banks' own  
story of these six months:

"When the Germans' big offensive  
opened on the morning of March 21,  
1918, I was on the Cambrai sector, and  
had the previous night left the front  
for four days' rest. My battalion  
(the Twenty-eighth London) was im-  
mediately rushed up to trenches in  
front of Trescault to make one of  
many others to stiffen the resistance.  
This we did by fighting rearguard ac-  
tions, and by the night of the 23rd-  
24th we had fallen back to the village  
of Ypres, where we had a rest of about  
two hours.

"Orders having been received to  
evacuate the village at 1 a.m. (about)  
we moved off, our battalion being the  
last in column. At the end of the vil-  
lage there was a railroad, and along  
side an ammunition dump which had  
been fired by our troops. It was on  
approaching this burning dump that I  
was hit—presumably by something  
from it, but possibly by a stray bullet.  
I fell by the roadside with a thigh  
wound and the bone broken in two  
places. Our men could do nothing for  
me, as they were out of touch with  
time with all dressing stations and  
ambulances. They therefore had to  
leave me. I was apparently in a vil-  
lage absolutely deserted; on one side  
of me the retreating British, and on  
the other the advancing Germans.  
From this time it seemed that one  
continuous stream of troops, trans-  
ports and guns passed me by. Night  
came (Sunday), and I remained un-  
tended in spite of my many requests.  
Fortunately one kind-disposed Ger-  
man gave me a sleeping bag, which  
undoubtedly saved me from the frost.  
During the day I had been given a  
drink of wine and half a loaf of bread  
—black, and my first taste of many  
more to follow.

#### A 'Hospital' at Cambrai.

"The following morning I was told  
I should be attended to later on. The  
day passed on, and I began to think  
that I should have to spend another  
night in the open. But the promise  
was kept. At 3 p.m. (Monday) I was  
picked up by a motor lorry and con-  
veyed to Cambrai. And so I left Ypres  
after a stay of thirty-eight hours by  
the side of that death-giving ammu-  
nition dump.

"Arriving at Cambrai, I was put into  
a clearing station with hundreds more,  
both British and Germans. Here was  
brought to my notice the absolute in-  
difference of the enemy to the wound-  
ed. We were laid side by side in  
wooden boxes raised off the floor—a  
straw bed and two blankets our only  
comfort. We were not undressed or  
washed or made comfortable in any  
way. The food was indifferent and in-  
sufficient for men in our condition.

"My stay in this hospital lasted from  
Monday evening till the following  
Thursday morning. During this period  
my injuries were not attended to or  
even looked at. On one occasion an  
attempt—nothing more—was made to  
attend to the badly wounded, but it  
was only those who could walk or  
crawl to the dressing room who were  
fortunate enough to get a dressing.  
The sufferings of the wounded were  
terrible to witness, and many died in  
great pain who might have been saved  
by a little attention.

"To add to the horrors, the British  
air force bombed the town on Tues-  
day and Wednesday nights, and in our  
helplessness this seemed more ter-  
rible than anything else. On the  
Thursday morning about 150 of us left  
the clearing station and we thought  
that at last we were going to see bet-  
ter times—visions of a Red Cross train  
and an eventual arrival at some hospi-  
tal in Germany where our wounds  
would be cleaned, dressed and attend-  
ed to generally.

#### To Germany in Cattle Trucks.

"Arriving at a siding in Cambrai  
station we were dumped alongside the  
railway line to await the conveyance  
which was to take us to Germany.  
About 3 p.m. on the same afternoon  
(Thursday, March 28) our train was  
shunted alongside, and it was then  
that we realized that our hardships  
were to continue. The train was made  
up of goods or cattle trucks and into  
these we were loaded, about twenty  
per truck, as if we were the goods  
which the trucks were originally built  
to carry. The floor of the trucks was  
covered with wood shavings and our  
covering consisted of two blankets.

"And so commenced a journey which  
was one long, horrible torture! A  
journey which took us through Mons  
and Brussels; in fact, all through Bel-  
gium in the vain endeavor to find a  
hospital where we could obtain that  
rest and attention which we so badly  
needed, and then into Germany. It  
lasted from 4 p.m. Thursday, March  
28, till 7 a.m. the following Monday  
morning. We were locked in and in  
total darkness for twenty-three hours  
out of every twenty-four, and it seem-  
ed that we were only stopped to re-  
move the dead, and many died on that  
terrible journey. In my truck not one  
man could help himself, and for nearly  
four days we were left in this condi-  
tion without any attention whatever;  
no sanitary arrangements were made,  
and in this misery we had to live for  
four days in a closed truck! In our  
wounded and maimed condition that  
journey seemed as if we were being  
dragged over uneven ground all the  
time and on one occasion we ran into  
some obstacle which brought the train  
to a standstill. That was hell for us  
all!

#### Attention to the Wounded.

"On the Monday morning we arrived  
at our destination—Langensalz, Sax-  
ony—and here we were put into hospi-  
tal; it was here that I received the first  
"attention" to my injuries. My leg  
was placed in a splint, but it was not  
set or any attempt made to set it.  
So from the time I was wounded eight  
days had elapsed before I received this  
splint. On the following Wednesday  
morning I was again put into a  
train (third class this time) and sent  
to Ohrdruf Lazaret, which is under the  
control of Langensalz, and in the  
same State, and a journey of about  
thirty miles. From Ohrdruf station  
we were carted to the hospital in a  
pantechnion. The attention here was  
no better than before—no dressing in  
six days, and with substitutes of all

kinds. Linen bandages I never saw  
paper in various strengths being used  
for all purposes. It was quite an un-  
usual thing to see a German doctor,  
and all the work in the wards was per-  
formed by English and French dress-  
ers. It was only in cases of amputa-  
tion that the Germans exerted them-  
selves.

"During my whole stay at Ohrdruf  
I have no complaint to make of ill  
treatment of the prisoners by the Ger-  
mans—that is, where a wounded pris-  
oner is far better off than an un-  
wounded one. It is not what they did  
of which complaint can be made; the  
grievance is rather of what they did  
not do. As I have already said, had it  
not been for the kind services ren-  
dered by the British, French and Italian  
orderlies, our life would have been a  
very sorry one indeed. On August 13  
I was marked for England on account  
of the shortage in my right leg (due  
to inattention by the Germans, and  
not having had the leg set), and on  
September 12 I left Ohrdruf for Aach-  
en, en route for England.

#### THE USES OF SPHAGNUM MOSS

##### A Canadian Product of Great Value in Red Cross Work.

These plants (for there are many  
species of sphagnum) grow best in a  
climate that is moist and only moder-  
ately warm in summer. They are one  
of the chief forms of vegetation to be  
found growing in the swampy regions  
known as "Muskegs." Sphagnum bogs  
occur principally in Newfoundland, the  
Maritime Provinces, Northeastern  
Quebec, Labrador, and the western  
parts of British Columbia.

The sphagnum plant consists of a  
stem and branches which are clothed  
with small, numerous, overlapping  
leaves. They differ from most other  
mosses in being entirely devoid of  
rootlets. Another peculiarity of  
sphagnum is that the leaf never has  
a central vein or midrib. The outer  
part of the stem as well as a con-  
siderable part of the leaf is composed  
of a large number of special, "ab-  
sorbent cells" which are able to take  
up and hold water like a sponge. The  
amount of water absorbed varies ac-  
cording to the species but ranges  
from ten to twenty times the weight  
of the dry sphagnum. Owing to the  
ability of these cells to absorb the  
water required by the plant for its  
development the presence of rootlets  
is unnecessary. Sphagnum usually  
grows in a situation where the soil  
underneath is permanently damp.

Sphagnum or bog moss has been  
used for a considerable period as a  
packing material for plants. Owing  
to its power of retaining moisture,  
it helps to keep rooted plants in a  
fresh condition until they arrive at  
their destination. It is also extren-  
ely useful, when dried, as bedding ma-  
terial for horses.

But it is owing to its use since  
the beginning of the war in the form of  
absorbent pads for dressing wounds  
that sphagnum has recently gained  
an importance hitherto unknown. Cot-  
ton is so largely in demand for the  
manufacture of explosives that some  
substitute had to be found and in any  
case cotton wool has an absorptive  
power of only four to five times its  
own weight. Of the species of sphag-  
num found growing on this continent  
four are used for the great care should  
be taken to have it free from roots  
collecting the moss great care should  
be taken to have it free from roots  
of other plants which may be growing  
in the immediate vicinity. Each hand-  
ful should be squeezed gently to re-  
move excessive moisture, but care  
should be taken not to break the main  
stem. The moss should be spread in  
thin layers to dry; before the drying  
process is complete it should be gone  
over carefully and sorted, after which  
the dried moss may be packed into  
bags or light boxes for despatch to  
the depot where it is required. The  
final making up into pads of the sizes  
required should be left to be done by  
the experts of the War Department.

At the present time Scotland is  
turning out these pads at the rate of  
four millions per month, while Canada  
during the year 1918 was asked to  
supply twenty millions of such pads.

#### Real Giving.

In these days, when millions of  
people are making supreme sacrifices  
in the name of a noble cause, generous  
giving seems to have become a uni-  
versal habit—something that we con-  
sider as no more than to be expected.  
It is only when the giving is surround-  
ed by unusual circumstances that it  
attracts attention. One such case,  
which involved a very small amount  
of money, will touch the feelings of  
everyone.

During the campaign of the Ameri-  
can Women's Hospitals Organization  
to raise money for war service, one of  
the workers in Los Angeles called at  
the home of an elderly colored woman,  
whom he found to be suffering with a  
severe cold. The negroess listened  
with great interest, however, to a de-  
scription of the work that American  
women physicians are doing in France,  
and then she said:

"Well, honey, I has sixty cents. I  
was goin' to pay ten cents for car fare  
to go in town so dat I could buy me  
fifty cents' worth of medicine, but I'll  
jes' give you the ten cents for the boys  
and walk down town."

Then after a moment she added, "Oh,  
dat seems so little! I has some onions  
I can fix up for my cold, and I'll give  
you the fifty cents, too."

The Grand Fleet and the escort  
services consume seven million tons  
of coal a year.

Service and simplicity are obviously  
the features of this school frock of  
serge, relieved by the soft white col-  
lar. McCall Pattern No. 8844, Girl's  
Dress. In 6 sizes, 4 to 14 years.  
Price, 20 cents.

This charming afternoon dress has  
the waist in basque effect, closing at  
the centre-back. McCall Pattern No.  
8659, Ladies' Semi-Fitted Dress. In  
6 sizes, 34 to 44 bust. Price, 25  
cents. Transfer Design No. 936.

These patterns may be obtained  
from your local McCall dealer, or  
from the McCall Co., 70 Bond Street,  
Toronto, Dept. W.

#### SEA WOOL

##### Obtained From Deposits Along the South Coast of Australia.

Material for cloth-making is now  
being obtained from the sea bottom  
along the south coast of Australia. It  
is fibre derived from a plant that  
grows in shallow water.

One would naturally infer that the  
plant was a seaweed of some kind.  
But it isn't. It is a flowering plant,  
a perennial, that produces seed every  
year.

When the plants die the soft tissue  
is "retted out" of them and the leaf  
fibres sink to the bottom, where they  
are covered by shelly detritus, the  
mixture forming a bed in which the  
seeds of a fresh crop sprout.

This has been going on for many  
centuries and, as a result, there exist  
vast deposits of fibre that in some  
localities are more than seven feet  
thick.

After stripping off the top or grow-  
ing layer, the underlying material is  
dredged up, sifted and washed for re-  
covery of the fibre. The fibre is about six  
pounds per cubic yard. Workable de-  
posits cover 240 square miles.

The fibre is color brown to buff  
and white. Some of it is delicate and  
silky, some is more like horsehair.  
Tweeds have been woven out of it;  
but it seems to be better suited (mixed  
with wool or alone) for carpets and  
upholstery, for backing oilcloths and  
linoleums and for mattresses.

#### Ontario Mineral Output.

The report of the Department of  
Mines for the production of minerals  
during the first nine months of this  
year shows that the value of ore pro-  
duced is far exceeding that of last  
year, despite adverse conditions due  
to the war, except in the case of  
molybdenite, lead and copper ore.

Gold produced the first nine months  
of 1918 amounted to \$6,875,766, com-  
pared with \$6,754,535 in the same  
period for 1917. Silver production has  
kept well up to the mark, and though  
the quantity was slightly less, the  
value was some half a million dollars  
more.

Of the iron ore, of 154,243 tons ship-  
ped, some \$4,848 tons were shipped to  
Ontario points, and the rest outside  
the province.

Oven cloths are excellent made of  
double tickling.

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# The Weekly Fashion



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the province.

# A SLEEPER IN FRANCE

(In Memoriam)

In ever-glorious France  
Near the unquiet sea,  
They laid my boy to rest,  
Far, far from me.

Kind were the stranger-hands  
That bore my soldier-son  
To his last bivouac,  
To rest well won.

They placed the lowly cross,  
Blest sign to all who weep,  
And then, with other boys,  
Left him asleep.

Wild birds sweet requiems sang,  
Wild poppies' radiance strew  
Above those boys who died  
For me and you.

They fought their inward fight,  
They conquered mortal fear,  
Then flung away sweet youth,  
To them so dear.

O, boy! my boy, my boy,  
The heart aches ever new!  
But O! I am as proud  
So proud of you!

Monsieur:  
For 15 days in the month of January I  
was suffering with pain of rheumatism  
in the foot. I tried all kinds of remedies  
but nothing did me any good. One per-  
son told me about MINARD'S LIN-  
IMENT: as soon as I tried it the Satur-  
day night, the next morning I was feel-  
ing very good; I tell you this remedy is  
the very best; I could give you a good cer-  
tificate any time that you would like to  
have one. If any time I come to hear  
about any person sick of rheumatism, I  
could tell them about this remedy.  
Yours truly,  
ERNEST LEVILLÉ,  
216 Rue Ontario East, Montreal,  
Feb. 14, 1908.

#### The Hunger Stone of the Elbe.

A few weeks ago the newspapers  
reported that there was great depres-  
sion in Saxony and Bohemia because  
of the famous "hunger stone" of the  
Elbe, near the town of Tetschen, had  
come into view. This rock is usually  
covered by the river; it appears only  
when in time of drought the water has  
fallen far below its usual level, and it  
is a tradition in that part of Germany  
that its appearance means that a time  
of famine and suffering is at hand.  
Carved on the stone is the sentence,  
"Wenn du mich siehst, denn weine"  
(When you see me, you shall weep);  
and there are, as the picture shows, a  
number of marks to show the point to  
which the river fell in various years  
of drought. The earliest and one of  
the lowest records is that of 1616.  
Other years are 1746, 1790, 1800, 1842,  
1868 and 1900.

#### Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Thought Too Highly of Both.  
On a road in Belgium a German  
officer met a boy leading a jackass  
and addressed him in a heavy jovial  
fashion as follows:  
"That's a fine jackass you have, my  
son. What do you call it? Albert, I  
bet."  
"Oh, no, officer," the boy replied  
quickly. "I think too highly of my  
King."  
The German scowled and returned:  
"I hope you don't dare to call him  
William."  
"Oh, no, officer; I think too highly  
of my jackass."

#### MONEY ORDERS.

Send a Dominion Express Money  
Order. Five Dollars costs three cents.

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#### Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

### ABSORBINE

Reduces Strained, Puffy Ankles,  
Lymphangitis, Puff Ery, Fistulas,  
Bolls, Swellings, Stops Lameness  
and allays pain. Heals Sores, Cuts,  
Bruises, Boot Chafes. It is a  
SAFE ANTISEPTIC AND GERMICIDE

Does not blister or remove the  
hair and horse can be worked. Pleasant to use.  
\$2.50 a bottle, delivered. Describe your case  
for special instructions and Book \$ R free.  
ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for children,  
cures Strains, Painful, Knots, Swollen Veins. Con-  
centrated—only a few drops required as an application. Price  
\$1.25 per bottle at dealers or delivered.  
W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 516 Young Bldg., Montreal, Can-  
ada, and elsewhere. J. C. are made in Canada.

#### Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

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The report of the Department of  
Mines for the production of minerals  
during the first nine months of this  
year shows that the value of ore pro-  
duced is far exceeding that of last  
year, despite adverse conditions due  
to the war, except in the case of  
molybdenite, lead and copper ore.

Gold produced the first nine months  
of 1918 amounted to \$6,875,766, com-  
pared with \$6,754,535 in the same  
period for 1917. Silver production has  
kept well up to the mark, and though  
the quantity was slightly less, the  
value was some half a million dollars  
more.

Of the iron ore, of 154,243 tons ship-  
ped, some \$4,848 tons were shipped to  
Ontario points, and the rest outside  
the province.

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